The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1883—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

40 Stores! New Goods! 40 Departments! New Novelties!

THE GREATEST EXPOSITION

OF

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE

Ever Exhibited Under One Roof.

E. J. LEHMANN, "THE FAIR."

Grocery Department.

Combination on Matches busted. All kinds of Matches sold at 1c a box.

Special inducements on a full line of fresh Can Goods and Package Groceries.

1,000 doz. Good Photo Albums, extra fancy, at 25c.

300 doz. Fine Easel Albums, trimmed in Plush, all colors, at $1.95.

200 doz. Stereoscopes, good quality, at 25c.

200 doz. extra fine Wax Dolls, 95c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

1,000 doz. Gents' Silk and Satin Scarfs, latest styles, only 15c; cheap at 40c.

1,000 doz. Gents' Silk Ties at 25c.

Gents' Unlaundried Shirts, with Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, best in the city, at 75c.

Gents' Heavy Underwear only 25c.

Gents' Extra Heavy Overalls, with patent buttons, at 50c.

Blankets. Blankets.

500 Good White Blankets at 95c a pair.

500 Good Colored Blankets at 60c a pair.

500 Good Horse Blankets at 85c each.

Extra Fancy Floor Oil Cloths at 18c yd.

Good Opaque Window Shades, full size and with gold decorations, at 50c pair.

1,000 doz. Ladies' All-Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., with Colored Borders, at 10c.

1,000 doz. Ladies' Colored Bordered Hdkfs. only 5c.

Good Tool Chest only 6c.

Extra Large and Heavy Coal Hod at 25c.

Extra Good Web Halter only 25c.

Electric Flour Sifter at 12c.

Novelty Clothes Wringer at $2.75.

Large Tea Scale only 75c.

Our Knit Goods Dept.

Is now open with a full stock of Hoods, Mittens, Leggings, Scarfs, Nubias, Shawls, Yarns, Zephyrs, Germantowns, Ladies' Vests, Ladies' Jackets, Gents' Office Jackets, Gents' Cardigan Jackets.

All-Wool Jersey Jackets, in all colors, at $1.85.

An Extra Fine Worsted Jersey Jacket at $2.50.

THE FAIR, E. J. LEHMANN, State, Adams, Dearborn-sts.

Cloak and Suit DEPARTMENT.

COME AND SEE OUR PRICES THIS WEEK.

$5.00

All-Wool Circulars, worth $10.00.

$15.00

Silk Dolmans, 48 inches long, trimmed with fur. Cheap at $22.50.

$27.50

Seal Plush Sacque, 46 inches long. Cheap at $35.00.

$7.00

Russian Circular, trimmed with plush, very handsome, worth $14.00.

$25.00

Silk Dolmans in different styles, your choice. Fully worth $35.00.

$8.00

Ladies' Suits, good quality, in Brown, Green, Blue, and Wine color. A bargain.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Havelocks at a great bargain.

Children's Suits to close out the lot. Your choice for $1.00, worth $3.00.

NEWMARKETS! NEWMARKETS!

In all the leading shades at a low price. It will pay you to visit us.

This is the week to visit our

MILLINERY DEPART'NT!

Our stock is the largest and most complete in the city. Our prices are the lowest. Real bargains in Hats. All of the latest novelties in shapes and colors.

Langtry Turban Jockey Caps, Mother Hubbards, at 38, 48, 65, 75, 88, 95c, $1.15, $1.25, $1.48, $1.69, $1.78, $2.88, $2.95.

All of these goods are of the finest finish and very best quality in Satin, Velvet, Rep, and Plush.

Feather Turbans at 48, 69, 75, 88, 95c, etc., less than manufacturer's cost.

Special Bargains in Ostrich Feathers!

Real Black Ostrich Plumes at 38c, worth $1; at 50c, worth $1.25.

Better Goods at 75, 95c, $1.25, and upwards.

Black and Colored Tips at 18c, worth 38c; at 25c, worth 50c.

Better goods at 38, 48, 68c, and upwards.

Immense Bargains in Fancy Feathers

Of all descriptions, and as low as 10c and as high as $3.25.

Birds of Paradise at $1.75, $2.75, $3.95, worth three times the price.

Velveteens, Velvets, Plushes.

MILLINERY DEPART'NT, "THE FAIR."

E. J. LEHMANN, THE FAIR, State, Adams, Dearborn-sts.

CARD.

C. J. WHITNEY,

182 & 184 Wabash-av.,

General Agent for Chickering & Sons,

Has secured the services of

ARTHUR G. GOODRIDGE & ALBERT W. GLAZIER

(Formerly with the house of Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross). The Chickering & Sons are desirous that all their Pianos should be tuned by the regular Tuners employed by their Agent. All orders will receive prompt attention by addressing or calling at the above number.

JAPANESE Curios

Temple Ornaments, Swords, Old Armor, Storks, Turtles, Incense Burners, Candlesticks, Vases, Sleevebuttons, Pins, Etc.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN. Prices very reasonable.

Formosa Importing Co., 88 STATE-ST.

(Opposite Marshall Field's.)

The Only Japanese STORE IN THE CITY.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

J. OHSAWA & CO., 77 State-st.

Wanted--200 Miners.

By the Brazil Block Coal Company, Brazil, Ind., for whom steady employment will be given for the Winter at $1 per ton.

PIANOS

TUNED AND REPAIRED.

As summer vacations are now about over, and music-scholars have resumed their studies again, they should have their Pianos tuned and repaired by FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN at once, where satisfaction is guaranteed. Address

Root & Sons Music Co., CHURCH & LEE, Managers, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pianos and Organs.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

Manufacturers of PIANOS, ORGANS, And all kinds of Musical Merchandise, 182 & 184 Wabash-av., between Monroe & Adams-sts., CHICAGO.

The Adams & Westlake "MONARCH" OIL STOVE,

The best thing out for Apartment Houses.

A 3-burner Heating Stove...$5.00
A 2-burner Heating Stove...10.00

Drop in and see them. Send for circular.

The Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co., 94 STATE-ST.

L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

"The Famous"

MODEL DEPARTMENT STORE,

216, 218 & 220 STATE-ST.,

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, & 17 Quincy-st.

Is not only famous in name, but famous in deed; famous for selling the best of goods; famous for the lowest prices, and famous for keeping a full and complete assortment of goods.

If you are in need of

Underwear!

Take a look at our 25c and 50c Undershirts and Drawers. At our All-Wool Red Stripe Underwear at 95c.

Our 50c Ladies' Underwear is better than any offered elsewhere for the price. We are selling Ladies' Red Undershirts and Drawers at 95c. Children's Underwear as low as 18c, and from that up to $1.25.

We have received another lot of

Children's Hose!

At 5c a Pair.

They are the best goods for the price that have ever been offered.

IN OUR

Millinery Departm't

We show the latest styles of Hats at lower prices than any other house makes.

We TRIM our HATS FREE OF CHARGE.

We claim that we beat any and all of our competitors in our

Shoe Department!

We are offering

85c. Children's Solar-Tip Solid Leather Button Shoes at 85c.

$1.25. Ladies' Pebble Goat Button Shoes at $1.25.

$1.00. Men's Velvet Embroidered Slippers at $1.00.

$2.00. Men's Calf Sewed Boots at $2.00.

$2.85. Our own Famous Ladies' Kid and Goat Button Shoes at $2.85.

These as well as all goods that we are selling are offered with the smallest possible profit.

Our stock of Toys, Dolls, Musical Instruments, Japanese Ware, is complete.

We are offering a fine Velvet Picture Frame at 25c.

Albums, Scrap Books, Autograph Books, at extremely low prices.

IN OUR

Crockery, Glassware, AND Household Goods Dep'tm't

(Now located at No. 210 State-st.), we are offering genuine bargains.

Another lot of Elegant Parlor Lamps at 85c.

A lot of fine Hanging Lamps at $1.85.

A lot of nice Glass Tea Sets at 24c.

Decorated Tea Sets, 44 pieces, at $2.85.

Decorated Dinner Sets, 120 pieces, $12.

Decorated Chamber Sets at $2.48.

Satisfaction guaranteed., Orders by mail will have prompt and careful attention.

KRAMER & FRIEDMAN,

Corner State and Quincy-sts.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 STATE-ST.

Smoke, Fire, AND Water!

Important Notice to the Public!

Two Weeks ago we received the following circular from Messrs. Wm. Topping & Co., N. Y. Auctioneers:

To S. SHIREK, Esq.—Dear Sir: The entire stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Comforters, Blankets, etc., which were slightly damaged by fire and water in the fire of Messrs. Hellman & Hermans' dry-goods house, will be sold at Auction on Oct. 2d, at 10 a. m., sharp.

Immediately after receiving the notice of this great sale one of our buyers was on the road to New York, and, arriving in time, secured the entire stock at an offer of

$50,000.

On Thursday and Friday our men were busy marking goods all day in order to place them on sale

On Monday Morning, Oct. 8th.

The goods consist of the following kinds:

Silks, Satins, and Plushes,
Blk. and Col'd Dress Goods,
Linens and Crashes,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Towels and Napkins,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Hdkfs. and Gloves,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Blankets and Comforters,
Shawls, Suits, and Cloaks,
Flannels and Woolens,
Carpets and Oil-Cloth,
Matting and Rugs,
Yarns and Zephyrs,
Laces and Lace Curtains, etc.

This great sale commences on MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 8TH, and we extend to all a cordial invitation.

Call early and avoid the rush.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 State-st.

S. SHIREK.

Real Estate and Loans.

REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list can always be seen at our office.

LOANS on Real Estate made promptly at current rates, including building loans, to responsible parties.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TRADERSHIP

AT

Fort Meade, Dakota.

Vacant applications received until 15th inst. Applicants must appear in person before that time.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rates on improved real estate.

WM. V. JACOBS, Basement Portland Block, 109 Dearborn-st.

Real Estate and Loans. W. D. KERFOOT & CO. 99 Washington-st. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. References in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, and Canada.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes ride to new Board of Trade Building; the highest ground within 15 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 120 Dearborn-st., Agts for the R. I. Land & Building Co.

WATCH MACHINERY

of all kinds manufactured by CHARLES J. DONNELLY, Philadelphia, Pa. P.-O. Drawer D, D.

NOT

Tomorrow, not Tuesday, but on Wednesday next a great

SALE OF CLOAKS AT LLOYD'S,

Beginning at 9:30 a. m.

A disgusted manufacturer's

Entire Stock AT 53c ON THE DOLLAR!

An eminently first-class manufacturer made up a large line of Garments in a strictly first-class manner, but when in selling them he found he had to compete with

CHEAP-JOHN PLUNDER!

Slop-made, shoddy, trashy garments he became sick at heart and so thoroughly disgusted that a spot cash offer of

53c on the Dollar FROM LLOYD

Tempted him to part with his whole stock.

As the trade is only just made we cannot give minute particulars now. Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to marking them down and placing them ready for sale, then comes the

CLOAK CARNAGE AT LLOYD'S! WEDNESDAY-NEXT!

Tomorrow's Bargains!

1,500 YARDS

Colored Gros Grain Silks,

In Remnants of from 2 to 18 yds. each. The Silk is 20 inches wide, very heavy, and best of shades, worth $1.25.

LLOYD'S PRICE, 87½c PER YARD.

Large lot superfine quality

Black Brocaded Velveteens,

At 63c; worth $1.

7,200 dozen Imported Metallic Dress Buttons,

Worth from 45c to $1.25 per doz. The entire batch to be cleaned out

At Only 15c Per Dozen.

3 cases Men's Merino Undershirts and Drawers,

Full finished Cuffs and Shoulders,

39c; worth 65c.

LLOYD'S, State-st., 5 DOORS SOUTH OF MADISON 5

Pianos TO Rent.

A large assortment of fine-toned Uprights, in elegant cases, from the best factories. Rates reasonable.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.

CHURCH SCHOOL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., Between Fifth and Madison-avs. (Central Park), N. Y.

The collegiate course of study is equivalent to that of the school of arts in established colleges, etc.; better preparation for the future lives of women; studies elective after first year. Primary and preparatory classes receive faithful and careful training. French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed, who resides in the same building. To those who desire their daughters to be trained in the graces and gifts of Christian womanhood Mrs. Reed offers every influence which can be brought to bear.

The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed, and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the boarding scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The twentieth year will begin Oct. 3, 1883.

MARTINE DANCING ACADEMIES. 272 Chicago-av. 55 Ada-st. 2170 Indiana-av. OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST.

THE CHICAGO FROEBEL ASSOCIATION, Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, President, announces that their training-school for kindergartners will reopen Monday, Oct. 1. Applications may be made to MISS ALICE H. PUTNAM, Cook County Normal School, Normalville, Ill.

RANSACKED

HAVE BEEN

BOTH WORLDS

To secure Beauteous Marvels for

TOMORROW'S DISPLAY!

DOORS OPEN AT 9.

SEA

Early in July of this year sent the two ruling spirits of his Millinery Department to Europe, with orders to remain there until they could return with the report that every city, town, and village of each particular country had been searched with diligence, and that no pains had been spared to enrich the most popular and the largest Millinery Department in this country. These two persons (the buyer and the forelady), after visiting Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, and every other place of prominence, arrived a week ago last Tuesday, having been absent about three months. We will forfeit $10,000 if any two or three OR FOUR retail milliners of Chicago can prove that their

Combined

Purchases equal the amount of money expended during this trip by Sea alone.

We KNOW we do the largest retail millinery business done in America.

We KNOW that tomorrow's display will be admitted the finest ever attempted in this country.

Sea was the first to begin the war on milliners' high prices. Sea's was the first, and for years the only house (except milliners), selling millinery; many imitators have sprung up, and, to determine the effect of their public efforts, Sea was minded to compare the progress made by this department since its inception. Sea's millinery department sprang into existence during October of 1879, occupying perhaps twenty feet of space, with ONE sales-person. In 1880 the fame of Sea's new venture had swelled the sales to $30,000 for that year; and, with four sales-ladies, we felt quite proud of what we then thought a large millinery business; 1881 saw seven salesladies kept busy, and two trimmers, but in the summer of that year Sea made the startling announcement that thenceforward he would trim all hats and bonnets free of charge, and soon eight salesladies and six trimmers were kept busy, and 1881's sales in millinery alone were

Two and One-Half Times

GREATER

Than the year previous, being over $76,000; 1882 found a manager, a forelady, ten salesladies, and nine trimmers, all devoting their entire attention to this popular department, and our efforts were rewarded by sales that aggregated $150,000—more than any exclusive milliner ever sold in this city; where it will end who can tell? 1883 has already far outstripped 1882, our millinery sales thus far being

MORE

Than the Entire Year of 1882!

Twenty of the most experienced and highest-priced milliners are kept busy trimming hats free, eighteen salesladies are employed, and two persons are sent to Europe twice a year for novelties and Paris styles. What was found in Europe you can find

TOMORROW AT SEA'S

SEA

Exhibits tomorrow one or more

Pattern Bonnets

From every leading milliner in Paris. The average cost to us was about $28.50 each, but $100 each would not buy them till after they are copied by our experts, when exact fac-similes will be found at Sea's for Six Dollars, Eight Dollars, and Ten Dollars. More Paris Pattern Bonnets than were ever before imported by any American Milliner will be

On Exhibition Tomorrow.

THE FLORAL DISPLAY

Includes hundreds of Fancy Set Emblematic Pieces, especially designed in Paris for this display. Many are as high as you.

THE ENTIRE BUILDING

Will be found in holiday attire, and the Art Department will be found especially rich in European Novelties.

LONG AISLES OF

Waving Plumes,

FANCY FEATHERS,

Birds

(From the Common Bird to the Rarest),

BREASTS AND WINGS

In every color,

PLUMES AND TIPS

In all shades.

Hats.

Every shape you may mention will be seen tomorrow in profusion.

We will sell our Imported Hats and Bonnets after the opening at 75 per cent from the original cost.

We will also show tomorrow a handsome line of

VELVETS in all the new shades.
PLUSHES in all the new shades.
SILKS in all the new shades.
SATINS in all the new shades.
VELVETEENS in all the new shades.

Laces, Fichus, Collars,

All bought in Paris.

A very handsome selection of

Silk Handkerchiefs AND Chenile Fringes, Chenile Trimmings, Chenile Cords, Chenile Ornaments.

Tomorrow! AT SEA'S

Current Poetry.

A SUMMER TRAGEDY.

Moon—
Spoon—
Glove—
Love—
Kiss—
Bliss—

Fall—
Call—
Cool—
Fool—
Letter—
Better.

FINALLY GETS THERE.

Sealskin sacque
In the store;
Wife looks back,
Eyes it o'er.

Says to husband,
"Ain't it nice?"
He shuts eyelids
Like a vise.

Shakes his head
Sadly, "No!"
Grabs her arm,
Home they go.

Drops of water,
One by one,
Will wear away
The hardest stone.

Ere the fall's
Backbone's broke,
Wifey wears
Sealskin cloak.

THE FATEFUL STOCKING.

What excuses shall I seek?
Ignorance "so like a man"?
Sighs will not let me speak—
Whisper—softly—if I can.
Doesn't wink me in Japan!
Don't think the fact so shocking!
Tints—the pretty Puritan—
Stern, rare, esthetic stocking!

Love contour of her cheek,
Never water brownlier ran;
Epoch, deliciously antique,
Jaz in a silver fan—
Cottage chair of quaint rattan—
Which she 's slowly, slowly rocking—
Still—the pretty Puritan—
Vicuna rose—that lovely stocking!

Ripple wrists swift vengeance wreak
While that silken web I scan,
Lovers chase a flying freak
Through many stitches without plan;
Toe to heel 'tis but a span!
Ivy knees together knocking—
Rocks my pretty Puritan—
Hints that dear, delicious stocking!

ENVOY.

Oh! since cunning Eve began
Hearts in needle-loops to locking
Hints—the pretty Puritan—
Tangled skein—a fateful stocking!

CIGARETTE AND THE CIGARET.

Big brother's
Cigaret,
Maiden whiffs,
"Nice, you bet!"

Sudden change,
Pale grows pet—
'Neath apron
Pains doth get.

Dinner don't
Reply set
On stomach
Of Jeannette.

Fair sinner
Moaneth yet,
Such sickness
Ne'er had met.

Doctor comes,
Fixes pet
With morphine—
Sly old vet.

Next morning,
Says Jeannette:
"Had enough
Cigaret."

Humors of the Day.

Is the girl of long ago?" sings Miller. We saw her the other day, Joe—she isn't a girl any more. She had a wart on her nose, and no teeth, specs.

A Louis girl stole nineteen trade dollars concealed them in her mouth, and even saw room enough left to sass the officer who came to arrest her so vigorously that she jumped up and kicked his regulation

A red girl was heard the other day to remark confidentially to a friend, "Yes'm, I done promised my gemman fren' dat de next time I go for de ceremony it'll have to come off, as I known I is in earnest, for I put it in writin', is."

Sharp.—Passenger (in a whisper, behind paper, to Wilkins, who had been "catching" from the elder lady): "Mother-'n-law!" Wilkins (in a still fainter whisper): "Ye." Passenger: "Got just such 'nother!" (They console themselves at the next buffet.)—*Punch.*

Brewers in Milwaukee agreed to commence at the same hour the other night. During both were up an hour earlier than usual. One took up the paper, and their disappointment and disgust at such conduct on the part of the other was too deep for utterance.

A humorist was once Called into the office of the Managing Editor and Solemnly Asked for the Dullness of his Wit. "Your Name is on the Editor," "are so Bad that I am Compelled to Print them in that Nondescript Department entitled 'Pearls of Thought.'"

"Mamma, can't I go to the store and get me a stick?" "Why, child, you have got plenty of dresses." "Yes, papa, but they are out of fashion."

"Nonsense, girl! the trees always grow in the same style every spring, don't they? Yes, papa, and they always look green, don't they? All right, go to the store and get a switch."

Mr. Green waltzing with his host's ugly daughter, and was in a corner repairing damages. Here he was espied by his would-be father-in-law. "She is the flower of my family," said the latter. "So it seems," answered Mr. Green. "Pity she comes off so, ain't it?" continued, as he essayed another vigorous rub at the white spots on his coat sleeve.

"I've got two invitations for tomorrow," said Clara. "Charley wants me to go with him, and Fred has also sent me an invitation. I hate Fred, and the place he is going to I hate worse one bit." "Then you will go with Charley," suggested her friend. "No, I shall not," replied. The tickets to his excursion are only 50 cents, while the tickets to Charley's picnic are 75 cents."

A romantic factory girl wrote her name and address and her desire to be married in a letter, which she placed inside the crown of the hat she had just finished. Her employer bought the hat. On his way home that evening he paused at a house which they were both fond of and obtained a slender and supple switch. What the novelists say: "We will draw a veil over the scene which ensued."

A wealthy and aristocratic Mrs. Jewel, while stopping at a summer hotel, and has been making some inquiries of one of the waiters in regard to procuring the services of a laundress, when the door in answer to a loud and imperative knock just before dinner-time, and discovered Mrs. Mahoney on the threshold. Mrs. Mahoney: "Shure an' are you the woman that was wantin' to one of the hotel jintlemin about gittin' so wash for you?"

Do Not Fail

TO CALL ON THE

"Parisian Suit Co."

FOR

LADIES'

CLOAKS

AND

DRESSES!

The only specialty house of the kind in the West.

We quote below a few of the many bargains that we are offering:

Imported Berlin Dolmans,

$13.00.

Will compare with any $20.00 Cloak sold in this market.

Imported Berlin Dolmans,

$15,00.

As good as domestic Garments for $25.

Just received per steamer "Amerique" One Hundred

Elegant Paris Garments,

Which we will offer for

$25.00.

This price is extremely low for Genuine Paris Goods.

Fifty Black Silk Dresses,

Of our own make,

$25.00, $30,00, AND $35,00.

TWENTY ALL PURE

Silk Serge Dresses,

For the Extremely low price of

$33.00.

In connection with the above low-price Cloaks and Dresses, we are showing a beautiful line of higher priced Imported Garments and Costumes, also Seal Goods, which we will be very glad to show intending purchasers, at our usual moderate prices.

"Parisian Suit Co."

State and Monroe-sts.,

Under Palmer House.

Millinery Department

OF

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.,

Western Selling Agents of the

Alligator Hat,

In all shades.

The Leading Boston and New York Novelty.

Opening daily, new and desirable shapes in

French Felts,

STEEL, BRONZE, MASCOTTE,
BEIGE, SEAL, NAVY,
WINE, MYRTLE, BLACK.

Special attention invited to our display of Trimmed Hats.

Mourning, Riding, and Children's Hats

A SPECIALTY.

We will mail to Ladies residing out of the city, on receipt of address, our Illustrated Millinery Catalogue, containing one hundred Fall Shapes in Velvet, Felt, Beaver, and Straw Hats and Bonnets, from which selection can be made.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

112 TO 118 FIFTH-AV.

Announcement!

This hotel having been greatly enlarged and thoroughly refitted and refurnished, is now open for the accommodation of boarders seeking a central home for the winter. Rooms single or in suites. Table FIRST-CLASS. Terms reasonable.

B. M. DAVENPORT, Manager.

"Parisian Suit Co."

SOMETHING

THAT WILL

ASTONISH EVERYBODY

MORE ESPECIALLY

The Dry Goods and Clothing Houses that imagine they can sell Ladies' Suits when they do not even understand how to buy or manufacture them.

We will offer for sale TODAY

500

Genuine Paris Dresses,

Made from Fine All-Wool Tricot, Camel's Hair, and Shoodah Cloth, elaborately trimmed with Silk Velvet and Tailor-made, for the unprecedented low price of

$25.00!

The above lot consists of 100 different styles in all the new and fashionable shades, and is a small purchase of our Mr. PROBY while in Europe. Still another lot of

150 Paris Suits,

Made from Lupin's All-Wool Double-Twilled Suitings, at the unheard of low price of

$11.00!

It is needless to say that such values in Ladies' Dresses were never before shown in Chicago. It is plain to see there is a big loss to somebody; not to us, however; therefore we will give the benefit of the magnificent lot to our customers.

"Parisian Suit Co."

State and Monroe-sts.,

Under Palmer House. PROBY & TUTTLE.

THE

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

RAILWAY CO.,

IN CONNECTION WITH

The Northern Pacific R.R. Co.,

Is prepared to receive and forward, with promptness and dispatch, freight for Portland, Salem, the Dalles, Walla Walla, Albany, Astoria, Cornwallis, Eugene City, Independence, McMinnville, Oregon City, Pendleton, Rosebury, Umatilla, Dayton, Goldendale, Kalama, New Tacoma, Olympia, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria, and all points in Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, and British Columbia, on or reached via the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Business for the Territories named will have prompt and efficient handling at terminal stations, and quick and safe transit via this line.

The well established reputation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway as the best route for through traffic is the most satisfactory guarantee to shippers that freight for Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, and British Columbia, consigned to its care via the new route, will be handled in the most expeditious and advantageous manner.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northern Pacific Railroads will make the same rates from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other commercial centres, to Portland, Salem, the Dalles, Walla Walla, and other terminal points west of Lake Pendoreille, as are made from same points to San Francisco, Sacramento, and other terminal Stations in California.

S. S. MERRILL, General Manager.
A. C. BIRD, General Freight Agent.
C. L. RISING, Commercial Agent, 55 Clark-st., Chicago.

Central Music-Hall Hair Store!

WE

Have anything you want in

HAIR GOODS!

In Latest Styles!

At Reasonable Prices!

E. BURNHAM,

71 State-st.

Wholesale Department, 6 Washington-st.

Barber, Hartman & Co.,

206 State-st.

(Formerly at PARDRIDGE'S MAIN STORE).

Cloak Dept.

"Values as usual better than can be had elsewhere."

Jerseys.

Good weights, Black only, at $1.50 each; worth $2.50.

Russian Circulars.

All-Wool Diagonal, faced with Satin, Fur Collar, Fur Ornament, in Black, full length, at $10.00.

Jackets.

Ladies' Dark Grey Walking Jackets, warranted to fit, at $3.50; worth $5.00.

Circulars.

Heavy Sicilienne Silk, Edged with Fur all round, Fur Collar, heavy Satin Lining, at $16.00.

Elegant Mink-Lined Circulars, at $55.00; others get $70.00 and $75.00.

Mink-Lined Circulars, Dark, Beautiful Fur, with Tail Border Trimming and Tail Border Collar, at $95.00; others get $125.00.

Dolmans.

All-Wool Diagonal, Fur-Trimmed, full length, at $7.75.

All-Wool Diagonal, heavily trimmed with Fur, at $10.00; others get $15.00 for no better.

Brocaded Velvet Dolmans at $60.00; others get $75.00.

Full Lines

Of Plush Garments at prices guaranteed LOWER than other houses.

SOMETHING SPECIAL.

100 dozen Ladies' Silk Plated Hose, Colored and Black, at $1.00 per pair.

COUNTRY ORDERS

Promptly filled. We prepay postage, express, or freight on all goods bought of us to be sent into the country.

BARBER, HARTMAN & CO.,

206 STATE-ST.

(3 Doors South of Adams).

Fire! Fire!

Continuation of the Great Fire Sale of the

STAR CLOTHING CO.

Until the Entire Stock of

CLOTHING

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Has been closed out for the benefit of the INSURANCE COMPANIES,

AT THE

Star Clothing House,

27, 29 & 31 W. Madison-st.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF

Hardware.

Am offering for the next few weeks all kinds of Hardware, including

Nails, Locks, Butts, Screws

At a large reduction, for the purpose of reducing our stock.

Look for bargains this week.

A. W. WHEELER,

141 Lake-st.

PARIS STORE.

236, 238 & 240 State-st.,

COR. JACKSON.

Prices on Hosiery.

75 dozen full regular All-Wool Ladies' Hose, 25c.

115 dozen extra heavy all-wool full regular Ladies' Hose, 35c; cost 50c to make.

87 dozen French Cashmere Hose, 50c; never sold less than $1.00.

137 dozen Ladies' Fleece-Lined, 25c; reduced from 63c.

300 dozen full regular Hose, 17c; reduced from 25c.

These are special prices made to close lots named.

OUR UNEQUALED BARGAINS

IN

Ladies' and Men's

UNDERWEAR

Still attract great attention.

The sale on 39c Merino Shirts and Drawers has far surpassed our expectations, and is only surpassed by the sale of 88c and $1.50 Scarlet.

NOTICE

THE GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN OUR

Blankets, Comforters & Flannels.

Good size White Blankets, with fancy borders, only 90c a pair; sold every place for $1.50.

Full-size White Blankets, $1.35 a pair; well worth $2.25.

Extra Fine Blankets from $2 to $3.50.

California All-Wool 12-4 Scarlet Blankets, only $4.50; worth $6.25 wholesale.

Note Our Prices

IN

Gray Blankets.

Large size very heavy Gray Blankets, only 60c per pair; cannot be equaled.

Fine Gray Mixed, $1.00, $1.15, $1.50, and $1.75; former price, $1.75, $2.10, $2.45, and $3.00.

Full size Comforts from 75c up.

See Our Low Prices in Flannels!

All-Wool Twilled Scarlet Flannels, 15c per yard; just half price.

Extra heavy All-Wool Medicated Twilled Flannels, 20c, 25c, 30c, and 35c per yard. Come and examine for yourself.

All-Wool Firman's Blue Twilled Flannel, 25c, 30c, and 35c per yard.

White Flannels from 10c up.

Big drive in heavy Canton Flannels, only 5c per yard.

PARIS STORE,

236, 238 & 240 State-st.,

COR. JACKSON.

An Open Letter

TO

Housekeepers.

The season of the year calls for something new in FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, RANGES, and other Household Goods.

You can find what you want in this line at the

Empire Parlor Bedstead Co.'s,

381 & 383 West Madison-st.,

AND SAVE

25 to 40 PER CENT,

By purchasing from their immense stock.

$100,000 Worth

Of Furniture, Carpets, Parlor Stoves, Ranges, and Household Goods, to be sold the next 30 days at

Immense Bargains.

30 styles of Folding Beds from $18, $25, $28, $30, and up.

Houses furnished throughout at one day's notice.

Cash or easy payments to suit.

Don't buy till you see this stock.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,

381 & 383 West Madison-st.

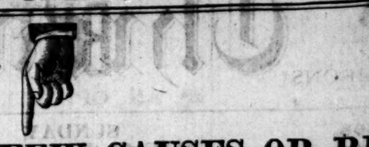
Black Bass Fishing

Has fully commenced at

Green Lake, Wis.

The "Oakwood" will remain open during October for your accommodation. Address

DAVID GREENWAY, Proprietor,
Dartford P. O., Wis.



A FEW CAUSES OR REASONS

Why the Ladies of North Chicago and suburbs crowd the Great Popular North Side Dry-Goods House of

J. W. TUOHY & CO.

(Successors to Carson, Pirie & Co.),

CLARK & ERIE STREETS.

FIRST BECAUSE—The firm is not only new, but the intelligent public has ascertained the fact that the goods are New and are sold far below the closest competition.

SECOND BECAUSE—New energy, new life, and new business vigor pervades every department of this new deservedly popular house.

THIRD BECAUSE—Customers can get just what they require, and save at the lowest calculation 20 cents on the dollar is doing so.

FOURTH BECAUSE—The firm never indulges in "Job Lots," which in reality mean old, shop-worn goods, but buys directly from the manufacturers and importers the newest and latest styles of goods for spot cash, and as a consequence sells only the newest and best at the lowest cash prices.

Extraordinary Attractions This Week!

One Chance Lot fine Ottoman Silk, 39c; usual price, $1; various colors.

10,000 yards pure Gros Grain Dress Silk, only 59c; well worth $1. Excellent quality Col'd Gros Grain, 99c; usual price, $1.25.

Miscellaneous lot pure dye Black Gros Grain Silk, worth from $1 to $3, placed at three sweeping prices, 89c, $1.39, and $1.59. Will sell quickly on sight.

One Special Lot 24-inch Black Gros Grain Silk will be sold this week as an advertiser for $1.39; cannot be duplicated less than $1.75.

Our lustrous double warp Black Gros Grain at $1.98 sells freely on State-st. at $2.50.

25 boxes Colored Silk Plush, $1.29; regularly sold for $1.75 in other houses.

Our superior quality Black and Colored Velvets at $1.19 surpass anything sold elsewhere for $1.50.

We have just received 50 boxes Superfine Velveteen, latest colors, which we place at the popular price of 98c; sold all over at $1.25.

All-Wool Colored French Camelette, 49c and 59c; usual price, 65c and 75c.

Fine All-Wool Colored Cashmere 49c; worth 60c.

Our 48-inch Colored Cashmere at 98c is equal to any sold in Chicago at $1.25.

We offer this week for School and other purposes 100 pcs. Half-Wool Dress Goods at the popular price of 10, 11, 12 1-12c; all latest colorings, plain, brocade, twill, etc. We display an endless variety of Foreign Dress Fabrics, in the numerous prevailing styles, at prices much under down-town figures.

Cloak-Buyers

Should examine the dressy Dolmans we we show at $6.95 (worth $9.00), $7.95, $9.95; beautiful Garments at $14.95; all under regular price.

We offer the Richest Dolmans imported at $39.00, worth $50.00; at $49.00, worth $65.00; at $59.00, worth $75.00; at $69.00, worth $80.00.

Best Real Alaska Seal Sacques at $175.00; cannot be duplicated under $250.00. We keep no second-quality Seal.

All Cloaks and Suits bought of Carson, Pirie & Co. at 50 cents on the dollar.

See Our Black Cashmeres

At 39c, 49c, 59c, 69c, 79c, 98c, and up; prices in keeping with other departments.

We will positively save our patrons 20 per cent on Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Linens, Floor Oil-Cloths, Mats, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Corsets, Yankee Notions, etc.

NOTE—We will present every Child under 8 a Useful Article of Wearing Apparel in our Lace Department.

J. W. TUOHY & CO.,

166, 168 & 170 North Clark,

CORNER ERIE.

GRAND CARPET! SALE.

15,000 Yards

OF

English Body Brussels,

But little used.

Also, bargains in new

Ingrain, Velvet, Moquette Body, Roxbury, Oil-Cloth, Etc.

Enormous Stock

AND

Immense Bargains

IN

PARLOR AND CHAMBER Suits,

PARLOR AND COOKING Stoves,

AND

Household Goods!

Of Every Description.

N. BARSALOUX,

85 & 87 Fifth-av.

STEINWAYS

Are the only manufacturers who make every part of their Pianos, exterior and interior (including the casting of the iron frames), in their own factories.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Our Fall Exhibit of Fashionable Furniture far surpasses, in richness, variety, and elegance of design, any previous display.

New attractions, beautiful and artistic, are added daily to our collection.

Our line of medium and low-priced goods is unusually large and prices unusually low.

Our Curtain and Drapery Department is exceptionally attractive, being ENTIRELY NEW, and comprising all the late novelties in design and fabric.

Wood Mantels, Grates, Tiling, Fire Places, and all *Fittings* and *Decorations* for the *Fire Place.*

State and Adams-sts.

Pianos TO Rent.

A large assortment of fine-toned Uprights, in elegant cases, from the best factories. Rates reasonable.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

B. C. STREHL & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers.

We claim to carry the largest and most complete stock of

HAIR GOODS,

Which, personally purchased in Paris and other principal cities in Europe, is the finest display of all kinds of artistic Hair-Dressing.

We offer to the trade special inducements to buy, and guarantee all our goods to be of superior quality.

157 Wabash-av.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TREMENDOUS CASH BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

5,000 Yds. Col'd Silks,

All shades, at 29c, worth 65c.

5,000 Yds. Col'd Silk Ottoman

At 59c, worth $1.25.

50 Pcs. Colored Silk Plushes

At 59c, worth $1.25.

300 Dozen Corsets,

Colored and White, Silk Stitched, 100 bones, side steel, at 50c. Retailed everywhere for $1.00.

150 Samples Ladies' Garments,

Consisting of elegant Diagonal Dolmans trimmed with Fur, Silk, Satin, Brocade Dolmans, Russian Circulars, and Plush Garments, at 50c on the dollar.

75 Cases

Ladies', Misses', and Children's newest shape Fall and Winter Hats, consisting of Jockey Caps, Langtry Turbans, St. James', Long Beach, Sedan, and all the latest styles in Velvet, Silk, Plush, trimmed with fur. Also large line of Felt, all colors, at 29, 39, 48, 59, 69, 75, 85, 89c, $1, $1.10, $1.19, $1.29, $1.39, and $1.59. Fifty per cent less than elsewhere.

15,000 Yds. Real Oriental Laces

At 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 18, 20, 25, 29, 33, 35, 37 1-2, 44, 48, 50, 53, 55, 60, and 65c. Forty per cent less than cost to import.

20,000 Yds. Embroideries,

From Auction at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 33, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 48, 50, 55, 59, 60, 65, 69, 70, 75, and 89c. Half cost of importation.

500 dozen Children's All-Wool Full Regular Hose,

All sizes, at 25c, worth 45c.

2,000 doz. Ladies' Merino Underwear

At 39, 50, 65, 75, 89, and 98c, worth 60, 75c 80, 90, $1.10, and $1.25.

5,000 dozen Children's Merino Underwear

At 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 18, 19, 22, 25, 29, 33, 37 1-2, 39, 44, 48, up to $1.10. Forty per cent less than elsewhere.

500 Boys' and Children's Suits

At $1.89, $2.25, $2.59, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.25, $3.75, $4.00, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $5.00, $5.50 up $12.50. Half price what asked in regular Clothing Stores.

200 Cartons Millinery,

Consisting rich Black and Colored Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Birds, Wings, Breasts, and Fancy Feathers, 2c, 5c, 10c, 12½, 15c, 19c, 22c, 25c, 29c, 33c, 35c, 37½c 39c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 89c, $1.00, up to $4.25. Half price of Millinery Stores.

Sheriff Sale Jewelry!

STOCK OF H. F. TRIPP & CO. LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

2,000 Gents' Separable Collar Buttons at 5c; worth 15c.

3,000 pair Roll Plate Separable Sleeve Buttons at 25c; worth 60c.

2,000 Gents' Scarf-Pins, Roll Plate and elegant designs, at 35c; worth 75c.

1 Lot Sleeve Buttons at 39c; worth $1.00.

3,000 Gents' Scarf-Pins at 25c; worth 65c.

2,000 Ladies' Barb Pins at 15c, 18c, 24c, 35c, and 50c; worth 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $1.25.

1 Lot Ladies' and Gents' fine Rolled Plate Neck and Vest Chains at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, and $2; worth double.

A fine line Gents' Shirt Studs at 25c, 35c, and 39c; worth 50c, 75c, and $1.

50 pair finest Roll Plate Bracelets at $3.50, $4, and $4.50; worth $5, $7, and $9.

Special Sale Monday.

3,000 Remnants, consisting of Black and Colored Dress Goods, White and Colored Flannels, Cloths, Cloakings, Table Linens, Fronting Linens, Crashes, and Domestics, at half price.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable.

All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,

118 and 120 State-st.

Orders by mail and requests for samples promptly executed.

Ribbons!

TWO HUNDRED MILES OF RIBBONS!

Ribbons for Dress Trimming.
Ribbons for Millinery Purposes.
Ribbons for Hair Dress.
Ribbons for Neckwear.
Ribbons for Curtains.
Ribbons for Fancy Work.
Ribbons for Children.
Ribbons for Old and Young.
Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons.
Ottoman and Gros Grain Ribbons.
Silk Velvet Ribbons.
Ribbons in All Colors.
Ribbons in All Shades.

No. 5, Width of this Margin.

ALL SILK OTTOMAN,
Best Quality, regular price 18c per yard,
Sold at 7 cts. per yard:
Silk Velvet Ribbons, regular price 25c per yard,
Sold at 12 cts. per yard.

No. 7, Width of this Margin.

ALL-SILK OTTOMAN,
Best Quality, regular price 23c per yard,
Sold at 11 cts. per yard.
Silk Velvet Ribbon, regular price 30c per yard,
Sold at 16 cts. per yard.

No. 9, Width of this Margin.

ALL-SILK OTTOMAN,
Best Quality, regular price 27c per yard,
Sold at 11 cts. per yard.
Silk Velvet R ibbon, regular price 35c per yard,
Sold at 20 cts. per yard.

No. 12, Width of this Margin.

ALL-SILK OTTOMAN,
Best Quality, regular price 34c per yard,
Sold at 15 cts. per yard.
Silk Velvet Ribbon, regular price 40c per yard,
Sold at 25 cts. per yard.

This sale will also include a full line of Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons at the same prices, and 800 pieces Nos. 16 and 22 in Heavy Gros Grain, very suitable for Curtain Loops and Mantel Boards, worth from 40 to 50 cts. per yard, sold all at **15 cts. per yard.**

Please do not confound this sale with similar announcement of so-called Fancy Ribbons, suitable for Patchwork, which may be found in our regular Ribbon Department at a mere nominal figure.

Of the Ribbons advertised above we shall not sell less than one yard, nor will we cut samples.

Bear in mind that the sale commences at 9 a. m. tomorrow, and that the choice of colors and widths is of great importance.

BUT ONCE IN A LIFETIME

IS AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERED LIKE THE ONE WE PROPOSE TO GIVE TOMORROW,

MONDAY, OCT. 8th, 9 a. m.

SACRIFICE SALE

OF

STAPLE GOODS!

AT THE

BEE HIVE

State-st., Opposite Palmer House Entrance.

We desire to make the "Bee Hive" a household word in Chicago and the Northwest, hence our efforts.

350,000 YARDS

OF

Silk and Velvet Ribbons

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

The Greatest Slaughter in Ribbons ever recorded.
Pure Silk Ribbons at a price less than cotton-mixed goods.
Velvet Ribbons for Dress Trimming at prices less than before the War.
All the newest shades; the most complete assortment ever exhibited.

HOURS OF SALE:

From 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 6 p. m., in order to enable our employes to take their lunch.

Orders by mail receive prompt and faithful attention. State colors and widths desired, and make allowance for postage.

Morgenthau, Bauland & Co.,

LEADING MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Other Sacrifices!

BASEMENT FLOOR.

IN OUR CHINA DEPARTMENT

We shall offer the following attractions to visitors:

1,000 dozen White Granit Tea Cups at 1c each.
500 dozen White Granit Plates, 7 and 8 inches, at 2c each.
50 barrels large size Glass Goblets at 2c each.
250 dozen Decorated Cups and Saucers at 5c per set.

FIRST FLOOR.

IN OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENT

WE SHALL OFFER

100 dozen Dogskin Mousquetaires, Embroidered Back, new, elegant fresh goods, every pair warranted, at 39c per pair.

IN OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

WILL BE FOUND

8,000 pieces of Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Muslin, the regular 10c per yard goods, at 6c per yard.

If you are in doubt in regard to this bargain obtain the price elsewhere before you come to our establishment.

3,000 Pure Cotton-filled Quilts, extra large size, covered with best quality Calico, generally sold at $1.25 each, our price 50c each.

THIRD FLOOR.

TO INTRODUCE OUR NEW

RESTAURANT AND CAFE

We shall serve between the hours of 9 and 12 in the forenoon and 2 to 6 in the afternoon during this Sacrifice Sale,

A Lunch, consisting of any kind of Cold Meat, Bread and Butter, including Coffee or Tea, at 10c.

Coffee and Cakes - - - - - - - - 5c
Excellent Oyster Stew at - - - - - - 10c

THE CHURCHES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held in the city churches today as follows:

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

THE REV. R. A. HOLLAND WILL OFFICIATE morning and evening at Trinity Church, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.

THE REV. HENRY G. PERRY WILL OFFICIATE in the morning at All-Saints' Church, Pullman.

THE REV. H. C. KINNEY WILL OFFICIATE AT St. Bartholomew's Mission, Englewood, Sixty-fifth-st., between Harvard and Yale. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

UNITARIAN.

THE REV. JAMES VILA BLAKE WILL PREACH at the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin-sts., at 10:45 a. m. Sunday-school at 12:15 p. m.

THE REV. GEORGE BACHELOR WILL PREACH at 10:45 a. m. in Unity Church, corner of Dearborn-av. and Walton-place.

LUTHERAN.

THE REV. LEE M. HEILMAN WILL PREACH at Grace Church, corner of Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st. Lord's Supper in the morning. Evening sermon to young people.

THE REV. R. C. KOERNER WILL PREACH AT Trinity Church, No. 155 Chicago-av., at 10:45 a. m.

THE REV. F. C. KAHLER WILL PREACH AT the Wicker Park Church, corner of Hoyne-av. and Le Moyne-st., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN.

THE REV. F. W. BRUNER WILL PREACH morning and evening at the Central Church, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.

THE REV. J. W. ALLEN WILL PREACH IN THE West Side Church, on Western-av., near Van Buren-st., this morning and evening.

DR. F. S. DAVIS WILL PREACH MORNING AND evening at the First Church, Oakley-av. and Jackson.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE REV. DR. S. J. MCPHERSON WILL PREACH at the Second Church, corner of Michigan-av. and Twentieth-st. Communion service in the morning. Evening subject: "Evolution and Immortality."

THE REV. T. E. GREEN WILL PREACH AT the Eighth Church. Subjects: Morning—to young men—"How to Get Rich"; evening, "Esther's Triumph."

THE REV. DR. JOHN H. BARROWS WILL preach in the morning at the First Church, corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-first-st. Subject: "God in Christ"; and in the evening at the Central Music-Hall—subject: "What the Bible Has Wrought."

AT THE THIRD CHURCH, ASHLAND AND OGden-avs., the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the morning at 10:30 and new members will be received. In the evening at 7:30 the pastor, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, will preach the first of a course of sermons on the "Reformation of the Sixteenth Century."

THE REV. E. H. SAWERS WILL PREACH AT the First Scotch Church, Sangamon and Adams-sts., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

BAPTIST.

THE REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD WILL preach at the Fourth Church. Subjects: Morning, "The Immutable in Religion"; evening, "Ideal Manhood."

THE REV. DR. W. M. LAWRENCE WILL preach morning and evening at the Second Church, corner Morgan and Monroe-sts.

THE REV. DR. LORIMER WILL PREACH AT Immanuel Baptist Church, Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st., at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Gospel of Intensity." Evening subject: "The Gospel of Oblivion."

THE REV. GALUSHA ANDERSON WILL preach in the Baptist Church, Hyde Park, at 10:30 a. m., and the Rev. O. P. Bestor at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12 m.

THE REV. P. S. HENSON, D. D., AT THE FIRST Church, South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st., will preach at 11 a. m. on "The Bow in the Clouds," and in the evening will tell his listeners who is "Unworthy of Eternal Life."

INDEPENDENT.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING AND PRAISE service at the Central Music-Hall at 7:45 p. m. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Barrows. Subject: "What the Bible Has Wrought." Music led by Prof. Tomlins. All are cordially invited.

THE REV. J. W. HANEY, OF THE METHODIST Conference, will preach morning and evening at the Chicago Avenue Church.

DR. THOMAS WILL PREACH AT THE PEOple's Church, Hooley's Theatre, at 11 a. m.

UNIVERSALIST.

THE REV. W. S. CROWE WILL PREACH IN the morning at the Church of the Redeemer, corner Washington and Sangamon-sts.

THE REV. SUMNER ELLIS WILL PREACH IN the morning at St. Paul's Church, Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. Vestry service in the evening.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

THE REV. C. B. TAYLOR WILL OFFICIATE IN the evening at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Ashland-av.

BISHOP CHENEY WILL PREACH IN THE morning at Christ Church, Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. Subject: "The Keystone Left Out of Last Sunday's Arch."

THE REV. DR. MEADE WILL PREACH AT 4 P. m. in Emmanuel Church, corner Hanover and Twenty-eighth-st.

BISHOP FALLOWS WILL PREACH AT ST. Paul's Church, corner Washington-boulevard and Carpenter-st. Subjects—Morning: "Who is Sufficient for These Things?"; evening, "The Average Man."

JEWISH.

THIS DAY 200 YEARS AGO THE FIRST GERman settlement was founded in Germantown, Pa., and this morning Rabbi Hirsch, of the Sinai Congregation, corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-first-st., will deliver a sermon on "The Ethical and Religious Culture of the German-Americans."

CATHOLIC.

THE REV. FATHER MCGUIRE, THE NEW pastor of St. James', will deliver a farewell address to the people of St. Pius' Church, corner Paulina and Van Buren-sts., at 10:30 a. m.

THE CHURCHES.

METHODIST.

CLARK STREET CHURCH—9 A. M., CONFERence love feast, led by the Rev. Dr. E. M. Boring; 10:30 a. m., sermon, the Rev. Bishop C. D. Foss, and ordination of Deacons; 3 p. m., sermon, by the Rev. Dr. J. Baume, and ordination of Elders; 7:45 p. m., anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, Chairman, the Rev. C. F. Mattison; addresses, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust and the Rev. E. W. Drew.

ADA STREET CHURCH—10:30 A. M., THE REV. O. F. Mattison; 7:30 p. m., the Rev. P. H. Swift.

CENTENARY CHURCH—10:30 A. M., THE REV. R. D. Sheppard; 7:30 p. m., the Rev. T. R. Strobridge.

DIXON STREET CHURCH—10:30 A. M., THE Rev. S. H. Swartz; 7:30 p. m., the Rev. M. W. Satterfield.

EMMANUEL CHURCH—10:30 A. M., THE REV. J. B. McGuffin; 7:30 p. m., the Rev. G. A. Erving.

FULTON STREET CHURCH—10:30 A. M., R. A. Harwood; 7:30 p. m., M. C. Wire.

GRACE CHURCH—10:30 A. M., N. O. FREEMAN; 7:30 p. m., the Rev. Dr. N. H. Axtell.

GRANT PLACE CHURCH—10:30 A. M., G. R. VAN Horne; 7:30 p. m., D. M. Tompkins.

HALSTED STREET CHURCH—10:30 A. M., JOHN R. Reeves; 7:30 p. m., A. M. Pilcher.

LANGLEY AVENUE CHURCH—10:30 A. M., W. A. Spencer; 7 p. m., J. T. Ladd.

MICHIGAN AVENUE CHURCH—10:30 A. M., THE Rev. Dr. W. A. Smith; 7:30 p. m., H. T. Clandenning.

NORTHWEST CHURCH—10:30 A. M., W. B. Leach; 7:30 p. m., J. C. Bigelow.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH—10:30 A. M., M. M. Parkhurst, D. D.; 7:30 p. m., Samuel Barngey.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—10:30 A. M., H. L. MARtin; 7:30 p. m., J. Hitchcock.

SIMPSON CHURCH—10:30 A. M., THE REV. J. T. Cooper; 7:30 p. m., the Rev. Charles W. Thornton.

STATE STREET CHURCH—10:30 A. M., THE REV. G. L. Wiley; 7:30 p. m., the Rev. N. M. Stokes.

TRINITY CHURCH—10:30 A. M., THE REV. DR. J. Cummings; 7:30 p. m., the Rev. William H. Burns.

WABASH AVENUE CHURCH—11 A. M., PROF. F. Bradley; 7:30 p. m., C. E. Mandeville, D. D.

WINTER STREET CHURCH—10:30 A. M., THE Rev. E. C. Arnold; 7:30 p. m., the Rev. F. F. Farmilo.

WESTERN AVENUE CHURCH—10:30 A. M., THE Rev. T. C. Clendenning; 7:30 p. m., the Rev. John Adams.

FIRST CHURCH, ENGLEWOOD—10:30 A. M., THE Rev. J. P. Brushingham; 7:30 p. m., the Rev. F. A. Hardin.

SPIRITUALIST.

A SPIRITUALISTS' AND MEDIUMS' MEETING will be held at Union Park Hall, No. 517 West Madison-st., at 3 p. m.

A SPIRITUALISTS' AND MEDIUMS' MEETING will be held at Apollo Hall, No. 2730 State-st., at 11 a. m.

THE LIGHT SEEKERS WILL MEET IN LESter's Academy, No. 659 West Lake-st., in the morning. Mr. Delos Allen, trance speaker, will lecture in the evening.

MRS. CORA L. V. RICHMOND WILL LECTURE before the First Society in Martine's Hall, Ada-st., morning and evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

THE REV. WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON WILL preach at the Leavitt Street Church, corner of Adams. Subjects—Morning: "The Suffering Savior Satisfied"; evening: "Missionary Work in Australia."

THE REV. J. D. DAVIES, OF DODGEVILLE Wis., will preach at the Welsh Congregational Church, No. 221 West Madison-st., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. E. B. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH at the South Church, corner of Drexel-av. and Fortieth-st., morning and evening.

THE REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., WILL preach morning and evening at Plymouth Church, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS WILL BE held every evening this week at No. 66 West Lake-st. and led as follows: Sunday, by the Rev. J. S. Johnson, of Texas; Monday, Wade Abbott; Tuesday, August Soares, London evangelist; Wednesday, the Rev. Mr. Walker, of La Grange; Thursday, Wade Abbott; Friday, A. Loveless; Saturday, Mrs. Conklin.

DR. ARTHUR MERTON WILL SPEAK ON "Individual Sovereignty" at the Liberal League meeting, No. 151 West Madison-st., at 7:30 p. m.

THE OPENING LECTURE OF THE SEASON BEfore the Society for Ethical Culture will be delivered by W. M. Salter in Weber Music-Hall at 11 a. m. Subject: "The Plan of an Ethical Society in the Community."

MILES GRANT WILL PREACH MORNING, AFternoon, and evening at the Advent Christian Church, No. 91 South Green-st.

THE REV. JAMES S. GREEN WILL PREACH in the evening at Tyng Mission Hall, Archer-av. and Twenty-first-st.

THERE WILL BE "AN OPENING OF HEAVEN in Chicago" at Liberty Hall at 2:30 p. m. "All who can comprehend will assist. Seats free."

THE NEWSBOYS' SUNDAY-SCHOOL WILL meet in Hershey Music-Hall at 2:30 p. m. until the new building is completed. The public are invited.

GEORGE R. CLARKE WILL LEAD THE SUNday evening meeting at 7:45 at the Pacific Garden Mission, 18 and 140 Van Buren-st. Morning service at 10:30.

ORTHODOX FRIENDS' MEETING OF TWENty-sixth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs., at 10:30. Seats free.

AT THE RAILROAD READING-ROOM, 4645 State-st., Capt. A. R. Palmer will speak at 3:30.

DISCIPLES OF JESUS CHRIST ASSEMBLE AT 158 Evergreen-av. at 4 p. m.

THE CENTRAL MEETING OF FRIENDS MEET at 10:45 a. m. in the Athenæum Building, Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

BISHOP CHENEY WILL PREACH AT TYNG Mission at 7:45 p. m.

"WHAT DID MRS. BEEKMAN TEACH?" WILL be the subject of George J. Schweinfurth at 10:30 a. m. at Room 4 Athenæum Building, No. 36 Dearborn-st.

THE REV. WILLIAM COLLINS, OF GALESburg, will preach in the chapel of the Washingtonian Home at 7:30 p. m.

MONEY TALKS

AND

REVELL

IS HAPPY.

COME AND SEE WHAT CASH WILL DO AT THE

Cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.

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CARPETS
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Parlor & Chamber Suits
From Sheriff Sale.

Rattan Chairs,
40 per cent less than other houses (a job lot just received).

Book Cases, Mirrors, Wardrobes, Desks, Tables.

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Heating Stoves,
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These are our three Specialties, and in these we take the lead.

Our Openings are DAILY.

We have just received a large lot of Untrimmed Hats in all the new styles and colorings.

In our Trimmed Department we show the largest assortment of Hats and Bonnets to be SEEN IN THIS CITY.

(We make a specialty of Children's Hats.)

A new importation of HOSIERY has just arrived, and we are now prepared to show the largest line of these goods to be seen.

Our assortment is WITHOUT LIMIT.

Our sale of GLOVES for the past week has been extra large, and we have made great preparations for the coming week.

We have already cabled for an additional order of our BON MARCHE Gloves.

We fit Gloves of all descriptions for Ladies, Gents, and Children.

Concerning prices in each department, we GUARANTEE them the LOWEST.

E. L. JUDKINS & CO.,
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The Fall Trotting Meeting

OF THE

Chicago Driving Park

Commences Monday, Oct. 8.

Four Great Speed Contests.

Trotting, Pacing, and Running.

1st, 3-Minute Trot—$1,000,
Durango, Misfortune, May Bird, Martha Washington, Ike Sheppard.

2d, 2:20 Pace—$1,000,
Chestnut Star, Billy Scott, Wild Frank, Daisy D., George G.

3d, Hurdle Race, 1¼ Miles—$400,
King Dutchman, Bell Boy, Carter H. Harrison, Miss Moulsey, Katie Creel.

4th, Stallion Race----$1,000,
Director, Phallas, Monroe Chief, Maxey Cobb, Black Cloud, Alexander.

The races will commence promptly at 2 p. m. Headquarters and official pools at the Palmer House.

Admission, ONE DOLLAR, including Seat in Grand Stand.

Madison-st. Cars to the Track Gate.

The C., B. & Q. R. R. will run a train from the Union Depot on Canal-st. to the track-gate each day of the meeting, leaving depot at 1:30 p. m., arriving at track at 2 p. m., and leaving track ten minutes after the close of the last race. Fare, 15c each way.

The tickets returned on the last day of the summer trotting meeting are good for the first day of this meeting, Monday, Oct. 8, and for no other day.

CARPETS!

PARDRIDGES'

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK,

A line of Five-Frame Body Brussels
At $1.15 per yard.
Reduced from $1.40.

Also a line of very best All-Wool Ingrains
At 75c.
Reduced from 90c.

Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods 25 per cent lower than other houses.

Pardridges' Main Store,
114 & 116 State-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Merchants' National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, Oct. 2d, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 5,207,198.17
Overdrafts		2,441.45
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation at par		50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand at par		463,100.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		40,500.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$1,227,359.24	
Due from other National Banks	497,956.89	
Due from State banks and bankers	54,563.78	
		1,889,779.41
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures (banking house and safe deposit vaults, $25,000)		164,121.19
Checks and other cash items (revenue stamps)		545.75
Exchanges for clearing house	$ 376,353.24	
Bills of other banks	260,562.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	3.71	
Specie	2,250,151.00	
Legal-tender notes	400,000.00	
		3,287,070.05
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent redemption fund)		4,000.00
Total		$11,110,014.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$	500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits		409,243.18
National-bank notes outstanding		48,600.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$3,923,855.91	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,000.00	
Certified checks	195,286.99	
Cashier's checks outstanding	44,794.99	
Due to other National Banks	48,947.73	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,243,580.33	
	2,140,705.60	
		9,605,170.80
Total		$11,110,014.00

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.:

I, John C. Neely, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JNO. C. NEELY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1883. CHAS. C. REED, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. B. BLAIR,
CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR,
W. K. BLAIR,
Directors.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
2 TON WAGON SCALE, 2000 LBS., $50.
4 Ton 5000 Beam, Box Inclosed, 240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $60.
The "Little Detective," Weighs to 25 lb. by 2 oz., $10.
500 OTHER SIZES. Send Price List Free.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
Best Forge made for Light Work, $10
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $30
Farmers save time and avoid job.
Blowers, Anvils, Vises & Other Articles AT LOWEST PRICES. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be sure and BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Elastoplastic Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 83 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

PLEIADES LODGE, 478, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Thursday evening, Oct. 11, at 7:30 o'clock. Important work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. E. F. NEWELL, Sec'y. GEO. McKENZIE, W. M.

TEMPLE COUNCIL, U. D., ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.—Regular Assembly will be held at their hall, corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av., Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, at 7½ o'clock sharp, for business and work. Visiting R. & S. Masters cordially invited. By order of the Council. M. HARRIS, Recorder.

LUMBERMAN'S LODGE, NO. 717, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication will be held at Pleiades' Hall, 220 and 222 South Halsted-st., Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, for important work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of W. M. E. M. ASHLEY, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Friday, Oct. 12, at 7:30 p. m. sharp, for work on Mark Master's degree. A full attendance particularly desired. By order M. E. H. P. CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE, NO. 409, A. F. & A. M.—220 South Halsted-st. Regular Communication Tuesday evening for important work. All members are requested to be present. Visitors cordially invited. P. M. NICHOLS, W. M. W. M. STANTON, Secretary.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, Oct. 8, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Mark and Past Master degrees. Visiting companions are cordially invited. By order of GEO. A. WAIT, High Priest. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Special Conclave Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited. By order of the E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, Oct. 8, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting Companions welcome. By order of WM. E. POULSON, M. E. H. P. WM. J. BRYAR, Secretary.

SOUTH PARK LODGE, NO. 662, A. F. & A. M.—Lake-av. and Fifty-third-st.—Regular Communication Monday evening, Oct. 8. Visiting brethren cordially invited. LESLIE LEWIS, Secretary.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. & A. M.—A regular Communication will be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 9, in Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st., at 7:30 o'clock. Business and work. The fraternity cordially invited. J. E. HARDY, W. M. R. C. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

DR. ROB MORRIS will deliver his "Morgan Lecture" and recitations at Blair Lodge Monday, Kilwinning Lodge Thursday, Landmark Friday, commencing at 8 o'clock p. m. All Master Masons welcome.

BLAIR LODGE, 393, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication Monday, Oct. 8, at 7:30 p. m. Masonic lecture and poetical recitations by Bro. Rob Morris. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order L. L. DICKINSON, W. M.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY NO. 19, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Special Conclave Monday evening, Oct. 8, at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander. D. GOODMAN, Recorder.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—Members are hereby notified to attend a special communication Thursday evening, Oct. 11, at 7:30. Visiting brethren welcome. O. H. CHENEY, W. M. G. A. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, F. & A. M.—187 East Kinzie-st.—Special communication Friday evening, Oct. 12, at 7:30 o'clock. Important work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. GEO. L. WARD, W. M. GEO. A. WAIT, Secretary.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, NO. 52, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Stated conclave at 8 p. m. Tuesday, Oct. 9. Visiting fraters welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander. HENRY C. RANNEY, Recorder.

KILWINNING LODGE, 311, F. & A. M.—187 Kinzie-st.—Members are cordially invited to attend a lecture to be delivered by the Masonic veteran, Rob Morris, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 8 p. m. The subject will be highly interesting to the craft. A full attendance is desired. Visiting M. M. invited. No charge. THOS. RYAN, W. M. A. S. ALLEN, Secretary.

FORT DEARBORN COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM, NO. 278.—A meeting of the above council will be held at Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st., on Monday evening, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock sharp. JOHN P. AHRENS, Regent. T. H. ROBINSON, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—No Conclave Tuesday evening, Oct. 9. By order of the Eminent Commander. SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1883.

FREDERICK SYLVESTER, one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, has suspended.

MRS. C. P. HUNTINGTON, wife of the Pacific Railroad magnate, died suddenly yesterday morning at New York.

RESIGNATIONS seem to be the order of the day in France. Camescasse, Prefect of Police in Paris, is the latest example.

ANOTHER addition has been made to the ranks of the two-cent dailies. The Philadelphia *Press* has knocked off a cent.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT head of cattle died on the steamer Lamport during her passage from Baltimore to London.

IT has been discovered that cattle afflicted with cancer are sold to Chicago "scalpers" at the Stock-Yards, and vigorous efforts are making to break up the practice.

FRANK BOTTSFORD, the ghoul who robbed the body of the late Thomas Hoyne, of Chicago, and of the victims in the Carlyon railroad disaster last July, has been arrested, confessed his crime, and been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL utterance of the Pope through one of his organs deprecates the aggressive attitude of Orangemen in Ireland toward the National League and fears that the former, in usurping the functions of the Government in upholding the law, may achieve the opposit result.

THE threatened Chinese outbreak in Canton has come at last, and the Hon. Charles Seymour, of Wisconsin, United States Consul to Canton, has fallen a victim to the blind rage of a lot of Mongolian assasins. Dissatisfaction with what was deemed by the Chinese mob the too light sentence imposed by the British Consulate upon Tidewaiter Logan, who was tried as the ringleader in the riots of Sept. 10, had embittered the native population of Canton against all foreigners indiscriminately. Yesterday the Cantonese were in a ferment all day. The mob finally vented its blind fury by the murder in cold blood of a man who had taken no part in the existing troubles and given no offense, but who, in the eyes of the mob, was guilty of the high crime of being a foreigner, and therefore worthy of death. The gravest apprehensions exist with regard to the safety of the entire foreign population of Canton.

JOHN SMITH, the Maryland murderer who broke jail the other day, is once more behind the bars. He was severely wounded by the jailer in escaping, and exposure to the night air, with the fear that he would die from his injury, led him to take a step wholly unusual with escaped murderers—viz.: to give himself up.

A GOVERNMENT dispatch was recently published in one of the Paris papers—the organ of President Grévy's son-in-law—which affected the prices of stocks on the bourse and disclosed certain facts which in the interest of the public service ought to have been kept secret. A searching inquiry is in progress to ascertain whether the telegraph officials gave the thing away.

MAJ. NICKERSON, U. S. A., who reported a false address to the War Department, and disobeyed Gen. Sherman's orders not to leave Washington, is in Thorold, Canada, and refuses to comply with Secretary Lincoln's order commanding him to proceed to Washington. The Major is confident he cannot be extradited, and pleasantly snaps his fingers at the powers in the War Department.

DIVORCE-DAY in Chicago was marked yesterday by the legal separation of over fifty mismated couples. The stories which the complaining members of these several unfortunate domestic partnerships so fully narrated, and the diversified experiences they unfolded, were frequently of a most remarkable character, and form a chapter on marital misery, which will be found in another place.

AT the annual meeting of the Northern Pacific Directors yesterday all the old officers were reëlected, and the board authorized the issue of $20,000,000 second-mortgage bonds, subject to the approval of the preferred stockholders. It will require the consent of three-fourths of the shareholders, and it is thought no serious objection will be made to the issue. The proceeds will wipe out the floating debt, and will also be applied to the completion and equipment of the line.

IN another place will be found an interesting revelation of the manner in which the "4—11—44" philanthropists of New Orleans make and unmake Legislatures, seat and unseat Judges, and, in general, mold the politics of the State to their will. The President of the New Orleans National Bank in an interview says he found Judge Gresham a very pleasant gentleman to talk with, but came to the conclusion that the only way to settle the question whether he had a right to interfere with the bank's business was by an appeal to the courts.

THE BRIDGE NUISANCE.

During the last week THE TRIBUNE drew attention to a suggestion made by a leading member of the Board of Trade for connecting the Chicago River with the lake by a canal along Sixteenth street, with a view to shutting off vessels from entering at the mouth of the river and making permanent the bridges which connect the three divisions of the city. It was also proposed that tunnels be constructed under the canal at each of the avenues running north and south to accommodate the street traffic, avoid bridges across the canal, and provide unobstructed navigation from the lake to the river.

There are so many objections to such a plan that it may be dismissed at once as impracticable. It would involve great expense to the city at every point. The condemnation of property necessary for the construction of the canal, the work of tunneling at all the thoroughfares, and the digging and walling-up of the canal itself would represent an enormous cost, but by no means the whole of it. If the bridges across the river should be made permanent, which would be the primary object of the undertaking, it would become necessary to employ lighters for the transfer of freight to the docks along the line of the river, and that would impose a serious embargo upon the business of Chicago. But there would also be an additional cost to the city (which cannot be estimated) to pay the damage to dock property, which, now very valuable, would undoubtedly deteriorate immensely by reason of the ensuing diversion of the shipping interests to the south end of the river and to Calumet. All the Main Branch and the North Branch of the river would be practically shut off from use, and the depreciation of what is now the most valuable dock property in Chicago would amount to many millions of dollars. If the city should become responsible for this decline in values by making a new entrance to the river and closing the bridges permanently, it could not escape liability for the individual losses incident thereto. The cost which the canal scheme would involve is altogether too formidable to admit of serious consideration for the proposed plan.

The most feasible means suggested up to the present time for relief from a large part of the present pressure on the use of the river and the bridges and from all the future growth of the same is the utilization of the outer harbor for docks and warehouses. The Government has made a safe and beautiful harbor along the lake-front several hundred acres in area. Between the mouth of the river and Twelfth street and the Lake Park and Government pier there is room for ten miles of dockage along lateral piers running east and west. Such piers may be constructed wide enough and solidly enough to provide double rows of docks and warehouses and leave sufficient slip-room for handling the largest of vessels. A system of docks and storehouses thus provided at the lake-front, avoiding all necessity for tugging and lightering, would furnish cheaper and more convenient accommodation for the vessels which discharge and take on cargoes at Chicago than the river does now, and the diversion of the harbor facilities to that point would relieve the river so much that it would not be necessary for the city to close the bridges permanently and thereby assume a liability for the depreciation of the present dock property. Certain interests might find it advantageous to go to the Calumet for their docks and yards, such as lumber and coal, or so much of these branches of trade as may be done for the country. This would leave the lake-front or outer-harbor docks and warehouses for the storage and reshipment of grain and the handling of the commodities brought by vessel for Chicago consumption.

The construction of docks in the lake harbor would be greatly cheapened, and might be made to serve a double purpose by taking the required gravel and dirt from the sides and bed of the canal, thereby widening and deepening the outlet of the Chicago River and furnishing better facilities for carrying off Chicago sewage. All the stone and dirt necessary for filling could thus be obtained for the mere cost of handling and transporting it in scows a few miles. The entire cost of constructing the docks would be large, but the work could be done so cheaply as to render the cost of each dock-yard comparatively small. It would be of interest and value to have the City Engineer make a map of such a system as has been proposed, showing the extent of dock facilities the present outer harbor would afford, and also to have him prepare an estimate of the cost.

It would not be advisable for the city to undertake the construction of the docks, but merely to reserve the right of supervision and to lease the privileges to companies and individuals. In this manner a large and permanent revenue could be obtained, which would defray a considerable proportion of the municipal expenses without the risks and scandals inseparable from city construction and ownership of the docks. The assent of the State Legislature and the City Council would be necessary to carry out the scheme, and perhaps the probable cost of securing such assent should be figured in the general estimate. But the scheme is well worth the consideration of business-men, and the Citizens' Association would do wisely to revive the information it gathered at one time, and add thereto actual estimates of cost, the steps which would be necessary to obtain the proper authority, the extent of dock facilities which may thus be provided, and the revenue which may be secured to the city by carrying out such a plan.

PROHIBITION AND THE CHURCH.

The tone of the resolutions reported to the Rock River Methodist Conference and the drift of the discussion on the temperance question were singularly out of place. There is no question of political prohibition in this State. There is not the slightest probability that either of the two great parties, one of which is sure to control the State Government and Legislature, will recommend prohibition or tolerate any agitation of that subject in the contest for the possession of power. But there is a practical temperance issue in Illinois based upon the support or the defeat of high license. What, then, can the Methodist ministers hope to gain by pushing prohibition to the front, and either condemning the license movement altogether or ignoring the struggle to maintain high license? If the influence of the Methodist Church be cast blindly and stubbornly in favor of prohibition, for which there is not the smallest chance, and against all license, the ministers who participate in such a movement will simply aid the whisky classes in their resistance to all restrictive legislation. It is difficult to understand how they can reconcile such a course with their duty to society and public morals. While they proceed upon the theory that dram-drinking is an unmitigated evil, they must as practical workers in the cause of public decency and good morals recognize the fact that these principles cannot be enforced in any community where the sentiment of a majority of the people is opposed to them.

The members of the conference must admit that in the cities and large towns dram-drinking cannot be prohibited by law. Practical work in the cause of temperance requires, then, that men of influence shall exert themselves to minimize the evil. This can be done most effectively by reducing the number of saloons and holding them accountable for every infraction of the laws which forbid the sale of liquor to minors and to habitual drunkards. High license is the direct means to that end. Opposition to high license simply because it recognizes a traffic which cannot be suppressed is calculated to secure for the dramshops entire freedom from restraint, increase the number thereof, and encourage the sale of liquor without restriction. There are men among the ministers and elders of the Methodist Church who are able to understand the real status and bearing of the license policy, and it seems to be mere perversity which blinds others to the plain facts. The absence of a State license law means low license in most localities and no license in the others. Low license and no license are conditions which lead to the establishment of rumholes at every cross-roads in the country and in every block in the city. To the extent that the Methodist ministers oppose license they make themselves in part responsible for the spread of the saloon business and the evils of the liquor traffic. To the extent that they use their influence in politics to substitute the prohibition agitation for the high-license policy they play directly into the hands of the Democratic party and the whisky league. Every reasonable man among them can convince himself of this by candid consideration, and it then becomes a question for his conscience to decide whether he can justify an adherence and advocacy of a theory at the cost of injury to the morals and welfare of the people.

CHICAGO AS A CONVENTION-RESORT.

Chicago not only possesses strong attractions for the summer wanderers in search of pleasure and comfort as a place of summer-resort, but also offers unusual attractions to associations as the most convenient and practical place for convention-resort. Any careful reader of THE TRIBUNE during the last two weeks can hardly have failed to be struck with this feature of our metropolitan life. The two peculiarities which we have mentioned illustrate at once the superior comforts and conveniences of our social life on the one hand and our business life on the other.

Within the last two weeks the wool-growers of the United States have met here, aired their tariff grievances, and perfected a new organization. The stationary engineers of the country have been here, transacted business of interest to themselves, and inspected the city in all its autumnal glory. The laundrymen have met in strong numbers, discussed the standards of prices and wages, regulated the tariff on shirts, collars, and cuffs, and discussed all the new appliances which are calculated to improve the processes of ironing and washing. The lumber manufacturers, whose season of raw production is at hand, have been here to elect their officers and regulate the number of logs which shall be cut this winter, and to make new arrangements about the cutting of lath and shingles. It is but natural that these associations should combine business with pleasure. There are many places where there is nothing to see, like St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and other towns adjacent to Chicago, but here there is a perfect panorama of interest, and a part of the time had to be devoted to its inspection. The hospitality of Chicago also is proverbial, so a portion of their time had to be given to pleasant social intercourse and to those banquets which are so dear to the hearts of incorporated associations.

The wool men, the stationary engineers, the laundrymen, and the lumber manufacturers have all been here and gone, and taken away with them delightful recollections of the good times they have had, but the end is not yet. Next week there will be a gathering here of some of the cleverest and brightest of the solid women of America, composing the Association for the Advancement of Women. The topics which they will discuss are weighty and of general interest. They fly higher than cookery, the fashions, the care of children, the last styles of embroidery, the latest rug, the approved recipes for angels' food, the church sociables, shopping, 5 o'clock teas, toilet gear, pleasant gossip, theatre parties, the opera and the other thousand and one items which go to make up the program of female life. They will consider subjects which pertain to the elevation of the sex, and the eminent character of some of the speakers will command very general attention to what they may have to say. Mrs. Livermore's views on "The Infringement of Personal Liberty by License," Clara Barton's on "The Work of the Red Cross," the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell's on "Heredity," Julia Ward Howe's on "The Benefits of Suffrage for Women," Mrs. Bristol's on "Labor and Capital," and those of other speakers on subjects equally important will be sure to find interested hearers. When the representative women get through we shall still have another National gathering, as the Commissioner of Agriculture has summoned the representatives of all classes interested in animal industries to come here and discuss the important question of contagious diseases among animals, with the view to discover their extent, how they are introduced and spread, and how they may be eradicated.

The reasons why all National gatherings of a business nature seek Chicago are many. Chicago is a great railroad centre, and that of course has strong weight, because it is easier to get here from any quarter than to any other city. Next, our hotel accommodations are the finest and most ample in the country, so that there never is any danger that delegates, however numerous they may be, will not be handsomely entertained. Lastly, Chicago is a great cosmopolitan business city. All kinds of people are engaged in all kinds of trade. It is the great centre where all the channels of trade converge, and no class of tradesmen can come here without finding the very maximum of their trade represented in quality, extent, and latest improvements. It is the great market for interchange, and tradesmen or manufacturers who come here at once find themselves in a business atmosphere where they can ascertain what they want to know and can legislate intelligently with regard to the future. It would not be inappropriate to add that with all these business advantages the city combines all those natural and social attractions which conduce to the highest degree of physical pleasure and comfort, but this would be anticipating the annual statement of the beauties of Chicago as a place of summer-resort.

THE TENEMENT-HOUSE QUESTION.

The New York *Sanitary Engineer* has criticised the report of the Committee of the Citizens' Association of Chicago, which recommends the erection of model tenement-houses for workingmen in which cheap rents should be combined with clean and wholesome apartments as one means of improving their condition. It is a little remarkable that the *Sanitary Engineer* should be so quick to pronounce the plan indefinit and impracticable, when it has already been tried in New York and proved eminently successful. We have already copied from the New York *Evening Post* a detailed description of a large model tenement-house in that city, and the sanitary and financial results of a year's working of the system. Though built upon a much larger and more expensive scale than is contemplated by the Chicago committee in their report, it furnishes room for over 1,000 people, who are comfortably housed at a cheap rent, who enjoy many conveniences they have never had before, and who, better than all, have plenty of light and ventilation, and good sanitary arrangements. As a business experiment it has also been a success, having paid a handsome per cent on the investment. It such an experiment can succeed there, it stands to reason it would also succeed in Chicago, especially as the plan proposed here is really more feasible and practical, because it contemplates the same result at less expense than that in New York.

The *Sanitary Engineer*, while mildly condemning the Chicago plan, really offers no substitute for it except the general recommendation that the committee should designate the houses, "giving street and number," which "are unfit for habitations," and that these should be "at once proceeded against as nuisances." Suppose they are declared nuisances, what then? What is to be done with the tenants? If they are pulled down, where shall the tenants go? If they are repaired, how are the tenants to pay the increase of rent which the grasping, greedy landlords will inevitably demand, for the landlords of these rookeries will make their tenants pay in one shape or another every cent which they are compelled to lay out in repairs? But this assumption is not debatable. These old rookeries will be declared nuisances and their owners will be compelled to patch them up when the sky rains larks, and not before. They have been declared nuisances over and over again, and yet here they remain in all their original rottenness. Something more practical than this will have to be discovered by the *Sanitary Engineer* before the condition of the workingmen will be improved.

We are somewhat surprised that Mr. Randall, also an architect by profession and one of the members of the committee, should go back upon his own report and should now doubt the efficiency of the plan which he recommended before it has been tried here. His argument that the experiment was a failure in London because the tenement-houses were taken for the sake of economy by a class of tenants who had been living in better houses is puerile. This may have been the case in one or two instances, but Mr. Randall should remember that thousands of these houses for workingmen are going up in London, and that their efficacy is proved by the low rate of mortality among English workingmen as compared with the same class of tenants in New York, Chicago, and other large American cities, and the excess of births over deaths in London. This, however, is only an incidental suggestion by Mr. Randall. His main recommendation is to compel the lowest class of laborers, the Poles and Italians, for instance, to live cleanly. But how can Randall compel a man to live cleanly when he lives in a hog-pen? How is he going to better the tenant's condition when every effort that the latter makes is offset by the filth and squalor about him? How is the tenant going to live cleanly in a damp, unwholesome basement, or in rooms that have no outlet for their filth, no means of escape for their foul air, scarcely any light, and defective drainage? If you want a man to live like a hog, keep him in a hog-pen. If you want him to be clean, take him out of it, put him into clean apartments, and require him to keep clean. Randall says: "About the only way to better the condition of these people is to compel them to live cleanly. When they have become accustomed to that change and the habit grows upon them then they will seek better houses, and when they are demanded capitalists will readily supply them." Randall's argument applies to the very lowest class of foreign laborers, but there is not an individual even in this class who would not live cleanly if he could, and if it did not cost him more than he could afford to pay. But he never can live cleanly until he is moved out of the filthy rookeries which he is compelled to rent because no clean place is offered him at a fair rental. The report of the association's committee was not made with reference to the very lowest classes of laborers, but even these are not insensible to better surroundings, and would be glad to improve their condition if the opportunity were offered them. It is useless to expect them to do it in their present environments. Nobody can legislate a man clean when he is compelled to live in filth and no way is shown him of getting out of it. The most practical test of the system would be to erect a model tenement-house and offer it at a fair rent to workingmen. Until that is done and it has failed, it is unfair to condemn it. If it has succeeded in New York it will succeed here.

CONDENSED LAMB.

A certain number of lambs have to be eaten up every year by the wolves of the Boards of Trade and the Stock Exchanges in order to keep those useful institutions going in good style and to maintain the prosperity of the caterers and haberdashers who purvey champagnes, and silks, and all good things to eat and wear to those who make their lairs within. Hitherto the wolves, luxurious as they are, have been quite content to take their lambs as they came in one at a time, but they are evidently growing more fussy, as epicures are wont to do, and a new kind of entrée has to be provided to quicken their cloyed appetites. They do not propose to change the substance of their diet. The fondness of the wolf for a tender lamb is one of those constitutional traits which can never be eradicated. But the method of serving it is to be varied without interfering with their meals.

An ingenious Board-of-Trade operator has hit upon a new way of serving young mutton to his mutton-loving associates. His discovery, or invention, entitles him to be dubbed the chef de cuisine of Gamblers' alley. He offers them condensed lamb. In a circular which he has issued he gives all the particulars of the preparation of his new delicacy, for the compounding of which he has opened a shop near the board. The idea, like all great ideas, is a very simple one. The lambs are simply to come to a rendezvous which he is to appoint. As fast as they arrive they are to be placed with others in a corral called a syndicate, and when enough have been secured to make a meal for one of the chef's friends on the board the lambs are subjected to a sweat to take out of them any of the superfluous moisture which they have imbibed from their country dews. When they have sweat as long as a lamb can and be good their margins and other vitals are carefully removed, and the whole dish is served hot.

One singular feature about the advertisement in which Mr. Lindblom explains his new recipe will attract the attention of the observant. Instead of being addressed to the wolf who is to eat the lamb, it is addressed to the lamb who is to be eaten. But there is something still queerer about it. Tho Mr. Lindblom's business is really fixing lamb to be eaten by the wolves, he invites the lambs in his circular to go with him on the board to eat wolf! "Do you want to gambol on the Board of Trade, my pretty little lamb, and eat wolf?" says Mr. Lindblom. "Well, don't go there alone, but come to my office and we will make up a crowd and go on the board and eat wolf until we burst."

That is what fetches the lambs—that promise of wolf-meat. If there is one thing that the kind of lamb Lindblom is after hankers for it is wolf-meat. Grass is too green for them; they are a sort of carnivorous lamb, who will be content with nothing but wolf-meat. It is this unnatural passion of the American lamb that has kept our Board-of-Trade men so fat and healthy. The lambs have been running into their haunts to eat them, and have been an easy prey to those whom they sought to devour.

But lately the supply of lamb has been running low on the board. It got to be perfectly apparent finally even to the simple lambs that somehow every one of their wolf-hunts ended the wrong way. The brilliant plan of rallying them by offering to mass them for the attack will without doubt have the effect of restocking the hungry larders of the Board of Trade. Some people do not like condensed milk, but we venture to assert that no habitués of the board will find the least fault with Lindblom's condensed lamb.

MGR. CAPEL'S OPTIMISTIC EXAGGERATIONS.

Mgr. Capel's lecture at Washington Wednesday night partook of the highly sensational. His statements with regard to the future of the Roman Catholic Church in England are optimistic in the highest degree. But they are not justified by the facts. His assertion that during a period of a few months 300 clergymen of the Episcopal Church had become members of the Roman Church is open to question. Mgr. Capel must give names before the American public can accept it as true. When Dr. Newman went over to Rome he was followed by many ritualistic clergymen and Professors. But their number did not equal 300. The Roman Catholic journals ostentatiously parade the names of every fresh accession to "Mother Church," but not one of them has made a claim as sensational as that of Dr. Capel. The names of the 'verts have been frequently printed. They assuredly do not count among them 300 clergymen of the Church of England or any large fraction of that number.

There is no doubt, of course, that there have been many "distinguished" lay persons who have Romanized, and there has been a tendency in that direction among Puseyites of the "upper ten," but for reasons other than those given by the English visitor. The aristocrats of England are alarmed by the advances being made by the English democracy. They are disturbed by the changes of the laws referring to property and privileges. These they look upon as precursors of greater innovations yet to come. They grasp at any means which will stay this progress. In the Roman Catholic Church they behold the typical conservatism, the bulwark against radicalism and reform. It is unchanged and unchangeable. It is the champion of privilege and caste. It opposes interference with either. It preaches the doctrine of implicit obedience. Its text is "Let every soul be subject to the Higher power. He that resisteth the Power resisteth the ordinance of God and purchaseth to himself damnation."

Behind the church's conservatism and its unbroken front against change, the English aristocracy have been inclined to think they shall find refuge. Many of them with this idea have gone over to Rome. As it is both fashionable and in some sense sensational to do so many others will follow.

But the converts have been confined to the so-called upper classes and the emotional clergymen. The great middle class of England remains almost unchanged in its religious belief. If there is any tendency it is towards dissent—towards the Evangelical creeds and agnosticism. Among the lower classes the tendency is notoriously in the direction of agnosticism and unbelief. The State Church is hardly doing its duty in England towards the lower classes. It steadily resists all the efforts of the working classes for social improvement; it opposes all laws intended for their betterment, and tries to prevent the operation of the laws enacted to ameliorate their condition. The Bishops of the House of Lords resist reform bills, land acts, employers' liability acts, as steadily as the most intolerant Tory Squire in the House of Commons. A writer in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review* charges that in the country districts of England the Squire and the parson unite to prevent the establishment of schools for the poor under the Forster act. It has grown to be a truism in England that the principal obstacles in England to the "poor man's political program" of free church, free soil, free school, are beer, the Bible, and the Barons. The result has been the growth of religious unbelief and indifference in matters spiritual among the English working millions. They are the supporters of Bradlaugh and the purchasers of Most's and Lewis' papers. To them Romanism is an aggravated form of the State Church. It is in sympathy with their enemies. The Presbyterians and the Wesleyans form the bulk of the progressive middle classes of England. The tendency of the working classes is therefore towards them. But when trades-unionists become indifferent about one form of religion they hardly trouble themselves about any form. In ten years Rome has not made 500 converts among the English working classes, who number nearly 20,000,000.

Rome's poor men in England are the Irish Catholics. There cannot be any commingling between these and the aristocratic converts and the ancient Catholic families of England. Except religion they have nothing in common, and even religion is not a tie which can bind them. The hatred of the Irish Roman Catholic poor in the English towns toward their wealthy coreligionists is intense. Many recent events have tended to make it so. The opposition of Mgr. Capel's friends, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Howard, Lord Clifford, Viscount Bury, and the Talbots to every measure of reform demanded by Ireland; the intrigues of Errington, Bishop Vaughan, Lady Herbert of Lea, and Cardinal Howard, and, if report speaks true, Mgr. Capel himself, against the Irish popular leaders at Rome have contributed to the intensity of hate. The Irish in Northampton at Bradlaugh's first election voted for him to a man, notwithstanding the warnings of the English priests. The Duke of Norfolk's Roman Catholic nephew did not receive an Irish vote at Burnley. The Irish of Manchester supported Dr. Pankhurst, the Bradlaughite candidate, the other day, notwithstanding the beseechings of the Roman Catholic clergymen.

Indeed, the result of the church's later policy is, that a great many more Irishmen are leaving it than converts are being gained. The increase in the Roman Catholic population of Great Britain has certainly not kept pace with the increase in the Irish population.

Mgr. Capel's claims for the church are much overdrawn. Equally overdrawn are his predictions as to the fate of the State Church in England if it was disestablished. Disestablishment has favorably affected the Episcopal Church in Ireland. The church has certainly not suffered in the United States because it is free. The Monsignor has been drawing largely on his fertile Celtic imagination.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE BOYS.

The London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* calls attention to the discussion which is now going on in England of the question what to do with boys. The statements of the London *Telegraph*, *Spectator*, and other papers upon this subject go to show that the English are laboring under the same difficulty that is experienced in this country, and that parents there as well as parents here are equally distressed to know what to do with their boys. So far, however, there has been no decision. The discussion is limited to complaint and a sort of hopeless regret over the situation. No practical remedy is suggested.

The burden of complaint in that country, as in this, is, that the boys are brought up ignorant of any trade, the assumption being that they will get their living by some genteel occupation which does not involve severe manual labor and whose demands are limited to the minimum amount of work of any sort. The result is, that whenever a genteel vacancy occurs there are hundreds of genteel young men ready to fill it. The *Telegraph* gives an instance of a vacancy in a clerkship to which was attached the munificent salary of $150 per annum, for which there were over 2,100 applicants, and the same paper says: "The best positions of this kind in London, Manchester, and others of our large cities are filled, not by young Englishmen, but by young Germans, who come over here in swarms every year, who are better educated than our young men, and who will work longer hours for smaller pay." It adds to the despair of the situation that one avenue of relief is closed. Formerly the younger sons and the idle, genteel boys were shipped off to the colonies, but there is no longer any demand for them. Farmers and skilled mechanics are wanted, and they are the only ones who make a success or get ahead in the world. There is nothing for genteel young men to do unless, as one correspondent suggests, they engage in menial occupations, and clean boots, or sweep floors, or carry bundles, which is not what genteel young men want to do. So, whether in the colonies or at home, the great cities are full of idle boys, who, being idle, naturally enough get into mischief, and so go to the bad.

It will be observed that the situation in England is substantially the same as the situation in this country. We have two classes of boys seeking genteel occupations, because both are without trades. The one class has been brought up to farming, and, tired of the farm, gets away from it as fast and as soon as it can, and seeks the cities, hoping to find something to do that will not require hard manual labor. Having no trade, it drifts about trying to find genteel occupation, but in vain, as there are hundreds of applicants for every situation that is offered. The other class is made up of boys born in the cities who have no trades and are ignorant of every form of manual labor which requires any skill. American cities, like English cities, are full of idle young men who, from sheer lack of anything to do and of any other way to pass their time, fall into bad company and evil habits, and at last openly take to vicious courses and become habitués of saloons or gambling-houses, and rapidly go from bad to worse.

Hitherto the situation has been worse in this country because we have had no colonies where the youth could be shipped, but at last a step has been taken which promises partially at least to mitigate the evil. The establishment of manual-training schools in our principal cities opens up opportunities for boys which they have not had before, owing to the selfishness of the trades-unions and the barring out of apprentices by foreign workmen. These schools are rapidly spreading, and are beginning to be recognized as an important element in the public-school system. They bid fair to equip large numbers of boys with the practical knowledge of skilled labor, and to start them out in the world with the means of earning a livelihood. In this respect we are ahead of England, for in that country they are but just beginning to recognize the necessity that the young men of the middle classes should learn mechanical trades. A commission has been formed to suggest and carry out some system of technical training—a stage we have already entered upon. Lord Coleridge, who had the opportunity of knowing what the St. Louis school is doing, and who was present at the laying of the corner-stone of our own and heard its purposes explained, ought to be able to materially help the English commission when he returns. The English have done a great deal for young women in their art schools and schools of design, and they have been unaccountably slow in grappling with the question, What shall be done with the boys?

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* man who recently sought to gloss over Ben Butler's Southern record during the War, and thereby raised a nest of hornets all about his ears in the South, returns to his work again, but in a less enthusiastic manner than before. He now charges that Horace Greeley was a much worse man than Butler, and that where the latter committed one offensive act Greeley committed a thousand, and yet the South pardoned him and voted for him. Logically applying his argument, he says these very men now hold up "their hands in holy horror at Benjamin F. Butler, who, had he been supported by the Charleston Convention, would have made Jefferson Davis President of the United States." The Augusta man gets even with his assailants, but the manner in which he does it is enough to make the old white-coated philosopher turn over in his grave with horror.

THERE is one man who will never forgive the injudicious friend who attempts to explain away the intolerable insolence of the speech made by the Premier of British Columbia at the lunch given him by the newspaper section of the Villard last-spike excursion, and that man is the Premier himself. The friend as quoted in our Washington dispatches says the whole thing was a joke. The Premier will never permit his long-premeditated eloquence, apparently committed to memory, "sweltered venom sleeping got," to be dismissed as a piece of fugitive pleasantry. It was his highest flight of statesmanship. It was a serious and sober effort.

"ADIRONDACK" MURRAY delivered a lecture the other day in New York, in which he boldly denied the authenticity of the Scriptures and declared that the Mosaic account of the race is "the expiring flash of a primeval illumination almost literally swallowed up by the deepening gloom of the ages." It is not remarkable that the career of Mr. Murray since he left the pulpit has led him to denounce the Scriptures and jeer at Christianity and the Bible, but would it not be well for him to leave that kind of thing to Mr. Ingersoll, who has a prior claim, and so thoroughly fills the field that there is no room for Murray?

MR. HEALY, M. P. for Monaghan, was recently interviewed in reference to the statements cabled to this country to the effect that he was seeking to set himself up against Mr. Parnell. In reply to a question he said:

> Such stories are fables not worthy of notice. This is a part of England's game to dishearten our friends in America. Two years ago it was Dillon who was reported disaffected; last year it was Davitt; now, for want of a better man, they start the story about myself. Mr. Parnell has no more loyal supporter than I. I approve his whole policy, and I believe that were any upstart to attempt to antagonize him the Irish nation would jump at the traitor like one man.

THE apple of discord between Gov. Butler and his Executive Council just at present is a colored person by the name of Walker whom the Governor appointed a Police Justice and whose appointment the Council wouldn't confirm. This modern apple of discord, unlike its mythological prototype, probably isn't labeled "Let the most beautiful have me." It would be exceedingly ungracious in Mr. Walker to bar out his chief benefactor.

WITH a degree of recklessness which cannot be too strongly deprecated Sir Stafford Northcote continues to "warm" the Irish Nationalists, so to speak, on their native heaths. If this thing is kept up it may be the melancholy duty of the cable man some of these chilly mornings to announce that Sir Stafford Northcote has been "removed" to a sphere of possibly greater usefulness—surely of greater activity.

THE threatened rigors of an unusually severe winter should be mitigated by the important discovery that Canadian plums can be imported into this country free of duty. But for Secretary Folger and Jesse Spalding the world might yet be groping in the darkness of ignorance on this subject.

A DISTINCT shock of earthquake was felt all over the country yesterday morning. It is supposed to have been caused by the startling announcement that the New York *Evening Post* was about to everlastingly go back on itself and become a sensational paper.

BISMARCK advises Alfonso to exercise a forgiving spirit towards France. This is probably a cipher-dispatch way of suggesting to Alfonso that it would be a great scheme to strike France for an indemnity plaster to heal his ruffled and perforated honor.

WITH all their confidence it is somewhat singular that neither of the political parties in Ohio and Iowa has yet come out boldly and triumphantly claimed a defeat.

BRIGHAM YOUNG JR. has evidently seen the "proofs" of those "stronger revelations yet to come."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The wife of Gustavus Levick, the actor, has secured a divorce on the ground of cruelty. Actors are Heaven's best gift to the divorce courts.

Prof. Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., says that the comet of 1812 has returned. The amount of pension for which the comet will apply has not been figured out.

A dispatch from Washington says there is no danger of arsenical poisoning from handling National-bank notes. Editors may now safely resume the counting of their money.

Mr. Ruskin says: "What was beautiful yesterday is beautiful today." It is very evident that John never happened to notice Mrs. Ruskin after she had sent her bang over town to be fixed.

Lord Coleridge will be given another banquet in New York next Thursday night, at which ex-Secretary Evarts will deliver the address of welcome. If Lord Coleridge could only spare the time he would find it well worth his while to remain in America until the speech is finished, but engagements which cannot be broken oblige him to leave for England in the course of a couple of weeks.

"Whoa, Carl Schurz!"

The eleventh Duke of Galway leaned listlessly over the dashboard of the street-car as he spoke these fateful words in an imperious tone to the gallant palfrey whose buoyant spirits had caused him to shy at an oat which a passing farmer, with the inborn recklessness of his class for money, had seen blown from his wagon without even a muscle of his face changing. It was a scene for a poet or a policeman. To the westward, his lithe, manly form sharply outlined against the crimson rim of the horizon, Pizarro McGinness, Earl of Blue Island Avenue, leaned listlessly against an ash-barrel, and as the street-car rocked idly at its moorings a cold, cynical smile hovered like a last week's pie around his finely chiseled lips, and in the azure depths of his eyes there was a baleful light that told all too plainly of some terrible resolve—perhaps to go to work. A hen fluttered through the back yard of the Castle Mulcahey, and a dead horse threw all the surrounding harmonies into a minor key.

Still the horse-car moved not, and Pizarro was equally motionless. From over the dashboard the Duke of Galway cast a fierce, contemptuous glance at the young man, but he heeded it not. Carl Schurz champed the bit impatiently, and ever and anon struck viciously at the earth with his iron-shod hoof. Brought up on all the luxuries of the season, including a Kentucky pedigree, the noble animal would ill brook restraint, and, once aroused, his passion was terrible to behold.

At last the sound of a clear, girlish voice broke the silence, and an instant later the Lady Constance Clancarty, daughter of the proud Duke, emerged from the castle. Shooing with one wave of her hand a large flock of geese from the front yard she walked in a stately fashion to the gate beside which Pizarro was standing. Then, for the first time, she saw her father's street-car, and as her glance fell for an instant on that piratical craft a shudder passed over her lissome form, and into her eyes there came a startled, fear-haunted look, like that with which the fawn regards the hunter or the dry-goods clerk a wash-bill.

But it was too late to retreat, nor, indeed, had any such idea entered the lady's head. Walking up to Pizarro she looked at him with a look that spoke only of love, and before he could tell which foot his corn was on was walking with him in the direction of the street-car.

"Father," said she, stopping directly in front

of the Duke, "I love Pizarro McGinness, and, God willing, will one day be his bride. Have you aught to say why this should not be?"

"Divil an aught," was the reply, "except that he is wan av thim joods."

In an instant the blood had left the face of Lady Constance, and she stood there as pallid as a marble statue. "Pizarro is not a dude, father," she said in low, haggard tones.

"And why not?" queried the Duke in a sneering manner.

"Because," she answered, bursting into a storm of sobs, "he has inherited the family feet."—*From "And Yet a Woman," by Murat Halstead.*

I wonder if oak and maple,
Willow, and elm, and all,
Are stirred at heart by the coming
Of the day their leaves must fall?
Do they think of the yellow whirlwind,
Or know of the crimson scrar
That shall be when chill November
Bears all the leaves away?

"If die we must," the leaflets
Seem one by one to say,
"We will wear the color of gladness
Until we pass away.
No sere shall see us falter;
And before we lay it down
We'll wear, in the sight of all the earth,
The year's most kingly crown."

So trees of the stately forest,
And trees by the trodden way,
You are kindling into glory
This soft autumnal day!
And we who gaze remember
That more than all they lose,
To hearts and trees together
May come through the ripening frost.

I wonder if Belle and Mary,
Susan, and Jane, and all,
Are stirred at heart by the coming
Of the sad, ice-creamless fall?
Do they think of the large fried oyster,
Or know of the matinée
To be had when summer dresses
And hats are laid away?

"If stop we must," the dudelets
Seem one by one to say,
"Let us keep the young men hustling
Until the fatal day.
We'll be first choice in the betting,
And before the season's close
Have filled ourselves with ice-cream
From collar unto hose."

So girls with a good digestion,
And girls at the matinée,
You have landed in the poor-house
The Croesus of last May;
And we who gaze remember
That, though you're now forlorn,
A brand-new crop of suckers
Each summertime is born.

PERSONALS.

There is a story told of the late Prof. Henry Smith that when explaining some new discovery in the theory of numbers to his Oxford pupils he added the remark: "And the great beauty of the thing is that it cannot possibly be of the slightest practical use to anybody."

It is fully expected in Germany that Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, will not return to Bulgaria, where his position has been most unpleasant. The Prince is believed to have made the most of his opportunities for feathering his nest, and it is common talk at Berlin that he has not only paid his debts, but also those of his relatives. It is almost certain that Prince Vladimir, of Denmark, will be his successor.

An English newspaper says American singers have made a much greater mark in Great Britain than American actors, notwithstanding the conspicuous absence in America of long-established academies and colleges of music. "The climate," it adds, "clear and dry as it is, will scarcely account for the number of good voices produced in America, for one effect of the American climate is apparently to pinch the throat and cause the high-pitched tones and the nasal twang by which the enunciation of so many Americans is marked."

Handsomest Cards
ever offered to the public are given by our druggists introducing Ward's Cream of Chalk for the teeth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If your complaint is want of appetite try half a wine-glass of Angostura Bitters half an hour before dinner. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Sewer-gas and its attendant evils are effectually prevented by the use of a Germicide, as placed and inspected monthly by the Germicide Co., 305 Wabash avenue. No prudent housekeeper can do without it during the winter months especially. Try it.

Lundborg's Perfumes,
Edenia and Maréchal Niel Rose.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

"A Rare Opportunity!"

A recent very advantageous purchase of Silks enables us to offer our

Colored Gros Grains
Previously sold for

$1.25 now at $1.00.
1.50 now at 1.25.
1.75 now at 1.50.
2.50 now at 2.00.

A full assortment of all desirable shades in each of the above lines.

We confidently claim that the above goods in QUALITY or BEAUTY of COLORINGS cannot be excelled in the city at prices quoted.

"Black Gros Grains."

Extra value in a 22-inch Black Gros Grain at

85c a Yard!

Quality always sold at $1.00 a yard.

At $1.25 per Yard

We have 10 pieces Rich Lyons Gros Grain Silk, 22 inches wide, that exceeds in value any Silk ever sold by us at the price.

"Bellon's Pre-eminent Silks"

At $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, and $3.50 per yard.

BROCADES.

Black and Colored Brocaded Silks and Satins, all silk, 22 inches wide, at

$1.25 per Yard.

Same quality sold last spring at $1.75 per yard.

"Plain and Brocade Velvets."

We have everything desirable in Velvets, and our prices can be relied upon to be very reasonable.

Colored Velvets at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50 per yard.

Plain Silk Plushes at $1.50, $2.00, and $2.25.

Colored Velvets, 22 inches wide, at very low prices.

Monday Morning

We will offer about 500 remnants of Black and Colored Silks and Velvets at about 50c on the $1.00.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
PALACE OF TRADE
117 TO 123 STATE ST.

On Tomorrow, Monday, Oct. 8th,

Will Occur an Event of Absorbing Interest to the Ladies of Chicago and Surrounding Country!

ON THIS DAY WE SHALL INSTALL THE MOST

Conspicuous! Gigantic!
AND
Irresistible Offering!
OF
Fall and Winter Wraps, Cloaks, Dresses, Seal and Fur Garments,

EVER KNOWN TO THE PEOPLE OF CHICAGO.

Nothing approaching it on Record in the History of Chicago Dry-Goods Merchandising.

THE GRAND CONDITIONS OF THIS SALE ARE:

STYLE, MERIT, AND CHEAPNESS.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars' WORTH OF
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S
Wraps, Cloaks, and Dresses, Seal and Fur Garments.

PRICES WILL BE MADE SO THAT EVERY LADY CAN COMMEND THEM AS EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

The quality, assortment, styles, and fabrics of garments in both these departments are so numerous that we enter no details.

Every Garment is a Novelty!

An early inspection is advised, as first purchasers are likely to secure the most satisfactory selections.

You will not go elsewhere after examination, as our interests are identical with our patrons'.

Mail orders have immediate and careful attention.

117, 119, 121 & 123 State-st.

Wheelock Pianos!

offer a secure investment to those desiring a reliable instrument at a moderate price. They have been thoroughly tested, and a large number are now in use in this city.

Materials and workmanship are fully guaranteed. Terms made to suit.

CURTISS & MAYER,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

Lyon AND Healy

Patent Upright Pianos are conceded to be the best moderate priced Pianos in the market. Upwards of 5,000 in use in Chicago and vicinity. Endorsed by Rive-King, Sherwood, Boscovitz, Pratt, Liebling, Eddy, and other eminent artists.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

C. Y. Y. You can get your fine furniture moved by experienced men by applying at the C. Y. Transfer Company, office, 145, 147, and 147 Michigan-av. Telephone No. 5,574. Burlap for furniture and rubber shoes for men to walk over fine floors furnished.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS!
New Goods!

Daily Arrivals OF
Colored Dress Goods

Enables us to still continue our Great Sale of

High-Class Novelties

So successfully inaugurated at the commencement of the season

During the past week we have received direct from manufacturer:

40 PIECES
"PARIS NOVELTIES."
New Effects! Choicest Fabrics!

100 PIECES
"FRENCH PLAIDS,"
All-Wool and Silk and Wool, the best variety of the season.

180 PIECES
"LUPIN'S CASHMERES,"
ALL QUALITIES.
(In these goods we have
100 Shades!
Embracing everything desirable.)

We have just opened our Fall Importation of SOLID COLORED FABRICS, in textures appropriate for the advancing season.

Oriental Cashmere, Ottoman Cords, Extra,
Billiard, Bison, and Vigogne Cloths, etc., etc., etc.

The Most Complete Stock Ever Show by Us at
Lowest Prices!

Cloak & Suit DEPARTMENT.

By ocean steamer we have received and shall offer

Tomorrow Morning

Some of the richest and most costly Garments it has been our privilege to display this season, embracing the latest

Foreign Novelties IN **LADIES'**
Fall and Winter Wraps, Suits and Costumes.

Our unequaled facilities enabling us, amongst other advantages, to make our purchases in the European markets at a time sufficiently early to secure the choicest and most desirable Novelties of the season's production, warrant the belief that our selection in this department is uncomparably the finest ever imported by the firm of Chas. Gossage & Co., and cannot fail to commend itself to our patrons.

We direct particular attention to our superb assortment of

Rich Silk and Velvet Cashmeres,
Ladies' (Tailor-Made) Cloth Suits,
India and Persian Wraps,
Superior Seal Plush Garments,
Brocade, Velvet, and Silk Wraps,
London-Dyed Alaska Seal Sacques and Dolmans,
Real Astrachan Fur Cloaks.

Inspection Invited.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Certain harmless, rational, and, most agreeable of all, no drugs necessary. By complying with the following suggestions all the symptoms of dyspepsia, such as distress of stomach, nervousness, insomnia, languidness, sick headache, heartburn, etc., etc., will disappear, the sufferer will again be cheerful, able to fulfill his duties and to enjoy life. Thousands have been profited already, and many thousands more can be made happy also. Now for the prescription:

Breakfast—A slice or two of toast or oatmeal or cracked wheat, a cup of coffee or tea (if desired), and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Dinner—A moderate piece of lean beef or mutton, a mealy potato or two, a little bread, and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Supper—No solid food whatever, simply one or two glasses of Arend's Kumyss. A glass of Kumyss may also be taken on retiring. Most people sleep better on it.

Though this regimen of diet may seem scant to such as are in the habit of satisfying their appetite (not distinguishing between appetite and hunger), yet scientific investigation and experience have proved that it is sufficient for all but hard laborers. With above diet the dyspeptic grows fleshy, ruddy, hearty, where on a richer diet he stays poor, weak, and sickly. One week's trial will tell the story and prove the logic of above suggestions. If you do not know what Arend's Kumyss is you can have a treatise thereon mailed to you, gratis, by addressing

A. AREND, Chemist,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

THE "NEW SUCCESS"
CIRCULAR WICK
Oil Stove Heater
For Bed-rooms, Bath-rooms, Conservatories, and Parlors.
No Oil Under Fire.
SAFE, ODORLESS, POWERFUL, AND ECONOMICAL.
Only $6.00.

BAUER BROS. & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
70 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

H. ROCHER. J. E. BEEBE.
ROCHER & BEEBE, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
WEBER MUSIC-HALL, Cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Finest finish and promptest delivery guaranteed.

LATEST STYLES IN Artistic Millinery AT HAYNES' Wholesale AND Retail PALACE STORES,
S. E. cor. Wabash-av. & Madison-st.

In his untiring efforts to provide his patrons with the latest productions and importations known to the Milliner's Art, Mr. Haynes has again gone to New York, and will return with the CHOICEST SELECTIONS in the market. It is generally understood by the Ladies that they can always find at this establishment exactly what they require in styles and garniture, the large wholesale stock being open for the inspection and at the service of the retail patrons.

The NEW GOODS are ARRIVING DAILY.

NEW STYLES.

The Largest and Choicest Assortment of
STYLISH HATS AND BONNETS
Ever exhibited in Chicago. New styles of Felt Hats will be opened MONDAY, OCT. 8th.

W. H. Hagedon,
42 & 44 Madison-st.

Expert Accountant Wanted.

To examine a set of Town books extending over a period of several years. Address, not later than Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, with references and terms, Z 22, Tribune office.

ALL YE WEAK AND DYSPEPTICS,
Throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in
AREND'S KUMYSS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Continuation!
OF OUR
Great Velvet Sale!

Unflagging energy, combined with the best of facilities, brings to our Velvet counters Monday morning the following

"Grand Special Item!"

Perhaps unexcelled for its conspicuousness in this or any other city.

We Quote!
100 Boxes! "22 Inches Wide!"
Black Satin Brocaded Velvets!
At the astounding price of
$3.50 per Yd.!
Precisely One-Half Their Value!

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

To Attract Attention to our
Domestic Dept.

We shall place on sale for the coming week

1 Case Bleached,
1 Case Brown
Extra Heavy Napped
Canton Flannels!
32 inches wide,
At 12 1-2c, worth 20c!

And shall make reductions on Cottons! Muslins! Sheetings! Prints! and all Domestic Cotton Goods!

Blankets!
100 Pairs
5-lb. All-Wool Blankets!
In Scarlet, Blue, and White,
At $4,
Good value at $6.

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

WANTED!
12 Salesladies AND **6 Stock Boys**
FOR OUR
Cloak and Suit Dept.

Boys to apply in person, and ladies to make application by letter only.

State and Madison-sts.

St. Caroline's Court Hotel,

Elizabeth Street, Corner Washington Boulevard.

Within fifteen minutes ride of the business centre by three street car lines.

Large sunny rooms, single or en suite, with open fires, with or without baths.

Persons desiring first-class hotel accommodations for the winter, outside of the noisy centre of the city and the cold lake winds, should examine the superior accommodations offered at The Court before making other arrangements.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Trimming Dept!"

To awaken unusual interest and activity in this Department we shall offer an

"Exceptionally Fine Stock"
OF
Dress Trimmings! Cloak Trimmings! Buttons! Etc.
ALSO
"Extreme High Novelties"
Of Our Own Importation
"At Heavily Reduced Prices!"

WE SHOW
Chenille Fringes and Gimps from 50c to $25 per yard!
Chenille Marabout, $1 to $10!
Chenille Dress Fronts!
Chenille Ornaments!
Chenille Bands! Beaded Netting!
Beaded Laces from 50c to $10!
Beaded Fronts!
Beaded Gimps, 25c to $25!
Beaded Fringes! Cords! Loops! Ornaments! Etc.

Fur Trimmings!
Cooney! Squirrel! Lynx! Otter! Beaver! Chinchilla! Silver Fox! Blue Fox! Collars! Capes! Muffs! Etc.

Buttons!
Fancy Metal! Pearl! Crochet! Velvet! Steel! Shell! Cameo! Blood-Stone! Cat's-Eye!
And a thousand and one styles, from the most inexpensive to the finest produced.

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"OUR
"Linen Dept.!"

Wishing to create a stir offers the following:

50 Pcs.
58-in. Bleached Table Damasks
At 39c!
Very cheap at 60c.

2 Cases
Fine Bleached Table Damasks!
Slightly Damaged,
At 69c!
Worth $1.50.

90 Doz., Size 22x42,
Bleached Huck Towels
At 19c!
A Good Towel at 30c!

State and Madison-sts.

ALL LOOK!

25 Per Cent Saved by Buying at the
WEST END FURNISHING HOUSE,
298 to 300 West Madison-st.

The largest stock of Carpets, Furnitures, Stoves, etc., in the city.

Brussels, Tapestry, and Ingrain, Moquet, Velvet, and other Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, and Mattings.

Parlor suits in Plush and Satin and Hair-Cloth, and other goods in all the new patterns. Elegant marble-top French Dressing-Cases and other suits, ranging in price from $33 to $350. Also Bookcases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Chiffoniers, and other goods required to furnish a house complete.

Parties furnishing can select from the largest stock in the city

FOR CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

NOTICE.—Do not buy at any house before you examine our large stock and see our very low prices. 298 West Madison-st.

F. COGSWELL.

OPEN EVENINGS.

CATEFUL--COMFORTING.
EPPS' COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (¼-lb. and ½-lb.) by grocers, labeled thus

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business October 2, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,451,270.44
Overdrafts	1,097.16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	14,712.29
Due from approved reserve agents	271,563.85
Due from other National banks	107,795.58
Due from State banks and bankers	21,601.48
Exchanges for Clearing-House	159,579.02
Bills of other banks	117,300.00
Fractional currency and nickels	58.81
Specie and gold certificates	129,290.00
Legal-tender notes	250,000.00
U. S. certificates for legal-tender notes	200,000.00
Treasurer U. S. 5 per cent redemption fund	2,250.00
Treasurer U. S., money in transit	14,000.00—$1,253,437.14
Total	$2,770,516.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 300,000.00
Surplus fund	45,000.00
Undivided profits	18,006.76
National-bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits	$2,283,800.68
Due banks	78,709.49—$2,362,510.17
Total	$2,770,516.93

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

I, Henry H. Nash, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY H. NASH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of October, 1883. CHARLES D. BURROUGHS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: J. M. ADSIT, J. R. WALSH, ADOLPH LOEB, Directors.

CHAS. SCHWARTZ, JOHN DUPEE, JR.

SCHWARTZ & DUPEE,

STOCK BROKERS

AND

GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Stocks, Bonds, and all R. R. Securities bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade and New York Produce Exchange.

Office, 23 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

Established 1872.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS,

111 & 113 Dearborn-st.,

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Direct Telegraph Wires from our office to the New York Stock Exchange.

Quickest possible service.

Our New York Correspondents, the old conservative houses,

GWYNNE & DAY.......45 Wall-st.
VERMILYE & CO.......16 Nassau-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,

Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at current rates.

P. E. STANLEY, Unity Building, 75 Dearborn-st.

J. A. KOHN & CO.,

19 Broad-st. (Mills Building), New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, BONDS, STOCKS, Etc., Bought and Sold on Commission.

JULIUS A. KOHN, Memb. N. Y. Stock Exchange.

DAVID OCHS. MORITZ OCHS.

To Commission Firms!

A New York gentleman desires an interest—active preferred—in an established Grain and Provision Commission House of good standing and connections, to the capital of which he will contribute $50,000 to $75,000 cash; can control a moderate option trade. Satisfactory New York and Chicago references furnished. Replies will be treated with strictest confidence, or can refer to a third party.

Also desires a B. of T. Membership.

Address W 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED,

A member of the Board of Trade who controls a very large Grain Commission trade (principally from New York) desires an active or special partner who will contribute about $75,000 to increase the facilities for handling the business. Address D 92, Tribune office.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: J. M. Locke & Co., 1 case dry goods; E. Witkowsky, 3 cases feathers; Elmer & Anderson, 3 cases hardware; Weadley & Cleary, 2¾ casks whisky; Marshall Field & Co., 3 cases cologne; Wilson Bros., 3 cases hosiery; Lehman & Kinsman, 3 cases toys; G. Luerssen & Co., 4 cases cigars; Menendes & Co., 10 bales tobacco; Sprague, Warner & Co., 3 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 8 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 4 cases cigars. Collections, $10,610.13.

A CRITICAL CRANE.

St. Nicholas: "While we were looking through the shops of Jacksonville, and waiting for the boat," continued Dick, "Harry went off to make a sketch. Some tame sand-hill cranes, belonging to the curiosity-shop man, were stalking around town, showing off before strangers, and picking up dainty morsels here and there, when they espied Harry hard at work painting. Now, these birds possess a great amount of curiosity, and the strange position and actions of our artist excited in them a desire to see what the funny human animal was doing; so they both slyly approached him. The foremost bird, the better to investigate the matter, thrust his head quietly under the arm of our industrious preoccupied friend. As the latter looked down to select a proper tint from his palet, imagine his astonishment to see a red-topped, long-beaked head between him and his colors. Jumping to his feet Harry administered a blow with the painty side of his board, which made a highly artistic landscape of the bird's head, and set it cackling with rage, flapping its wings, and calling to its mate. The two cranes darted at the now terrified artist, and chased him through the streets of Jacksonville, to the great delight of the colored boys, who shouted with glee to see the Yankee boy run from a pair of 'red-tops.'"

BUSINESS.

Little Change in Current Rates for Money or Local Securities.

A Bearish New York Stock Market—Significant Clearing-House Statements.

A Decided Reaction in the Produce Markets—Weakness the Predominant Feature.

Severe Depression in October Deliveries of Hog Product—Breadstuffs Active and Heavy.

FINANCIAL.

There is plenty of money offering for call loans at 6 per cent, but probably the proportion of bargains closed at that figure is small in comparison with the transactions at 5. Brokers report that they have recently supplied themselves fully at that rate, and that there was plenty more to be had on the same terms. Time loans were at the usual figures of 6@7 per cent yesterday. The shipments to the country were small. Of Eastern exchange one dealer sold $350,000 at par and $50,000 later in the day at 25 cents discount per $1,000. This expresses the status of the market pretty accurately. There have been considerable purchases of Chicago commercial paper by Eastern banks during the week, representing some of the most important trades of the city, at 6@7 per cent.

The supply of foreign bills of exchange was moderate yesterday, with a fair demand from importers, and the market was a trifle firmer. Any considerable movement among purchasers would be likely to produce materially higher figures, but that is hardly to be expected. Bankers' sterling was posted yesterday at 482½ for sixty days and 485 for demand, actual rates being 482@484½; documentary 480@480¼ for sixty days and 482¼@482½ for demand; bankers' francs 523¾ for sixty days and 520 for demand; documentary francs 526⅞ and 523⅛; bankers' marks, 94¼ and 95; documentary, 93⅝ and 94⅛.

Local securities continue dull by comparison with the recent period of activity. One house reports sales during the week of $100,000 Springfield 5s, $50,000 Dakota 6s, and $10,000 each of Omaha 6s, Minnesota State bonds, and Chicago car trusts. With mercantile loans and discounts yielding them such good returns, local capitalists now see but small attractions in Government bonds, and the large offerings on the market now find no takers.

The reserve of the associated banks of New York City shows an increase of $1,214,325 in the last week. This is against the ordinary course of affairs at this season, and would be surprising but for the exceptional influences now at work. Last year the reserve was below the 25 per cent required by law of the National banks all through September, and was by special efforts kept barely up to the standard through October, running below the mark again in November. In 1881 it was below 25 per cent several weeks of the fall. This autumn there has been a surplus every week, sometimes a very large one. The increase this week is, however, due mainly to a decrease of $2,017,300 in deposit liabilities. There is also a decrease of $3,704,100 in loans, which, so far as it has any significance, indicates a shrinkage in business operations.

The total of sales at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday was 411,900 shares, against more than 600,00 shares the day before. It was a bearish market, but the feeling was on the whole better than it had been for some time. Northwestern was the weakest spot. The Villards were comparatively strong. The Northern Pacific meeting was harmonious, and the proposed issue of $20,000,000 second-mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds was sanctioned, subject to the approval of the preferred stockholders. One of the brokers' offices in this city hears that the consent of the stockholders was secured before the board acted. This issue makes an incumbrance of $34,340 per mile, with no floating debt. About 10 o'clock it was telegraphed to a broker in this city that all stocks were loaning flat, indicating the extent of the short interest. The market closed feverish. There has been a considerable volume of business in this city during the week. Many purchases have been made on the declines, and it is quite probable that the brokers hold larger totals for account of their customers than a week ago at this time. A New York banker of many years' experience at the Stock Exchange said in this city yesterday that he looked to see Jay Gould take the leadership of a strong bull movement soon.

The "balance of trade" is moving against the important countries of Southern Europe. The imports of Italy for the first eight months of this year were 879,000,000 lire, an increase of 71,000,000 from last year, and the exports 805,000,000 lire, an increase of 55,000,000. The imports into France in August amounted to 454,067,000 francs, against 400,264,000 francs in August, 1882; exports, 269,908,000 francs, against 302,041,000 in August, 1882. Thus the imports of France are increasing and the exports decreasing. The reason given is that the country, owing to poor crops, has had to take unusual quantities of food from other countries, the imports under that head footing up 143,058,000, against 136,210,000 last year; the exports of French agricultural products declining meanwhile from 65,105,000 francs to 56,644,000. It is probable also that prices disproportionately higher than in other countries have stimulated importation. Italy's foreign trade is of increasing importance, the recent growth of progressive ideas and resumption of specie payment in that country having been of great advantage to it. This country is hardly getting a fair share of the increase, but there is a traffic of considerable proportions through the ports of New York and Boston.

The Chicago Clearing-House reports the following as the clearings for the week ending Oct. 6, 1883:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 9,119,241.87	$ 924,733.19
Tuesday	14,598,937.39	1,167,710.82
Wednesday	9,660,525.94	1,105,173.61
Thursday	9,369,797.85	1,167,154.21
Friday	8,595,759.00	786,865.94
Saturday	8,100,487.79	800,959.85
Total	$59,444,549.82	$5,952,597.62
Correspond. week last year	57,442,072.15	5,690,400.84

At the Board of Trade Clearing-House these figures were recorded:

	Clearings.	Balances.	Items.
Monday	$ 253,688.75	$ 98,928.75	$ 4,901
Tuesday	302,900.00	123,480.00	3,880
Wednesday	238,566.25	66,991.25	5,500
Thursday	195,622.50	51,330.00	5,301
Friday	200,026.25	56,046.25	4,935
Saturday	298,095.00	55,840.00	5,379
Total	$1,538,898.75	$452,626.25	$29,896

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	133	Chicago City 4s, 1901	102¾
†Continental Nat. Bk.	132	Chicago City 3-65s, 1902	99
Hide & L. Nat. Bk.	185	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	95¾
International Bank	100	Cook County 7s, 1885	102¼
†Mer. Loan & Trus. Co.	198	Cook County 7s, 1889	108¾
Nat. B'k of America	149	Cook County 7s, 1890	111¾
Nat. Bank of Illinois	145	Cook County 7s, 1892	115¼
Traders' Bank	155	Cook County 5s, 1899	105¾
Union Nat. Bank	255	Cook County 4½s, 1900	105
Chicago City 7s, 1884	100	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105¼
Chicago City 7s, 1887	102¾	N. C. C. R. 1st m 6s, 1900	110
Chicago City 7s, 1888	105	N. Chi. Cy. Ry. 5-20 6s	104¾
Chicago City 7s, 1889	108¼	W. D. Ry. con. 5-20 6s	104¾
Chicago City 7s, 1890	111	West Div. Ry. reg. 6s	103¾
Chicago City 7s, 1892	115	West Park 7s, 1890	107
Chicago City 7s, 1893	117	West Town 5s, 1899	102
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	99¾
†Chicago City 7s, 1895	121¼	M. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	82¾
Chicago City 7s, 1898	122	†Postal Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	50
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105¼	C. Bd. of Tde. 10-50 5s	97¾

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

2000 Cook Cy 4½s 1900	105¾	1000 W D Ry coup 5-20 6s	105½
1500 do	105¾	1000 do	105¼
1500 Board of Trade 5s	98	1000 Chi City 4s 1901	104
1000 W St L & P—Ch D 5s	75¾	50 U S Gov 4s	120
2000 Jacksonville Sets	94¾	2000 C M & St P—Min P 5s	90
1000 do	95	2000 C M & St P—Dub D 6s	102¾
1000 M U Tel Co 6s	82¼	1000 M U Tel Co 6s	83
2000 do	82¼		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—[Special.]—There was less activity in the stock market this forenoon than during the same hours yesterday, and on the whole the tone of the market was not so strong as yesterday afternoon. For a time yesterday afternoon there was an increasing belief that the long-expected "turn" in the market had come, but there was less confidence in that respect during the forenoon today. The market was feverish, and the range of fluctuations was narrow, being less than 1¾ on the most active stocks, and the result up to 12:30 o'clock being a decline of ¼@1¼ on the general list, and 1¾ on Oregon Railway & Navigation, with 1¾ on Jersey Central, Omaha 1, and other stocks a fraction. From 12:30 until 1 o'clock the market was tolerably steady, but immediately after 1 o'clock became weak, and the Northern Pacifics declined, presumably as the effect of the knowledge at that hour the Directors of the company had just authorized the issue of a new loan to the extent of $20,000,000. The extent of the decline in the hour and a half was: Northern Pacific preferred 1⅛, to 61; common, ⅝, to 32; Oregon & Transcontinental 1⅝, to 50⅛. Northwestern preferred, which was weak before 1 o'clock, also declined 2¾. The decline in other stocks was ⅛@1⅛. The market during the last hour was feverish and unsettled. Prices first declined ½@1⅛, the latter on Rock Island. There was then an advance of ⅛@⅜, the latter also on Rock Island. About 2:30 o'clock the market again became weak, and prices declined ⅛@1⅛, the latter on Milwaukee & St. Paul. In the final dealings the market was somewhat steadier, and there was a recovery of ⅛@⅜ in prices. Compared with yesterday, closing prices show a decline of 3¾ on Northwest preferred, 2 on the common, 2 on Oregon Railway & Navigation, 1¾ on St. Paul & Omaha, 1¼ on Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific, 1¼ on Central Pacific and Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅛ on Lackawanna and Missouri Pacific, and ¼@1 per cent on other stocks. There was a general feverishness and weakness in the market today. One of the features of the day was that some of the dividend-paying stocks, which are in no way connected with any of the rumors or events of the day or of the week, were lower.

The *Herald's* money article says: The best encouragement that any one bull could give to another this morning was that prices showed a disposition to harden. Summing the day values at the end were neither materially better nor worse than they were for the four-and-twenty hours before. Except for a rather weak assault at the coal stocks and the Northern Pacifics nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the day. Transactions were fairly large, fluctuations of no particular account, and although some few stocks happened to go either to the good or bad the majority of the list was indifferent. In other words, the stock market was without special feature. Supposing that the Northern Pacific Directors would do something at their meeting this morning that would be likely to affect prices, the general market hung fire while waiting for a decision. The decision came at last in the shape of a statement that an issue of $20,000,000 fifty-year second-mortgages 6 per cent bonds had been authorized, and that $18,000,000 of them had already been subscribed for at about 82¼ per cent. It is understood, however that the issue of these new bonds is subject to the approval of the Northern Pacific preferred stockholders, which will undoubtedly be obtained. The cash accruing from the placement of these bonds will be sufficient to discharge the so-called floating debt of $9,500,000, and leave enough to pay for all that is required for additional equipment and construction. In a word, the floating debt will be paid off and the obligations of the company, in a mortgage point of view, will be fixed at about $34,000 per mile. That the road can readily take care of the fixed charges upon this amount nobody disputes.

The bears had another bang at the coal stocks. Although some of the coal authorities have protested to the contrary, there has undoubtedly been a general cutting of prices. The anthracite magnates were in conclave today, but nothing is known of what they did, though it is surmised that a cessation of production was ordered.

Rather unexpectedly the bank statement showed an increase of nearly $1,250,000 of reserve.

Foreign exchanges were quiet but steady. Grain and cotton bills are limited, but are quietly taken when offered. Importers are only buying in a small way, believing that rates must shortly be lowered.

The Denver Railroad stockholders were expected to meet today at Colorado Springs and discuss the propriety of covering themselves with a $50,000,000 blanket mortgage. As it is a cold country out there, they probably voted to do so, though no report of their action has reached us at this writing.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Oct. 5	Last—Oct. 4
Alt. & T. H.	100	48	48	48	47½
Canada Pacific	3,000	57¼	56	56¼	56⅞
Canada So.	1,800	53	52¼	52¼	52¾
Central Pacific	4,100	66⅜	65¾	65⅞	66¾
Chic. & Alton	100	132½	132½	132½	
C., B. & Q.	1,200	125	124⅜	124⅞	124⅞
C., C., C. & I.	250	56¼	56½	56¼	
Denver & Rio G.	4,100	26⅝	26	26	26⅝
Del. & Hud.	300	106½	106	106	106⅜
D., L. & W.	130,000	118⅝	116⅝	116⅝	118
Erie	9,000	30⅜	30¼	30¼	30⅞
Erie seconds	100	94½	94½	94½	94¼
I., B. & W.	......	23½	23½	23½	
Jersey Central	11,000	80¾	78⅝	79¼	80⅜
Kansas & Texas	2,000	24¾	23¼	23⅛	24⅛
L. E. & West	500	20	19⅝	20	19⅝
Lake Shore	9,100	99⅞	98⅞	99	99⅞
Louis. & Nash	4,000	50⅛	48⅝	48¾	49⅞
Manhattan	100	41	41	41	......
Manhattan 1st pfd.	100	92	92	92	......
Metropolitan El.	......	101	100⅝	101	......
Mich. Central	2,000	81⅜	80	80½	81⅜
Minn. & St. L.	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	......
Morris & E.	100	123	123	123	......
Missouri Pacific	2,500	97	95⅞	96	97
N. Y. Central	5,000	114⅝	114	114	114⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
Nor. & W. pfd.	400	40⅛	40	40	40⅛
Northern Pacific	21,000	33⅝	32	32⅜	33⅛
do pfd.	62,000	64⅛	61	61⅜	63⅝
Northwestern	10,100	122	120	120¼	122⅜
do pfd.	600	142¼	138⅝	138¾	142
Ohio Cent.	600	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Ohio & Miss.	550	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	29⅞
Ont. & Western	300	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co.	1,200	123	122	122	124
O. Trans-Con.	46,000	53⅛	50⅜	50⅞	51⅜
Pacific Mail	200	38	38	38	38
P. P. C. Co.	1,700	126½	125½	125½	125½
Peoria, D. & E.	200	13¼	13	13	......
Reading	22,000	50¼	49⅜	49⅜	50⅜
Roch. & Pitts.	600	17	16⅜	17	17¼
St. Paul	9,200	101⅜	100	100⅜	101⅜
do pfd.	100	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
St. P. & O.	1,000	38	36⅜	37⅛	38⅜
do pfd.	1,900	98⅜	98	98	99
St. P., M. & M.	1,500	109⅝	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Texas Pacific	7,200	26⅜	24⅝	25	26
Union Pacific	53,000	87¼	85⅜	85⅝	87
Wabash	1,000	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
do pfd.	790	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33
West. Union	6,955	80⅛	79	79⅜	80⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	Fargo	117
American	89	United States	58

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	100⅛	St. P. & S. C. 1st	112¾
4½s	114	Texas Pacific l. g.	51
4s	120⅛	Texas Pacific R. G.	76
Pacific '95s	129	Union Pacific 1st	113
Central Pacific 1st	112	Union Pacific l. g.	105¾
Erie 2d	93¾	Union Pacific s. f.	116
L. W. (offered)	102		

STATE SECURITIES.

Virginia 6s	38	Tennessee new	35
Virginia con	42	Louisiana consols	70¼
Virginia defd	8	Missouri 6s	106
Tennessee 6s	35	St. Joseph	109

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 4s regd	120⅛	1000 N J C conv asn	114¾
10000 U S 4½s coup	114	1000 N W s f 5s coup	106¼
10000 Ark 7s C R issue	7¼	3000 N W con coup g b	124¾
10000 A & P inc	24¾	5000 do	124⅜
5000 Alb & Sus 1st	112½	1000 N Y Elev 1st	116⅜
10000 A & T H Div bds	45	1000 N Y C 1st con	115
15000 C St L & N O 5s	105⅛	2000 N Y C & St L 1st	99¾
10000 C P 1 g	108	3000 do	99⅛
1000 C B & Q deb 5s	91¾	10000 N Y W S & B 1st	74⅜
4000 do	92	8000 do	74⅜
20000 Can So 1st	96	15000 do	75
2000 do	96¼	10000 do	75⅛
5000 C S 2d	85	32000 do	75⅛
6000 C & O 1st B	95¼	35000 do	75¼
3000 D & R G 1st con	87¾	30000 do	75⅜
5000 do	88	60000 do	75½
2000 E Tenn 5s	73¾	15000 do	75¾
5000 H & T C 2d M L	120	35000 do	76
1000 H & St J 6s con	104⅛	1000 do	75⅞
5000 L S coup 2d	121½	1000 do	75⅝
5000 Metn 1st	100⅞	1000 do	75⅜
2000 do	101	1000 Ohio So inc	24
2000 M & S P I & M	118	1000 O R & N 1st	106⅛
10000 M & S P 1st C & P W	94	2000 Ogn S L 6s	94⅛
1000 M K & T gen 6s	79⅜	1000 do	94⅜
2000 M & O 1st	106	1000 P D & E 1st	96
2000 M U 6s	85	1000 do	95⅛
5000 do	84¾	1000 R & P inc	44
5000 do	84½	1000 R W O Ex 5s	65¼
3000 N O Pac 1st	85	1000 St L & I M 5s	112
3000 No Pac 1st coup	103⅛	5000 St L & I M C & F 1st	103¼
1000 N & M 1st	119	2000 Tex Pac 1st Rio	76⅝
1000 N J C inc	93	1000 U P s f	117½
2000 N J C con asn	112½		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

30000 U S 4½s coup '91	114	4000 N P 1st	85¾
1000 C & O 1st B	95¼	10000 N Y W S & B 1st	75⅛
15000 D & R G 1st con	88	20000 do	75⅜
4000 Ft W & Den 1st	68⅜	10000 do	75⅛
2000 do	68⅛	2000 N Y L E & W n 2 con	94⅜
2000 H & St J 6s con	109⅛	2000 N Pac 1st coup	105
1000 Intl coup 6s	81	1000 O & T 1st	87
17000 M K & T con 7s	106⅝	3000 R & Pitts inc	44
1000 N W s f 5s	106⅝	3000 R & D deb	57¾
2000 do	107	5000 Tol & Wab 1st	107
1000 do	107⅛	5000 Tex Pac Rio	76⅝
2000 N O Pac 1st	85½	1000 do	76½
7000 do	85⅛		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 A & P inc	24	9000 N Y W S & B 1st	75⅜
5000 do	24⅛	17000 do	75⅛
1000 C S P M & O con	109⅝	60000 do	75⅛
5000 C & O cy	48⅜	5000 do	75
2000 D S & P 1st	97⅛	2000 O S inc	22
10000 K P 1st con	99	24000 O Imp Co 1st	90
1000 M & S P 1st S W D	107⅛	1000 Pa & R gen 6s	92
1000 M U Tel 6s	84⅛	1000 R & P inc	44
15000 N W 1st	105	5000 R & D deb	57⅝
12000 N Y C 1st coup	131	5000 Tex Pac Rio	76⅛
4000 N Y W S & B 1st	75⅜		

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$ 3,704,100	Deposits, dec	$ 2,017,300
Specie, increase	1,278,000	Circulation, dec	115,700
Legal tend'rs, inc	568,500	Reserve, inc	1,214,325

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Money market easy at 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, quiet at 81½; do demand, 84¼.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Atchison	400	81¼	81¼	81½	81¼
M. H. O.	50	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Flint & P. M.	100	28	28	28	28
Eastern	75	40	40	40	40
Bonanza Mining	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Silver Islet mining	75	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Second board—					
Atchison	200	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
Union Pac	200	85⅜	85⅝	85⅛	85⅜
Little Rock	50	36	36	36	36
C., B. & Q.	200	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼
Cal. & Hecla mng	100	245	245	245	245
Harshaw mining	100	55	55	55	55

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

10000 N Y & N E 7s	98⅛	1000 U P 8s	115⅜
5000 N Y & N E 6s	88⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Den Ex 4s	80⅜	5000 N Y & N E 6s	88⅛
10000 N Y & N E 7s	98⅛		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The entire temper of speculation has changed today, and the bears are rampant where yesterday afternoon the bulls were supreme. At the opening there was a disposition to rally prices, but efforts soon petered out on a report of grain failures in London. This flimsy report was made the pretext on which a severe attack was made upon the entire list, which shows that the leading New York speculators are not as yet united in the desire for an upward market. The entire list is oversold, though the want of unanimity among the bulls prevents the administration of severe punishment to their opponents. The market rallied slightly in the afternoon on a covering of shorts, but closed barely steady. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady but dull, and operations were few. New Jersey Central was hammered badly by New York dealers, who sold large quantities of stock on sellers' options with the evident intention of depressing the cash stock. Reading Railroad was comparatively steady and showed a better tone than it has recently done. The Northern Pacifics were raided, though the friends of the road are very bullish in the property. Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia was dull but offish. Lehigh Navigation stock was steady. The Northern Pacific Directors met today and elected their old officers and passed a resolution authorizing the issue of $20,000,000 second-mortgage gold bonds, whose negotiation is already practically accomplished, subject to approval of preferred stockholders. This will provide all sums needed for every purpose, including floating debt, equipment and construction. Money, 4@5 per cent; clearings, $9,256,825; balances, $7,215,384.

The market closed as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	59⅝	59¾
Reading	25⅛	25¼
Lehigh Valley	68⅝	69
Northern Pacific preferred	61⅛	61⅜
Northern Pacific common	31⅞	32
Lehigh Navigation	45⅛	45¼
B., N. Y. & P.	11⅛	11⅜
Jersey Central	79⅝	79¾

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.—Sight exchange on New York, $1 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 6—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 15-16; do account, 101 3-16. Pennsylvania Central, 61½; New York Central, 118¾; Erie, 31¾; Reading, 26⅜.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Rentes, 77f 75c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Mining stocks dull. Horn Silver sold at $7.25; Iron Silver, $2.95@3.00; Standard Consolidated and Navajo, $2.65; Little Chief, 58@55c; and Bodie Consolidated, 50c. Sales for the day, 35,505 shares; total for the week, 186,750 shares. Total bullion receipts in New York for the week from the mines, $170,000. Pipe-Line certificates today were dull at $1.13@1.13¾, closing on call at $1.13¾.

Homestake	16	Quicksilver	6
Iron Silver	300	Quicksilver pfd	32½
Ontario	30	Sutro	18

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.37½	Hale & Norcross	$3.75
Belcher	1.25	Mexican	2.37½
Best & Belcher	3.12½	Navajo	2.75
Bodie Con	50	Ophir	3.87½
California	15	Potosi	1.00
Chollar	2.75	Savage	1.50
Con. Virginia	45	Sierra Nevada	4.25
Crown Point	1.25	Union Con	4.25
Elko Con	10	Utah	2.00
Eureka Con	6.00	Yellow Jacket	3.25
Gould & Curry	2.25	Scorpion	60
Grand Prize	30		

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were less active Saturday and generally weak. The strength of the previous day did not hold. The shorts who then filled did not want to buy any more, and there were few other buyers, while sellers were numerous, especially in those lines which had been most excited Friday. There were all sorts of rumors of the kind which usually depress prices, including references to a demoralized condition among the trade in England. Our receipts of grain were fair in quantity except wheat; *that* showed a considerable falling off in volume.

Provisions were quiet in the aggregate and at times very dull, with a weak tone all through the session. Liverpool was quoted 6d higher on lard and 6d@1s higher on meats, but it was understood here to be merely a nominal way of saying that that market ought to be so much higher in response to Friday's advance here. About 100,000 hogs were expected to arrive here during the coming week, and it was reported that lard is to be shipped hither from several points in the United States, while a Milwaukee genius started the rumor that 10,000 tcs have been ordered shipped hither from Liverpool. The result was a drop of 20c on October lard, while January declined only 5@7½c; but the latter reacted, and closed 2½c below the latest prices of Friday, while October closed 10c lower. Short ribs were demoralized; for October they sold early at $6.82½, then at $6.80, and dropped, without an intervening sale, to $6.62½, closing at $6.90, which was 10c lower than Friday's call. January ribs closed 7½c lower, at $5.75 asked. October pork declined 57½c and rallied 10c, to $10.85 bid, while January pork closed 10c lower, at $11.22 bid. Some of the knowing ones thought that the parties controlling the deal have decided to let it down a little in order to prevent a glut of receipts, but that they will retain the upper hand. The buying orders of Saturday seemed to be mostly from parties in the country who, supposed that the movement of Friday was only a beginning. There was, however, a very good shipping demand, the smallness of our stocks of meats and lard being assigned as a reason for increased anxiety to buy. The packing of this city since the close of February is reported as including 1,580,000 hogs, against 1,461,000 to same date last year, and 2,406,000 to do in 1881.

Flour was in fair demand on Canadian account, with a moderate local trade, and a light inquiry for Europe. There was no quotable change in prices. Bran was easier at $12.00 per ton.

Wheat was active and weak; it closed 1@1⅛c below the latest prices of Friday, at 95½c bid for November and 97⅝c bid for December, the latter being the weakest owing to larger offerings for the more deferred futures. The British markets were publicly reported to be dull and steady. They were really inactive, there being no Saturday market except the unimportant one at Chester. There were also rumors of business troubles across the water which set the bears to selling, and the resulting decline halted about the time the car-lots were posted showing smaller receipts, especially of winter wheat. There were also rumors that large sales were being made here on London account. The market really steadied on the filling of stop orders to buy immense quantities at 98c for December, but the selling continued vigorous enough to cause later weakness. No. 2 red sold at $1.01¾ cash and $1.01¼ for October, No. 3 red sold at 94½c, No. 2 spring chiefly at 94¼c, and No. 3 do at 84c—being an average decline of fully ½c. In the afternoon the market was weaker, 50,000 bu selling for December at 97c, and the latest quotation on the curbstone was 97¼c.

Corn was active and weak; it declined ⅝c, and closed ¼c below the latest prices of Friday, at 46⅞c bid for November and 48¼c bid for May. The British markets were called dull, and our receipts were fair in volume, while the movement of the week indicated an increase of about 275,000 bu in our stocks in store. The weakness in wheat and provisions led to the throwing of large quantities of October corn, which depressed the price to within ⅝c of the figure for November, though the latter weakened as above noted. The difference had been 1c Friday. The shipping demand was fair, but at reduced prices, No. 2 selling mostly at 47⅜@47⅝c, and rejected mostly at 44c. It was reported that about 100 car-loads were being loaded for Michigan, and that there were good shipping orders from other points, but the bears were masters of the situation, and holders grew timid in view of the weakness all around the horizon.

Oats ruled weaker in sympathy with corn, but samples were active. Cash oats sold at 27@27¼c, with seller the month closing on 'Change at 26½c, November at 27¾c, year at 27⅛c, and May at 31⅝c, being a decline of ¼@⅜c from the latest prices of Friday. No. 2 white oats sold by sample chiefly at 29½c, rejected do at 28½@29c, No. 2 mixed at 27¼@27¾c, and rejected do at 27¼c free on board cars.

Rye sold early at 55c, but with the other markets declined ¼@½c, and was less active; 54½c was the ruling price for cash and seller the month. November sold stronger early at 56½c, but closing sales were made at 56c. December sold down 1¼c, closing at 57c bid, and a few trades were made in January at 58@58½c, closing at the former figure.

Barley was firmer and only fairly active in the near futures, while there was a better inquiry for sample lots, particularly in the lower grades, the demand coming principally from local maltsters and brewers. Cash in store was quoted at 60@61c. October sold at 61c. No. 3 in store was quoted at 44c and no sales. Seller November was salable at 61½@61¾c, with 62c asked. By sample No. 3 sold at 45@55c, and No. 4 at 42@50c.

There was unabated activity in dry-goods circles. A continued good demand for millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, and cognate lines was also reported. In staple and fancy groceries the movement met all reasonable expectations. Prices were without change. Sugars and coffees were strong. The demand for dried fruits was only fair. Fish met with a good demand and averaged firm. Dairy products were quoted about as before. Fine goods remain firm, while off grades are neglected. Coal and pig-iron were quoted firm and fairly active.

Flax was in good demand, with light receipts, and sold cash at $1.36, with seller the year at $1.34. Timothy was strong and active, with small offerings, ruling at $1.29@1.31 for prime cash. Clover sold a little firmer at $4.90@5.10, with light offerings of good quality.

Oranges, except the sour Louisianas were, scarce. One dealer reported that Jamaicas were so hard to get that they would have to be sold at $12.00 per brl in order to bring a profit, and that buyers would not pay that price for them. Another dealer a few doors away said he would have some Jamaicas "in the afternoon" at $10.00 per brl. The oranges had not arrived at 3 o'clock, and $11.00@12.00 was still the ruling price. Apples were in fair demand at firm prices for the best qualities. Peaches were cheaper, at 30@75c for medium to choice Crawfords in peck baskets. California fruit was in good request. Hay was firm and in good demand. Hides steady and wool unchanged at quotations. Broom-corn was active and firm at the same prices. Eggs were steady at 21c.

The hog market was active and about steady, with sales of poor to extra light at $4.85@5.35 and of inferior to extra heavy at $4.50@5.20. Cattle were in good demand, and the market was firm at $3.00@6.60 for poor to extra grades. The receipts for the week amounted to about 44,400 cattle, 98,800 hogs, and 15,500 sheep, as against 39,829 cattle, 70,167 hogs, and 12,565 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

It was "liquidation to avoid decapitation" with a good many holders in the wheat crowd yesterday.

The next agricultural statement from Washington is expected to show estimates of a crop of 410,000,000 bu wheat and 1,625,000,000 bu corn.

Cronstadt is said to have exported 1,860,000 bu wheat in the two weeks ending Sept. 15, and India is expected to send large quantities to Western Europe this cereal year. The wheat surplus of India this year is really an unknown quantity. Some British operators say there is reason to believe it is large enough to supply most of the English deficiency after the contributions of Russia have been taken into account. They say that the British Isles will take moderate quantities of our flour so long as it is offered at prices which prevent their home millers from operating, but will take very little wheat from us this year.

The latest complaint heard about our wheat crop this year is that a considerable proportion of it is smutty, giving the millers great trouble.

A lot of 35,000 bu corn was sold yesterday in this market at 48c for May delivery. The seller has bought it in the country at a price which will make it cost him only 40c, if it does not fail to pass inspection.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
October	$ 11.32½	$10.75 @11.20	$10.85
November	10.70	10.45 @10.62½	10.47½
Year	10.60	10.35 @10.55	10.35
January	11.32½	11.17½@11.32½	11.22½
February	11.45	......@11.40	11.40
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
October	$ 8.15	$7.95 @ 8.17½	$8.05
November	7.60	7.57½@ 7.60	7.57½
Year	7.55	7.52½@ 7.55	7.52½
January	7.67½	7.62½@ 7.67½	7.62½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 7.00	$6.90 @ 7.00	$6.90
October	7.00	6.62½@ 6.90	6.90
November	6.17½	5.90 @ 6.10	5.95
Year	5.85	...... @ 5.72½	5.72½
January	5.82½	5.72½@ 5.80	5.72½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red cash	$ 1.02½	$......@ 1.01¾	$1.01¾
No. 3 red	95	......@ 94½	94½
No. 2 spring	94⅞	94 @ 94½	93⅞
No. 3 spring	85	......@ 84	84
Reg. October	96	95⅞@ 96¾	95⅞
November	96⅝	95⅛@ 96⅜	95⅜
December	98⅝	97⅜@ 98⅝	97⅝
May	1.06⅜	1.05⅛@ 1.06⅜	1.05⅜
CORN.			
No. 2 cash	48	47⅛@ 47⅜	47⅜
High mixed	48⅛	47⅝@ 48	47⅝
Rejected	44⅛	43⅞@ 44	43⅞
October	48	47⅛@ 48	47⅜
November	47⅛	46⅞@ 47¼	46⅞
The year	46	45⅞@ 46	45⅝
May	48¾	48⅛@ 48¾	48¼
OATS.			
No. 2 mixed	27⅛	27 @ 27¼	27¼
October	27⅛	26⅞@ 27⅛	26⅞
November	28⅛	27⅜@ 28⅛	27⅜
Year	27⅛	27⅛@ 27⅜	27⅛
May	32⅛	31⅝@ 32	31⅝
RYE.			
No. 2	55	54½@ 55	54½
October	55	......@......	54½
November	56⅛	56 @ 56½	56
December	58¼	57 @ 58	57
January	59¼	58 @ 59	58
BARLEY.			
No. 2 cash	60½	60 @ 61	60
No. 2 October	60¼	60 @ 61	61
No. 2 November	61½	......@......	*61½
No. 3 in store	45	......@......	44

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, as compared with the corresponding date last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	8,870	13,128	11,980	11,450
Wheat, bu	98,815	125,726	85,553	107,093
Corn, bu	275,982	67,235	308,772	141,595
Oats, bu	171,178	89,888	102,568	70,849
Rye, bu	28,778	23,070	2,669	6,830
Barley, bu	67,718	71,282	32,586	42,542
Grass seed, lbs	649,959	277,280	76,227	93,198
Flaxseed, lbs	885,400	2,403,700	3,292,900	74,830
Broom-corn, lbs	49,000	138,700	126,420	24,622
Cured meats, lbs	205,900	61,646	2,042,975	1,034,580
Canned meats, cases			2,420	
Dressed beef, lbs			213,515	
Beef, tcs			35	
Beef, brls			428	53
Pork, brls		460	2,250	3,216
Lard, lbs	24,900	41,355	740,724	282,906
Cheese, lbs	237,355		134,790	
Butter, lbs	308,400	223,495	456,787	237,639
Live hogs, No	17,492	12,698	6,257	5,333
Cattle, No	7,668	8,717	5,051	7,201
Sheep, No	3,979	2,195	2,594	1,299
Hides, lbs	82,510	211,162	610,485	200,840
Wool, lbs	85,874	86,871	119,790	162,695
Coal, tons	17,364	14,485	9,027	3,005
Lumber, m feet	5,488	7,583	4,416	3,397
Shingles, m	960	613	175	166
Salt, brls	10,458	3,790	5,030	3,516

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 4 cars No. 2 red wheat, 28 cars lower grades do, 102 cars No. 2 spring, 42 cars lower grades do (176 wheat); 247 cars contract corn, 264 cars and 24,000 bu low grades do (511 corn); 127 cars and 9,500 bu No. 2 oats, 43 cars low grades (170 oats); 52 cars and 1,000 bu No. 2 rye, 9 cars rejected do; 26 cars No. 2 barley, 68 cars lower grades do. Total (1,312 cars) about 610,000 bu. Inspected out: 19,213 bu wheat, 274,198 bu corn, 28,071 bu oats, 1,175 bu rye, 4,341 bu barley.

Rail freights were steady, quoted on a basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain to New York.

Lake freights were stronger and in good demand on the basis of 4c for corn to Buffalo, 4¼c for wheat do, with little room offering. Room was engaged for 70,000 bu wheat, 85,000 bu corn, and 35,000 bu rye.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during the last week:

	Oct. 6, 1883.	Sept. 29, 1883.	Oct. 7, 1882.
Flour, brls	78,549	72,621	95,728
Wheat, bu	675,771	718,572	1,162,747
Corn, bu	2,105,883	2,144,435	515,555
Oats, bu	1,165,949	1,093,552	497,594
Rye, bu	205,886	232,553	112,208
Barley, bu	426,966	343,013	373,757

The corresponding shipments were as follows:

Flour, brls	72,914	62,587	72,752
Wheat, bu	356,166	646,558	890,821
Corn, bu	1,825,047	2,150,793	966,919
Oats, bu	895,591	905,619	481,580
Rye, bu	130,381	277,711	52,750
Barley, bu	215,219	217,636	191,313

Stocks in London a week ago comprised 886,000 quarters wheat and 61,000 quarters corn.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—200 brls and 2,175 sacks springs on private terms; 1,100 sacks do at $4.25@4.65; 125 brls winters on private terms; 800 sacks low grades, partly at $1.90@2.00; 310 brls rye on private terms. Total about 3,500 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—11 cars bran at $12.00; 6 cars middlings at $15.50@18.75.

WINTER WHEAT—2 cars No. 2 at $1.01¾; 8 cars No. 3 at 94½c; 8 cars rejected at 86c; 1 car No. 2 white at 85c; by sample 13 cars at 84c@$1.02. Total about 16,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—75 cars No. 2 at 94@94⅝c; 3 cars No. 3 at 84c; by sample, 38 cars at 83@91c. Total about 58,000 bu.

CORN—151 cars No. 2 at 47¼@47⅝c; 50 cars high mixed at 47⅝@48c; 168 cars and boat-load rejected at 43¾@46c; by sample, 113 cars at 44½@53c on track and 44½@48½c free on board cars. Total about 270,000 bu.

OATS—40 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 27@27¼c; 2 cars No. 2 white at 28¾c; by sample: on track, 1 car rejected mixed at 27c, 3 cars rejected white at 28¼@28¾c, 12 cars No. 2 mixed at 27⅜@28⅜c, 7 cars No. 2 white at 29⅛@30c; free on board cars: 1 car rejected mixed at 27¼c, 20 cars white rejected at 27½@29⅛c, 10 cars No. 2 mixed at 27¼@28⅛c; 57 cars No. 2 white at 28⅜@31c. Total about 208,000 bu.

RYE—57 cars No. 2 at 54⅝@55c; 10 cars by sample at 48@52c. Total about 37,000 bu.

BARLEY—22 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 60@61c; by sample, 7 cars No. 4 at 40@44c, 57 cars No. 3 at 44@57c, 14 cars No. 2 at 61@65c. Total about 50,000 bu.

MESS PORK—600 brls at $11.00@11.15.

LARD—900 tcs at $8.10.

MEATS—1,200 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 9¼c; 25,000 lbs do seller December at $7.70; 5,000 pcs do seller December and January at 7¾c; 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams (18 lbs) at 13¼c; 225 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 6⅜@6⅝c; 75,000 lbs shoulders at 4⅝c; 115,000 lbs long clear sides at $6.20@6.75; 100 boxes short clears at $6.60; 300,000 lbs short ribs at $7.00; 345 brls beef hams at $17.50@18.00; 150 brls do seller October and November at $17.50@18.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear steady at 53s 6d; short clear steady at 35s 6d. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 41s.

GRAIN—Corn—New mixed dull at 5s 3d.

RESIN—Common dull at 4s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—10s 6d@11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 2d; spring, 8s 3d @8s 6d; California, 8s 11d@9s 2d; club, 9s 2d@9s 6d. New corn, 5s 2½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—COTTON—Firmer at 5 15-16@6 1-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 41s. Bacon—Long clear, 34s; short clear, 35s 6d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 41s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 4s 6d@4s 9d.

LONDON, Oct. 6—5 p. m.—SUGAR—Muscovado, afloat, 20s@20s 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—12 m.—Wheat dull. Corn—Not much doing. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady; red winter advanced 6d. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat steady. Corn dull. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent rather dull. Weather in England fair. Pork, 72s. Lard steady at 41s. Bacon—L. C. steady at 34s; S. C., 35s 6d. Tallow dull at 41s 3d. Cheese, 56s 6d. Beef dull at 83s.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat inactive. Corn quiet. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady; American red winter, 43s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady. Corn slow. Weather in England cool but finer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—COTTON—Quiet; 10 9-16@10 13-16c; futures steady; October, 10.57c; November, 10.66c; December, 10.78c; January, 10.93c; February, 11.08c; March, 11.23c; April, 11.35c; May, 11.46c; June, 11.57c; July, 11.67c; August, 11.75c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—1@1¼c lower; receipts, 238,000 bu; exports, 51,000 bu; ungraded red, 80c@$1.13½; No. 4 red, 93c; steamer No. 3 red, 98c; No. 3 red, $1.03@1.05; No. 2 red, $1.12½@1.13¼; ungraded white, $1.06@1.08½; No. 2 red October, sales 176,000 bu at $1.10¼@1.11, closing at $1.10⅜; November, sales 1,584,000 bu at $1.12⅛@1.13, closing at $1.12; December, sales 3,720,000 bu at $1.14¼@1.15¼, closing at $1.14⅛; January, sales 832,000 bu at $1.16⅜@1.17¼, closing at $1.16⅜; February, sales 280,000 bu at $1.18⅜@1.19⅜, closing at $1.18⅜. Corn ⅛@¾c lower, closing steady; receipts, 104,000 bu; exports, 30,000 bu; ungraded, 50⅛@60½c; No. 3, 55⅛@56c; No. 2, 58@60c; No. 2 white, 59⅛; No. 2 October, 59@59⅝, closing at 59⅛c; November, 58⅛@59⅛c, closing at 59c; December, 58⅛@58¾, closing at 58⅜c; January, 57⅛@57⅝c, closing at 57⅜c. Oats lower and moderately active; receipts, 76,000 bu; exports, 24,000 bu; mixed Western, 33⅛@35c; white Western, 37@43c.

HAY—Quiet but firm.

HOPS—Dull and weak; new crop, 20@24c; crop of 1882, 23@27c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio No. 7, $9.95; fair Rio, $10.75. Sugar quiet but firm. Molasses quiet but firm. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, $1.13⅛.

RESIN—Quiet but steady at $1.52½@1.62½.

TURPENTINE—Easier; 39½c.

EGGS—Firm and in good demand at 26c.

LEATHER—Quiet but firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21⅛@25⅛c.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; mess, $11.87½@12.00. Lard weak; prime steam, $8.30. October, $8.30@8.37½; November, $8.03@8.05; December, $7.98@7.99; year, $7.95@7.96; January, $8.00@8.04.

BUTTER—Dull; 10@28c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; 10@12c.

BAGGING—Quiet but firm.

BURGLARS AT PETERHOF.

The Czar's residences do not seem to be as well guarded as formerly. The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* reports that in spite of the elaborate precautions that have been taken, the Summer Palace at Peterhof was a few nights ago entered by burglars, who successfully eluded the vigilance of the spies, detectives, soldiers, servants, and dogs employed to guard the building, and, having broken open doors, safes, cupboards and boxes, made off with a vast quantity of very valuable booty. Among the valuables stolen are a number of gold and silver medals, an immense amount of jewelry belonging to the Empress, and the curious dishes in which the peasants brought bread and salt to the late Czar at the time of the emancipation of the serfs. The police have since arrested about a score of suspicious persons, but it appears to be tolerably certain that the thieves are still at large.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:01 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	†10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Exp—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:15 a m	* 5:15 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:15 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 8:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 4:45 p m	* 9:40 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Council Bluffs Express	a12:45 p m	b 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:40 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:50 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:35 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train.	b11:30 p m	....

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	‖11:00 a m	‖ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Milwaukee & La Crosse Local	* 9:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha (Oconomowoc Saturdays)	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul & Minne'p'lis.	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien & McGregor	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Rock Island & Davenport	* 9:20 a m	* 4:30 p m
Rockford, Janesville & Madison	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton.	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver.	§ 9:10 p m	§ 2:15 p m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa.	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	* 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:55 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.—(Continued.)

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:10 p m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 101 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Evansville & Chicago Special	....	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	....
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:25 a m

EASTERN.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	....	4:40 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	† 9:10 a m	† 7:00 p m
South Lawn Accommodation	†12:00 n'n	† 3:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Ex. (daily)	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Limited and Day Expresses	§ 3:30 p m	§ 7:45 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	† 5:20 p m	§ 9:00 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 6:20 p m	† 6:40 a m
Sunday Accommodation	1:15 p m	

§Daily. †Except Sunday.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 4:30 p m	....
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail.	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	†10:00 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 9:00 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 4:15 p m	§ 7:50 a m
New York Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:40 a m
Through Express	§ 9:40 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:30 a. m., 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line—Limited	§ 4:15 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

NOTE—This Line is elegantly equipped with new Day Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, and Palace Sleeping Cars. Trains run through entire between Chicago and Suspension Bridge, connecting with New York Central, Erie, and Lackawanna & Western.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, 100 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:55 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, & New York Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*10:55 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Office 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Express	† 8:55 a m	....
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p m	....
Huntington Accommodation	† 2:50 p m	....
Pacific Express	....	† 7:40 p m
Chicago Express	....	* 8:10 a m
Chicago Accommodation	....	†12:15 p m
Emigrant	....	* 6:40 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., 100 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:55 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	* 8:00 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 8:50 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§ 7:45 p m	§ 7:35 a m
Indianapolis Express	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Ex.	7:45 p m	7:30 a m

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:10 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m

'The Nickel-Plate'—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:55 a. m., Chicago time.

Arrive Chicago 8:00 p. m., Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 8 Clark-st., Chicago.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

TIME TABLES.

TWICE DAILY for Racine and Milwaukee.

DAILY for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee.

DAILY for Kewa'ne, St'rgeon Bay, Menomne.

Saturday's Boat leaves.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Saturdays.

For Frankfort, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Sunday excepted. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

OGDENSBURG & CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS.

The Great Welland Canal Route.

The steamers of this line run through from Chicago to Ogdensburg without transfer, taking passengers for intermediate ports, Montreal and points in Northern New York and New England. For tickets, state-rooms and circulars giving full information apply to D. H. LINSTED, G. W. Ag't, Chicago.

Office and dock foot La Salle-av.

Northern Michigan Line,

Taking freight and passengers to and from Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Island, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, Cheboygan. Boats leave Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m. Office and dock foot of La Salle-av. FREDERICK SEYMOUR, Agt.

INMAN LINE

Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

"NATIONAL LINE STEAMERS,"

Sailing from New York every Saturday for Liverpool and Wednesday for London. Saloon rates, $50 to $70. Return tickets at low rates. Steerage from principal British and Irish ports only $20. Tickets to and from Continental points at cheap rates.

J. T. EDGHILL, Gen'l Western Agent, 4 South Clark-st.

STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry, from New York, every Thursday. First Cabin winter rates reduced to $50 to $60, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $20.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN, & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

CHICAGO SEWAGE.

Various Plans Suggested for the Disposal of It.

The Pullman System of Land-Fertilization—Intercepting Sewers.

"What shall be done with the city sewage?" is a question demanding the prompt and careful attention of the authorities and the serious consideration of the public. That the present sewerage system is of a most imperfect and inadequate character is freely acknowledged by all who have carefully inquired into the subject. The city sewerage and the public health are related in much the same degree as cause and effect. Owing mainly to the extraordinarily rapid growth of the city the sewerage systems hitherto constructed have been of a more or less provisional character—concessions to the demands of necessity rather than provision for the wants of the future. The failures of the present system may be pointed out in a few words. The sewage, discharged into the river, is supposed to be carried from the lake by the reversed current of the river, to be pumped from the river to the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and thence through the Illinois River away to the Mississippi. Part of it passes off in this way, and more would but for the hostility of the city authorities to the Bridgeport pumps, but enough remains to make the name and smell of the Chicago River a byword in the Nation. Instead of a stream of clean lake-water flowing from the lake—the result which the present system was to accomplish—the river is known to the public as a filthy, inert, foul-smelling mass, a disgrace to the city, and a menace to the health of the people. Often the river discharges itself directly, though slowly, into the lake, and the scum of the inky liquid may be seen floating on the surface for fully half a mile in the direction of the Water-Works crib. The amount of sewage discharged directly into the lake, added to this large periodical outflow from the river, is certainly sufficient to make the purity of the water supply a very doubtful question. That the decomposing matter in the river affects the health of the public hardly admits of doubt. The fact that the river is but little better than an open sewer is in itself a sufficient cause for alarm. The sewage matter, when dissolved or suspended in cool water, and promptly carried away from the city's precincts, may have no injurious effects upon the atmosphere, but when the water is permitted to deposit the sewage the process of fermentation which then goes on is of a dangerous character. The sewage discharged into the canal is claimed by some to pollute its waters for a hundred miles. For fifty miles the deposit of accumulated filth at the bottom is said to range from two to four feet in depth, so that it is only a question of time when the canal shall become useless from this source alone. The stench from its waters has been an unceasing source of complaint to the people who live along its banks. The periodically abominable character of the Joliet section, and consequent growling of the Joliet people, are pretty well known to the public. From there to this city the case is proportionately worse as the distance is lessened. And the growling and grumbling is not by any means proportionate to the grievance. If a drink of impure water is not followed by a cramp, and a sniff of air foul enough to knock a man down fails to do it, the community accustomed to the water and the smell fails to grasp the magnitude of the danger.

POISONOUS ODORS.

That the offensive gases thrown off by decomposing sewage are directly menacing to health is a well-known fact. Take sulphureted hydrogen, for example. One part in 1,500 parts of air will kill a kid, one in 800 will kill a dog, one in 250 will kill a horse. Emanations of this and other kinds in various degrees of combination must certainly be injurious. In a sparsely settled locality the atmospheric changes as well as the tendency of these gases to ascend prevent any serious danger, but in a closely-peopled city where the buildings are erected in dense blocks, where the atmosphere is contaminated with smoke and other influences, where the streets are invariably filthy—each heap of filth sending up its own effluvium—this addition to the surcharged air may readily become a source of disease as well as a powerful means of propagation.

REMEDIES PROPOSED—THE PULLMAN PLAN.

So the question comes up: What shall be done with the sewage? Inquiry among engineers and others who have given special attention to the subject shows that various plans of a widely different character are considered practicable. The most important are: First—A system of land purification; second—a system of intercepting sewers by which the sewage would be deposited in the lake at a distance from the city sufficient to prevent the possibility of danger; third—to deepen and widen the canal sufficiently to have a constant and strong outflowing current from the lake. The first system is that which is in operation at Pullman, and Mr. Williams, the engineer of the Pullman water and sewerage works, believes the system would be quite practicable for Chicago. The system as carried out there is about as follows: All the sewage-pipes of the city drain into a sewage-reservoir at the base of the water-tower, having a capacity of about 200,000 gallons. The sewage is pumped without screening and conveyed through a twenty-inch cast-iron main about three miles long to the Pullman sewage-farm. The farm end of the main connects with a screening-tank, and thence through a main distributing pipe to smaller pipes, by which it is distributed over a sixty-acre field. To apply a similar system to Chicago a farm of some 2,000 or more acres would be required to receive the sewage. Could a farm this size be procured it could easily be made to pay expenses, the cost of building and maintaining the means of conveyance thither being all the expense the city would be put to.

INTERCEPTING SEWERS.

Mr. Franc B. Wilkie, of this city, who has given special attention to this subject, and has personally inspected the London and Paris sewerage system, believes that a system similar to that of London would be quite practicable in Chicago. His idea would be intercepting sewers which would convey the sewage to a main reservoir located some distance from the city in a southwestern direction. The sewage there might be disinfected and the bulk of it used for fertilizing purposes. Although sewage as a fertilizer is of considerably less value here than in Europe, yet here as well as there it has an actual, intrinsic value represented by many thousands of dollars, and great enough to form an important factor in the settlement of the question. As an instance of old-country values: The sewer discharge of the City of Milan is artificially thrown over a large extent of meadow land, which yields on this account a net revenue of $40 per acre. By the same process at Edinburg $25 per acre is estimated as the value of sewage water.

"The foolishness of the matter lies in this," said Mr. Wilkie: "We begin where old cities began, and go through the same series of experiments and failures, instead of beginning where they left off and taking advantage of their experience."

Commissioner Cregier, when questioned on the intercepting system, said he had given the subject so little thought that he would not venture an opinion. At present the sewerage system was adequate to the demands of the city.

Superintendent Cheney, of the Sewerage Department, said some system would have to be adopted in the future, for, as the city grew, the sewers would have to be extended. He thought the system of intercepting sewers was the best plan that had been presented, but did not approve of dumping the sewage into the lake.

Health-Commissioner De Wolf's plan is to introduce the intercepting sewers and have the main sewer empty into the river. He would dispose of the sewage by pumping it into the canal, which would be kept freely supplied with water. From the canal the sewage would go to the Illinois River, and thence to the Mississippi. As regards the present sewerage system he thought it ample for the time being, but was of the opinion that some arrangements would have to be made for the future.

DISCHARGING IN THE LAKE.

As to the second scheme proposed—discharge into the lake at a distant point—it is a question whether the lake, already surcharged with filth at several points, should be further contaminated. The expense of such a scheme would also form a serious barrier to its fulfillment. As to the third plan—the widening and deepening of the canal—the expense would also be very heavy—it would be a task the Federal Government should undertake.

The public welfare, however, demands that the whole subject be given early and careful consideration with a view to providing for the health not only of the Chicago of the present with its 650,000 people, but for the Chicago of the future with its probable millions. In the meantime it is the imperative duty of the authorities to utilize the Bridgeport pumps, so that all the present sewage may go down the canal and none of it be allowed to pass into the lake.

FASHION TOPICS.

Cowper's hymn, "Hark, My Soul," has been translated into Italian by Mr. Gladstone.

The ordinary restaurant-waiter measures all his customers from tip to tip.

Every lady who uses a sewing-machine will save much labor, time, and annoyance if she will ask her dry-goods dealer for the patented, ready-wound bobbins for shuttles, adapted to any machine. The *Merrick Spool Cotton*, which is guaranteed equal to any in the world, is used. It is warranted six-cord, full 200 yards, and soft finish.

The American artist, John S. Sargent, will pass the autumn months in Venice. He is now in London painting Mr. Gladstone's portrait.

On inquiry at D. F. Bremner's immense bakery it was ascertained there was no diminution in the demand for his celebrated "*Eureka Milk Bread.*" It is evident that most families have determined to continue the consumption of this choice article during the fall and winter in preference to baking their own. Each genuine loaf is stamped D. F. B.

Mr. Spurgeon says a man may belong to a brass band and be a Christian, but it would be hard for his next-door neighbor to be one.

Messrs. Mahnke & Lartz, the former for eight years with the Tobey Furniture Company, and the latter of long experience in the business with W. W. Strong, have opened at 274 North Clark street with an elegant stock of artistic furniture, embracing the latest designs in fine cabinetware, upholstered goods, curtains, draperies, etc. They design making a specialty of fine curtain, upholstery, and drapery work, and will cheerfully call on request to make estimates.

It was conceded by the English papers that there is not the Englishman alive who can deliver so fine an address on the subject as that made by J. R. Lowell on the unveiling of Fielding's bust.

The reputation that Belding Bros. & Co. have obtained from the Atlantic to the Pacific for their unequaled productions in sewing, knitting, embroidery, and working silks places their name and fame in the mouth of every one who uses this class of goods. They are the only firm who have been awarded prize gold medals.

Openings of autumn and winter bonnets at the leading millinery houses show the small shapes and simple trimmings announced several weeks ago.

Ladies visiting the city this week to attend the Exposition will find much of special interest at Burnham's Central Music-Hall hair store, 71 State street. This establishment is noted for the variety and beauty of it productions.

Why is a chicken's leg like a turtle-dove? Because it cannot get along without its mate.

Ladies order boots for fall wear of Keller. Those of his make are the perfection of comfort and elegance, 25 East Washington-st.

Tom Hughes, who, by the way, is now 60 years old, says that eventually everybody on the other side will come over to America to make money, and everybody here will go over there to spend it.

As a decorator in art wall-paper, Mr. Faxon, 212 Wabash avenue, has no superior. His stock is unusually attractive.

Silver braid bonnets are preferred to those of gold braid worn last year.

The latest models in English round hats received at Ballenberg's.

Ivory white and pink velvets are chosen for evening bonnets.

For pretty baby caps go to Mrs. Hodges 151 Twenty-second street.

Thursday and Friday next are opening days at Brown's, 171 Wabash avenue.

Goes without saying—the deaf and dumb alphabet.

Walter Kreitling, florist, formerly with James Farrell, is now at 189 Wabash avenue, "*Ladies' Exchange.*"

Miss Nellie McCarthy, 236 Wabash, has just received new and novel hair goods and ornaments.

Miss Emma Thursby has been visiting Mrs. Ole Bull at Cambridge, Mass., in Elmwood, the home of James Russell Lowell.

The popularity of Gehrig, the West Side photographer, is proven by a continual rush of custom, while all others are comparatively idle. 337 West Madison.

The Duke of Argyll and Profs. Huxley and Tyndall have been visiting Mr. Tennyson at Aldworth.

Mr. Featherly returns from New York in a few days. He has secured the services of an exceptionally good hairdresser.

Round hats are very large, with high crowns, either square or sloping narrower toward the top.

The private millinery "opening" of Mr. Ballenberg's occurs Thursday, Oct. 18.

Shut up for a season—the pepper-box.

Mrs. G. L. Brown, just returned from Europe, opens her bonnets, hats, etc., Thursday and Friday this week.

A regular kidnaper—soothing syrup.

At a standstill—peanuts.

The delicious teas and coffees served by our families to their company are obtained from Blackall, 172 State street, 49 Clark, and 172 West Madison.

The worse for ware—a careless servant.

Children's dresses, wedding trousseaus, infants' outfits, old ladies' caps, manufactured by Mrs. Durlacher, 56 South Ada street, near Madison.

A dash for liberty: "L——y."

The popular store of James Hall, 105 State street, is where so many ladies obtain their stylish millinery and hair goods.

Rattler says the cures effected by laying on of hands is an old story with him. His mother often indulged in the pastime in times past.

Miss Sara Reidy, 189 Wabash avenue, has all the latest styles in hair goods and ornaments.

Fashion magazines at Pierce & Snyder's periodical agency, 122 Dearborn street.

A company of Newport dudes imported a mind-reader for their amusement, but when he arrived he found he had nothing to work on.

It is fashionable to take children to Joshua Smith's to be photographed.

Philadelphia girls are learning to play baseball. Better wait till they have mastered the art of biscuit-baking before they attempt the higher accomplishments.

Buy Seavey's new Pallas furnace and new Paragon range. Seavey & Co., 49 State street.

LONDON BUYING FURNITURE IN CHICAGO.

It may be interesting to some of our older citizens, who preëmpted land not many years ago which is now in the heart of the city, to know that it is not uncommon for Europeans to make purchases in Chicago. Last week an order for household furniture was placed with the Tobey Furniture Company by W. Bowles, Esq., of Hyde Park Place, London, Eng. The purchase included one of this company's finest chamber suits, which was sold for $1,000.

DRUNKENNESS!—DR. MONTGOMERY LINVILLE, of Newcastle, Pa., writes: "I have succeeded in curing several very bad cases. I am confident your cinchona will cure any case." Office of Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the wonderful preparation, 81 Clark-st., Rooms 16—18.

Important to Mineral-Water Drinkers.

What a well-informed correspondent says of Congress Spring in a letter to the New York *Graphic*, Aug. 6, 1883:

By the by, the great mineral-water drinking public are hurrying to slake their thirst at this fountain not only because of its efficacy, purity, and acknowledged sanitary properties, but because of the reparation of their systems, impaired by rasping waters, invariably receive. A few years ago there was a mania for strong and harsh waters. The injuries wrought upon their constitution by this unnatural indulgence ultimately worked out a revolution, and now all sensible people who value health use the milder and safer waters like those of this celebrated spring.

The King of Floor Cloths.

The new and artistic designs brought out this season in the patent "Linoleum" floor cloth will, no doubt, give this popular article an increased sale. It is the only floor covering combining in the highest degree the qualities essential to comfort, elegance, and economy. Inferior foreign imitations, by various names, are on the market, but the superiority of the American make is beyond controversy. The genuine cloth has the Walton trade mark and word "Linoleum" on the back of every square yard. All carpet dealers keep it.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.,
WILL AT THEIR
MONDAY AUCTION SALE OF OCT. 8
Close out another of their Choice Lines of
Boots & Shoes
Good and stylish enough for the best retailer in the country.

Regular Trade Sales
DRY GOODS,
Tuesday, Oct. 9, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
Thursday, Oct. 11, 9:30 a. m.
Both Sales Again Very Large and Important. Several Very Desirable Lines in Specialties. Fifteen Hundred Lots in Each Sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

MEN'S, BOYS' & YOUTHS'
BOOTS & SHOES,
Women's, Misses', and Children's Button Bals. and Cong.,
At Auction on Wednesday, Oct. 10.
All guaranteed to be Clean, Fresh, Regular, and Perfect Goods, and
MUST BE CLOSED!
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
First Grade Rubber Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 & 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, Oct. 11, at 9:30,
TRADE SALE OF
Crockery & Glassware.
We shall sell a large and desirable stock of
W. G., C. C., Porcelain, and Hotel China, Also Decorated Ware, Lamps, Lamp-Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, Plated Ware, &c.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
AT
84 & 86 Randolph-st.,
THE LEADING
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
SELL AT STORE
Furniture, Carpets & General Household Goods
Every Wednesday & Saturday.
Special attention to outside sales of Merchandise, and sales at private houses.

229½ CHESTNUT-ST.,
Thursday Morning, Oct. 11th,
10 o'clock, the entire furniture of residence.
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Brussels Carpets, Stoves, CROCKERY, GLASS, ETC., ETC.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

BLANKET SALE
At our stores, Friday, Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock
THIRTY-TWO CASES
About 3,000 Paris White Blankets,
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4, from Medium Grade to Finest 12-4, Californias.
Sale Positively Without Reserve. Dealers and the Trade
Will find it to their interest to be on hand.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

TURKISH RUGS
OUR SALE OF
RUGS AND CARPETS
COMMENCES
MONDAY, OCT. 15th.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

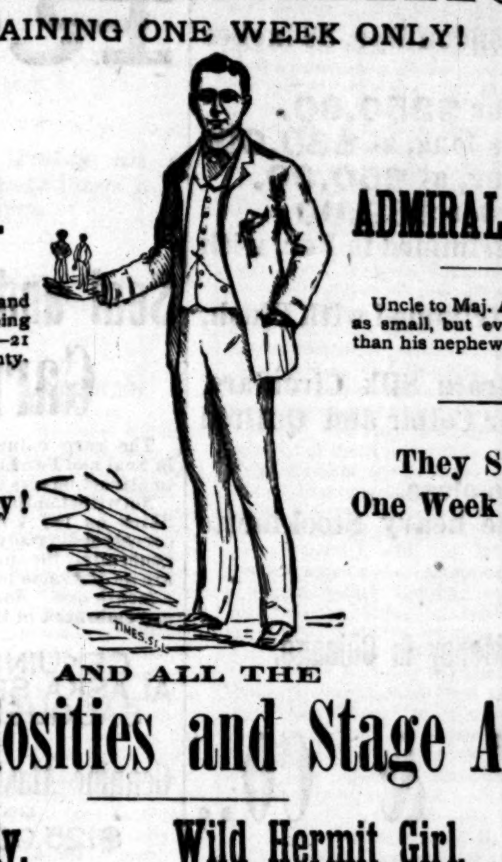
POMEROY, SON & CO.,
General Auctioneers,
80 & 82 Randolph-st.,
THE OLDEST AND ONLY REGULAR FURNITURE AUCTION HOUSE IN CHICAGO,
HOLD REGULAR SALES OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
AT OUR STORES
Tuesday and Friday of Each Week.
Sales at Residences Made a Specialty.

Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 10 O'Clock,
At our stores, we will sell under Chattel Mortgage the entire FURNITURE OF 15-ROOM HOUSE, also an immense line of Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, etc. It will pay you to attend this sale. Our stores are filled with goods which must be sold.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

326 Bissell Street,
(TAKE WEBSTER-AV. CARS.)
Wednesday Morning, Oct. 10,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, WE SELL THE
ENTIRE FURNITURE
OF THE ABOVE
Elegant Residence.
All the Rich and Elegant Parlor Furniture, Handsome M. T. Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Wardrobes, Extension Table, Hall Tree, Large Range, Heating Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Pictures, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Linen, Kitchen Utensils, Bric-a-Brac, etc., etc. Also one Elegant Piano.
The above is all of the very best and finest description. An exceptionally fine lot of goods. Sale positive. Parties leaving the city.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE
DIME MUSEUM
CLARK-ST., NEAR MADISON.
NOW ON EXHIBITION!
REMAINING ONE WEEK ONLY!

MAJ. ATOM.
The smallest, cutest, and most winsome little being on earth. Just of age—21 years old—and only twenty-five inches in height.
Remaining One Week Only!



ADMIRAL DOT.
Uncle to Maj. Atom. Not as small, but even smaller than his nephew.
They Stay One Week Only!

AND ALL THE
New Curiosities and Stage Acts!
Tattooed Lady, Wild Hermit Girl,
Fiji Cannibals, Sefton, the Dancing Spider,
Famous Dove Family,
The Celebrated McCauley in Harp, Song & Dance,
Harry Watson Jr.,
The Youngest Dutch Comedian on the American Stage.
Biggest, Best, and Most Taking Show of the Season!
All New Curiosities!
All New Stage Acts!
Doors Open from 1 to 6 and 7 to 10 p. m.
Admission to All Departments,
TEN CENTS ONLY.

By AUSTIN & LONG.
ENTIRE STOCK
OF THE
Berlin Suit Company
226 STATE-ST.,
AT AUCTION,
Monday, Oct. 8, at 10 O'clock A. M., 7 P. M., and Continued Until All Sold,
Consisting of
Plush, Silk, and Satin Rhadames,
Beaver and Diagonal Dolmans,
Fur-Lined Circular,
Children and Misses' Cloaks and Havelocks,
ETC., ETC.
Also a Large Assortment of
Black and Colored Silks,
CASHMERES,
AND
FLANNEL SUITS.
The above stock is all fresh and of the latest styles; also counters, shelving, sewing-machines, etc., etc. Sale positive and without reserve. Dealers are invited.
AUSTIN & LONG, Auctioneers.

The Dora Schulz
MANUFACTURING CO.,
147 State,
OFFER THIS WEEK,
Ladies' Muslin Underwear
At prices one-third less than value, excelling all other makes in beauty of finish, durability, and fit.
We call special attention to our elegant Embroidered Yoke
Mother Hubbard Gown,
Only $1.65.
Call and see for yourself.
DORA SCHULZ,
147 STATE.

FISCHER
Pianos are the standard of excellence among instruments of their class. Upwards of 50,000 made and sold during the 43 years of the firm's existence.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

LEAN LADIES may speedily become stout Home treatment. Particular Sc. Wilcox Specific Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY.......Lessee
EDWARD KEYS.......Manager

TONIGHT,
The last Sunday Evening Performance of the Great Gypsy Piece,
The Romany Rye
The most successful Drama ever produced in Chicago. Hundreds turned away every night last week.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
"Craigsnest by Moonlight," "The Hampton Race Course," "The Great Shipwreck Scene," "The Gypsy Encampment," and all the wonderful Mechanical Effects in
THE ROMANY RYE.
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
NEXT WEEK,
COMMENCING MONDAY, Oct. 15,
THE UNION SQUARE COMP'Y
IN
"A Parisian Romance."

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
SINGING.
HOWARD METHOD.
MR. JOHN HOWARD, of New York City, will spend SEVEN MONTHS in Chicago.
Office, 33 Central Music-Hall. Office hour, 2:30 to 3:30 p. m.
Mr. Howard is not only receiving daily applications from city pupils, but hours have been already engaged by pupils from St. Louis, Memphis, Indianapolis, and even Sacramento, who will avail themselves of this seven months' stay in Chicago.
Singers who consider their voices fully developed may gain from the Howard method double power, a more extended compass, and, above all, the true musical quality, and the means of higher artistic expression—this in months instead of years.
Read Mr. Howard's works on Voice: Respiratory Control, 60 cents; Vocal Reform, 25 cents; Vocal Process, 25 cents; or the three works for $1. Order by mail, or call in person between 2:30 and 3:30.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
ELEVENTH ANNUAL INTER-STATE
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
OF CHICAGO
IS NOW OPEN.
Admission—Adults, 25 cts; Children, 15 cts.
Open every day and evening (except Sundays), without intermission until October 20.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.
Sunday Oct. 7, at 3 p. m. sharp,
Regular Sunday Afternoon Concert!
GIVEN BY
ROSENBECKER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA,
FORTY PIECES.
THE BEST MUSICIANS IN THE CITY.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
This Sunday Evening at 8,
Every Evening during the Week, also
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MATINEES,
ROBSON & CRANE'S
Boarding House!
The Comedians' First Musical Play.

GILLYPOD.......Mr. STUART ROBSON
An old-fashioned Boarder.
COL. M. T. ELEVATOR.......Mr. W. H. CRANE
Corn Exchange Boarder.
Guiseppe Fioretti.......Mr. A. S. LIPMAN
The New Italian Boarder.
Walter Dalrymple.......Mr. CHAS. S. DICKSON
Quite a Favorite Boarder.
Matthew Eligible.......Mr. M. B. SNYDER
The Flirting Boarder.
Clarence Dexter.......Mr. HERBERT AYLING
The Swell Boarder.
Dr. Amariah Shouter.......Mr. J. K. MORTIMER
The Patent Medicine Boarder.
Jack Hardy.......Mr. FRANK E. AMBROSE
The detective who invades R. & C.'s Boarding House.
Tim.......Mr. MAINWARING
A Hackman, who carries the trunks.
The Letter Carrier.......Mr. SWIFT
Alonzo.......Mr. SAM WRIGHT
Colored Waiter.
Beatrice Manheim.......Miss EMILY E. BAKER
The Conservatory Teacher who boards with us.
Mrs. Margaret Dalrymple.......Mrs. MARY MYERS
The Wealthy Boarder.
Miss Violet Eligible.......Miss LEONORA BRADLEY
The Society Boarder.
Mrs. Maria Colville.......Mrs. GEORGIE DICKSON
The Model Landlady.
Miss Annie Colville.......Miss FLORA MAY HENRY
Her Daughter.
Florence.......LITTLE MATTIE SNYDER
The Pet Boarder.
Miss Nash.......Miss BELLE TERRY
The Silent Boarder.
Betty.......Miss ROSE SNYDER
Maid of All Work.

THE RULES:
Boarders having friends to meals will please give early notice, so that room may be made for them—on the bill.
All Servants will be required to open the door before they knock.
Letters inspected before delivery.
No Boarder will be allowed to make cheap jokes relative to the age of the poultry or the strength of the butter.
Two calls will be allowed on any dish with the exception of fried chicken. This rule is rendered imperative on account of certain prejudices of the resident Minister.
Boarders will be allowed to sugar their own tea and coffee, but under no circumstances will they be permitted to butter their bread on both sides.
Aspersions on the character of the beef and the scarcity of oysters in soup restricted within reasonable limits.
Early Boarders will not find things out.
No latch-keys to single gentlemen.
Eggs in season.

THE HARMONY.
Mr. Crane will sing
THE STEW PAN.
Mr. Robson will sing
DYING CAMILLE.
Mr. Crane will sing
THE CHESNUT GIRL.
Mr. Robson will sing
A HORRIBLE TALE.
Mr. Crane will sing
THE EMPTY DOG HOUSE.
Mr. Robson will sing
LITTLE TOODLE DE DOO WAS A DANDY COCK ROBIN.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER.......Lessee
MILWARD ADAMS.......Manager
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT!
The Musical Season of 1883 and 1884 will open Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Oct. 19 and 20, with two grand concerts by the EMMA
THURSBY
Concert Company, assisted by the eminent Pianist, CHEVALIER ANTOINE
DE'KONTSKI.
The Box Office for the sale of reserved seats for these Concerts will open Monday morning, Oct. 15.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Third and Last Week of the Eminent Tragedian,
JOHN McCULLOUGH
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings,
THE GLADIATOR!
SPARTACUS.......JOHN McCULLOUGH
Friday Night and Saturday Matinee,
OTHELLO!
Saturday Night—RICHARD III.
Monday, Oct. 15—Mr. W. J. FERGUSON as the DUDE in A FRIENDLY TIP.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Monday, Oct. 8, One Week,
RETURN OF
IDA SIDDONS'
Female Mastodons
And Burlesque Troupe,
With New and Novel Features.
THE SWINGING BEAUTIES!
THE POPULAR SPECIALTIES!
THE EIGHT SERIO-COMICS!
THE EIGHT SONG-AND-DANCE LADIES!
THE MARCH OF THE AMAZONS!
THE GRAND COMBAT DRILL!
The Screaming Burlesque of "CINDERELLA!"
This Sunday afternoon and evening, last appearance of DAVENE'S ALLIED ATTRACTIONS.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TODAY AT 2, TONIGHT AT 8,
W. J. SCANLAN
IN
FRIEND AND FOE!
Next Week—"RANCH 10."

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.
Williams, Manchester & Jennings Specialty Co.
Twenty-two of the finest artists in the profession.
GRENIER'S MADISON-ST. GARDEN.
A grand six-day International Bicycle Tournament will take place Oct. 22. All the great champions of the world will compete.

WEST SIDE NATATORIUM DANCING ACADEMY,
504 and 506 West Madison-st.
This Academy is now open for instruction in
FASHIONABLE DANCING
In all its branches, under the leadership of Prof. M. D. De Long.
Ladies' class on Mondays, 3 to 5 p. m.
Gentlemen's class on Mondays, 8 to 10 p. m.
Children's classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3:30 to 5:30 p. m.
Assemblies will commence Wednesday evening, Nov. 14. E. BERTALOT & CO.
The Natatorium Hall can be secured by Clubs, Societies, etc.

CHICAGO UNION BASE-BALL PARK,
State-st., Thirty-ninth-st. and Wabash-av.
BASE-BALL.
Picketts vs. Dreadnaughts.
SUNDAY, OCT. 7.
Game called at 3 p. m. Take State-st. cable cars. Admission, 25c; Children, 15c.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Preaching and Praise Service this evening at 7:45. Preaching by the Rev. JOHN H. BARROWS, D. D. Subject: "What Has the Bible Wrought?" Music led by W. L. Tomlins. All cordially invited. Seats free.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN.......Lessee and Manager
ENGAGEMENT OF THE
Peerless Pioneers!
COMMENCING THIS
SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 7,
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,
The World-Renowned Fashionable Favorites,
SALSBURY'S
TROUBADOURS!
Including those Eminent Artists,
NELLIE McHENRY — NATE SALSBURY
In the Funniest Play Ever Written,
Bronson Howard's Latest Successful Three-Act Musical Novelty, entitled
GREEN-ROOM FUN!

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Mr. Booth McC. Forest, a heavy tragedian; The 'Old Chief War Cloud' — MR. NATE SALSBURY
Miss Kitty Plumpet, a born actress, with a special line and a man on the end of it; The Indian Princess — Miss NELLIE M'HENRY
The Reverend Ernest Duckworth, on duty without his leave.......John Webster
The Earl of Kensington.......Rev. Ernest Duckworth
Capt. Henry Opdyke, on leave and off duty.......W. S. Daboll
Eagle of the Craig.......Capt. Henry Opdyke
The Prompter.......Fred A. Bowman
Herr Schrickonghost, the leader.......Theo. Bendix
The Stage Carpenter.......G. W. Bouvier
Mrs. Camilla Westlake, a model young widow, born like a poet, she can't be made. Fannie Daboll
The Marchioness of Belgravia, Mrs. Camilla Westlake
1st Coryphee.......Miss Amelia Thinn
2d Coryphee.......Miss Amelia Maderum
3d Coryphee.......Miss Amelia Phast
(Church Choir Ballet by three ladies of the congregation volunteering for the benefit for little Cannibals.)

ACT I.—REHEARSAL AT HOME.
ACT II.—REHEARSAL ON THE STAGE.
ACT III.—GREENROOM AT THE THEATRE.
SEE THAT
CHURCH CHOIR BALLET.
PRICES—$1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.
Next week—Fred Marsden's latest grand success, MY CHUM.

DANCING ACADEMIES.
NOW OPEN.
MARTINE'S
DANCING
ACADEMIES.
THEY ARE THE
Oldest, Largest and Most Elegant
In the West. As Educational Institutions of their kind they are
PRE-EMINENT.
55 Ada-st.,
2138 Indiana-av.,
272 Chicago-av.,
And the new and beautiful hall at Lincoln Park. Classes will be opened at this hall for the accommodation of residents at the extreme North End. The hall will also be rented for churches and private clubs.
Address or call at 55 Ada-st., or call at 730 Sedgwick-st.

REMOVED.
Mr. & Mrs. Bournique's
SCHOOLS FOR
DANCING
ESTABLISHED 1867.
South Side—51 Twenty-third-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.
West Side—107 Paulina-st., between Monroe and Madison-sts.
Note.—The increased popularity and growing necessities of our schools have compelled us to provide more commodious quarters. There is also a growing demand for first-class places, complete in all their appointments, where families who wish to entertain their friends without the discomforts attending such gatherings at their houses, and also church, club, and other parties, can give their receptions in the most recherche style. We respectfully announce to our patrons, pupils, and the public, that to answer these wants we have erected two new Academy buildings. The edifice on the South Side includes Mr. Bournique's residence, and contains the finest room in all respects for instruction and assemblies to be found in this country. The one on the West Side is a beautiful structure built expressly for him. Both are situated in the best and most fashionable residence quarters of their respective divisions.
The Schools will reopen Saturday, October 13th. For particulars send for Catalogue, and address
128 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.

KRETLOW'S DANCING ACADEMIES
OPEN ON
NORTH SIDE:
KLARE'S HALL, 72 North Clark-st.,
OCTOBER 1.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Class, Monday and Thursday, 7 to 9 p. m.
Children's Class, Thursday, from 4 to 6 p. m., and Saturday, from 3 to 5 p. m.
WEST SIDE:
Corner Twelfth and Waller-sts., at
Workingmen's Association Hall,
OCTOBER 2.
Ladies' and Gents' Class Tuesdays and Fridays from 7 to 9 p. m.
Children's Class, Tuesdays, from 4 to 6 p. m.; Saturdays from 10 to 12 a. m.
LAKE VIEW—Speiz's Hall, corner North Halsted and North Clark-sts., on October 30.
Ladies' and Gents' Class Wednesday, from 8 to 10 p. m.
Children's Class Wednesday, from 4 to 6 p. m.
Further information can be obtained of the proprietors of the different halls, and at my residence, 177 East Indiana-st. L. KRETLOW.

PROF. CARR'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
WEST SIDE.
Tuesdays and Saturdays. Children's Class Saturdays, at 2 o'clock p. m.
NORTH SIDE, BRAND'S HALL.
Thursday, 7:30 p. m.
RECEPTIONS, 9 P. M.
Former Pupils respectfully invited. Address 673 West Lake-st.
Prof. Carr's Class at Englewood,
Wednesday, Oct. 24. Children, 4 to 6 p. m. Adults, 8 to 10 p. m.

THE PRIVATE
Dancing Academy
3843 Indiana-av.
Open. Fourth year. Fine large, new hall built back. Now ranks among the highest, most successful, and select academies; one-third others' charges. Splendid children's class Sat. afternoon, 30c; season, $7; adult beginners Tuesday and Friday eves., 35c; fine reception and German Monday, 40c; good dancers invited; private lessons, $1. References. Call. Hall to rent.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY,
American Express Building, 78 East Monroe-st.
Private classes and private instruction a specialty. Unexcelled in rapid and accurate instruction in fine waltzing and all the latest dances. Pupils advanced rapidly through private instruction. New classes now forming. Call from 11 to 2 o'clock.

PROF. SULLIVAN'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
137 Twenty-second-st.
Adult class for beginners Tuesday and Friday evenings, and for children Tuesday and Saturday afternoons. Residence 2313 Wabash-av.

THE LAKESIDE SUMMER SANITARIAN.

There will be a meeting next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the ladies' parlor at the Palmer House of the ladies who are interested in the Lakeside Summer Sanitarian. All who are interested are requested to be present.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	Age.
Stephen McLean, Chicago	26
Nellie Lyons, Chicago	23
Patrick Mack, Chicago	22
Hannah Higgins, Chicago	22
Johann Bauernschmidt, Chicago	23
Katherina Miehler, Chicago	19
William Allen, Chicago	21
Henrietta Owen, Chicago	18
Denis Hogan, Chicago	39
Mrs. Katherine Rasell, Chicago	44
Andreas Skov, Chicago	28
Anna Holt, Chicago	24
Mathias Hinnes, Chicago	28
Susanna Holton, Chicago	30
Albert Lincon Worley, Peoria	23
Nellie Haynes, Chicago	21
Otto Adolph Presson, Chicago	40
Mrs. Julia de Vo, Vandalia	37
Louis Haarz, Chicago	32
Mrs. Johanna Schroeder, Chicago	41
Frank Bantkowski, Chicago	22
Julia Giumska, Chicago	20
Frank Maiel, Chicago	22
Mary Benz, Chicago	19
Frank Kopsa, Chicago	25
Mary Melican, Chicago	22
Jan Nowaszek, Chicago	26
Mrs. Julia Ryzowka, Chicago	30
Emanuel Carlson, Chicago	23
Ida Bergrun, Chicago	24
Albert J. McGowan, Chicago	40
Angel Maud Steward, Chicago	37
James Hourihan, Chicago	23
Delia Brown, Chicago	19
Walery Majewski, Chicago	23
Josepha Semmelta, Chicago	20
Fred Quanstrum, Chicago	21
Regina Mason, Chicago	21
Johan Kruger, Whisky Point	37
Mrs. Mary Schupmann, Whisky Point	32
Felix Seltzer, Chicago	25
Marie Reeb, Chicago	20
John Astell, Chicago	32
Catharine Keeb, Chicago	20
Asel Nelson, Chicago	23
Mollie Nelson, Chicago	22
James M. Hickey, Chicago	29
Margaret Murphy, Chicago	29
Pasquale Capetta, Chicago	48
Maria Giuseppe Azzata, Chicago	30
Alexander Laird, Glencoe	32
Mary E. Sharrar, Glencoe	25
August Bohl, Chicago	28
Wilhelmina Zahlmann, Chicago	24
Com Charles R. Mander, Chicago	25
Minnie Preger, Chicago	24
Erik Prodin, Chicago	26
Antoinette Arenson, Chicago	24
William A. Wood, Chicago	42
Mrs. Mathilda Hursell, Chicago	25
Charles Mand, Hammond	27
Dorothea Loen, Kensington	24
Asel Norman, Chicago	24
Christine Tynlander, Chicago	28
Emil E. Verschoove, Chicago	23
Mathilde Hupke, Chicago	18
Wilhelm Monke, Chicago	26
Doris Hasselbrinz, Chicago	24
John Weber, Chicago	22
Theresa Bearing, Chicago	30
John Damlorn, Chicago	25
Bertha Bars, Chicago	24
Charles Miller, Chicago	27
Mrs. Dora Weidemann, Chicago	32
Peter Clemensen, Chicago	28
Signe C. Rasmussen, Chicago	22
William W. Salisbury, Strawn	28
Emma Du Bois, Fairbury	19

MARRIAGES.

WERT—REHANSPERGER—Oct. 5, by the Rev. D. Speiman, James L. Wert, of Chicago, formerly of Philadelphia, and Miss Barbara Rehmsperger, of Turner Junction, Ill.

PETTIBONE—HOYT—At New Buffalo, Mich., Sept. 27, Will L. Pettibone, of Chicago, and Bonnie Hoyt, of Providence, R. I.

DYER—GRANGE—Thursday, Oct. 4, at Calvary Episcopal Church, Chicago, by the Rev. Luther Pardee, Lemuel Dyer, of St. Paul, Minn., and Ella Grange, of Fort Covington, N. Y.

VAN VLISSINGEN—LEVERING—Tuesday, Oct. 2, by the Rev. H. McVay, at the residence of the bride's mother at Chatsworth, Ill., Arthur Van Vlissingen, of Chicago, and Sophia E. Levering. No cards.

DEATHS.

HAAS—Oct. 4, Agnes Haas, nee Engler. Funeral from residence, 128 North Market-st., Sunday, Oct. 7, at 1:30 o'clock, to St. Paul's Church, corner of La Salle-av. and Ohio-st.

DENNIS—Oct. 5, of heart disease, Ida F. Dennis, daughter of William, deceased, and Mary A. Dennis, formerly of Newark, N. J. Funeral from residence, 355 West Congress-st., Sunday, 7th inst., 1:30 p. m. Interment at Rosehill.

FARNAM—At New Haven, Conn., Oct. 4, after a brief illness, Henry Farnam in the 85th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence Monday, Oct. 8, at 2 p. m.

MEAGHER—Oct. 5, at the residence of her parents, 361 North Carpenter-st., Nellie T., daughter of John and Mary Meagher, aged 17 years and 15 days. Funeral at 10 a. m. Monday, 8th inst., to St. Stephen's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. ☞ Boston and Rockford papers please copy.

AVERY—Oct. 5, at the home of his father, T. M. Avery, in this city, Charles O. Avery, aged 28 years. Funeral from the house No. 245 West Washington-st. at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

MEYER—Oct. 6, at No. 200 West Van Buren-st., Elise, beloved wife of Fred Meyer, aged 34 years. Funeral Monday, Oct. 8, at 12:30 p. m., to Waldheim.

SYLVESTER—After a lingering illness, contracted in the army, Cushing Sylvester, late Nineteenth Illinois infantry, in the 46th year of his age. Funeral today from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 695 West Indiana-st., at 2 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Members of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry Veteran Club are requested to attend.

GARDNER—Saturday morning, Oct. 6, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John L. Stockton, Fanny, wife of Freeland R. Gardner, in the 65th year of her age. Funeral private. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

BRIZEE—Norman H. Brizee, suddenly at Philadelphia, Oct. 4, brother of Mrs. J. D. Jennings, of Chicago.

McGOVERN—Thomas McGovern, at St. Joseph's Hospital, of consumption, aged 30 years and 6 months. Funeral from the residence of his brother, Frank McGovern, 3340 Dearborn-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., Sunday, Oct. 7, to St. James' Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

McDERMOTT—John McDermott, son of James and Mary McDermott, aged 6 years and 2 months. Funeral Monday at 12:30 from parents' residence, 322 North Branch-st., to Calvary.

MEANEY—John Meaney, Oct. 6, aged 50 years. Funeral from residence, 3803 South Halsted-st., on Monday, Oct. 8, at 9:30 a. m., to the Nativity Church for solemn high mass, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Cincinnati and San Francisco papers please copy.

BYFORD—The funeral services of the late Dr. William H. Byford Jr., of Minneapolis, will take place at the residence of his father, Dr. William H. Byford, of this city, at 9:30 a. m. The burial will be private.

CARMICHAEL—At the residence of his parents, 111 North Market-st., James, son of John J. and Margaret Carmichael, aged 5 years 8 months. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 9, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

TUTTLE—Sept. 3, at Cresco, Ia., Mrs. Amelia M. Tuttle, of heart-disease, aged 50 years and 2 months, wife of the late Capt. J. W. Tuttle, of Chicago.

SYLVESTER—At his residence, 695 West Indiana-st., Cushing Sylvester, late of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry. Members of the regiment are notified to attend the funeral at the Methodist Church on Indiana-st., between Lincoln and Robey, at 10:30 a. m.

KENNEDY—At the residence of his brother, 47 East Twenty-fourth-st., Saturday, Oct. 6, of pneumonia, Vincent A. Kennedy, aged 25 years and 6 months. Notice of funeral hereafter.

The funeral train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Calvary and Rosehill leaves the passenger station, on the corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

MOUNT GREENWOOD CEMETERY—Funeral train leaves Grand Trunk Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st., daily (except Sunday) at 12 m.; Sundays, 1:15 p. m. Funeral car, 410. Parties wishing to examine the cemetery will be taken out and back free. Apply at Cemetery Office, Room 24, 94 Washington-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE SEVENTH WARD Republican Club will be held at Mass' Hall, corner Twelfth and Waller-sts., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Chicago Academy of Sciences will be held at the rooms, 123 Wabash-av., Tuesday evening. There will be an election to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees.

A MEETING OF THE NINTH WARD Republican Club will be held at Carpenter Hall, No. 231 West Madison-st., Thursday evening. Important business will come before this meeting in connection with the Republican Central Club of Cook County, hence every Republican of the ward should be present.

CORA L. V. RICHMOND WILL LECture in Martine's Hall, Ada-st., near Madison, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., and the Sundays in October only.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION. Grand regalia ball of Guiding Star L. O. L. 103, Monday evening, Nov. 5, at Uhlich's Hall, 77 and 79 North Clark-st. All friends of the order are respectfully invited to attend. Admission, $1. Music by Maj. Nevans' Band.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY Veteran Club—Members are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Comrade Cushing Sylvester at 2 o'clock today from 695 West Indiana-st.

OWING TO THE ILLNESS OF MR. Tomlins, there will be no rehearsal of the Apollo Club Monday night. Due notice will be given of future rehearsals.

SPIRITUAL SERVICES, OPERA-house, 433 West Madison-st., Sunday, p. m. Trance-speaking, fine music, and tests. Conducted by Mrs. S. E. Brunswell, medium, of 435.

THE SPIRITUAL-LIGHT SEEKERS, 619 West Adams-st., have changed the hours of their meeting to 10:30 a. m.; meeting free to all.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN Club will meet in club-room No. 2, Grand Pacific Hotel, Monday evening. All old soldiers invited to attend.

THE CENTRAL W. C. T. U. WILL hold a prayer-meeting from 10 to 11 o'clock at Room 36, 161 La Salle-st., Tuesday to invoke the blessing of Almighty God for the success of the prohibition vote in Iowa and Ohio, and earnestly invite all who desire thus to join with them.

THE CORNER-STONE OF ST. JOHN'S Reformed Episcopal Church, Thirty-seventh-st. and Langley-av., will be laid Monday at 4 p. m.

Cloaks! Cloaks!

Genuine Alaska Seal Sacques, London Dye, 38 inches long, for **$140.00.**

Seal Dolmans, 54 inches long, for **$250.00.**

Mohair Plush Sacques, 44 inches long, at **$30.00.**

Seal Plush Sacque, 44 inches long, at **$50.00.**

Plush Dolmans, 54 inches long, for **$39.00.**

A Mattelasse Russian Circular, trimmed in Fur, with deep Fur Collar, at **$22.50.**

All-Wool Cloth Dolmans, nicely trimmed with Plush, only **$12.00.**

Ottoman, Sicilian, and Gros Grain Silk Circulars, edged all around with Fur, deep Fur Collar and Quilted Linings, **$13.50.**

A large line of Misses' Cloaks to close.

Imported Berlin Wraps in fine heavy Stockinette Cloth, Plain and Braided.

The Best Garments for the Least Money in Chicago.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.,

145 State-st.

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

MADISON AND PEORIA.

Great Velvet Sale!

We will on Monday inaugurate the largest Velvet Sale of the Nineteenth Century, giving prices and qualities never before offered in any market.

Velvets! Velvets a Specialty! Special Sale! Unparalleled Prices!

It may be a fact not generally thought of that 90 per cent of the merchants purchased their Velvets this fall, paying 35 to 45 per cent advance on importation orders. Plushes were so popular last season that but few had sufficient courage to place importation orders in Velvets. We were one of the few lucky firms to give our order last December, enabling us to sell finer qualities, better widths, and at lower prices than the majority of the Western merchants.

INVESTIGATE! EXAMINE! COMPARE!

And be convinced that we are truly

THE BARGAIN HOUSE OF THE WEST!

GREAT SALE OF

VELVETS!

UNAPPROACHABLE VALUES!

200 boxes Silk Velvets, all colors $1.09
250 boxes Silk Velvets, all colors 1.39
200 boxes Silk Velvets, all colors 1.59
240 boxes Silk Velvets, all colors 1.69
160 boxes Silk Velvets, all colors 1.79
300 boxes Silk Velvets, all colors 1.98

19-inch Black Velvets: 350 boxes Black French Velvets, 19in, $1.25, $1.39, $1.49, $1.59, $1.69, $1.79, to $2.49.
27-inch Black Skirting Velvets, $2.19, $2.39, $2.69, $2.98, $3.19, to $6.

Col'd Brocaded Velvets!

125 boxes Colored Brocaded Velvet, all the Fashionable Shades. Sold as a leader, $1.69; worth $2.
142 boxes Colored Brocaded Plushes, $1.98; leading shades.
85 boxes Colored and Brocaded and Moire Plushes, all colors, 24-inch, $2.19.
165 boxes Plain Silk Plushes, $1.65, $1.79, $1.98, $2.29, $2.98; all colors.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

BLACK SILKS.

We intend to make this month memorable in the Silk trade of the West by offering greater bargains in Standard Black Silk than ever before, and at prices which we know to be lower than the lowest. We also show a magnificent quality of Lyons Black Gros-Grain of Guinet celebrated manufacture, at 79c, $1.09, $1.19, $1.39, $1.49, $1.59, $1.69, $1.79, $1.89, $2.09, $2.49, $2.75.

NEW! NEW!

"WONDER OF THE AGE."

We will show magnificent qualities of Lyons Black Gros-Grains of the famous Manufacture of Bellon, every yard warranted not to split, crack, nor shine. Written guarantee accompanying every dress pattern.

"Wonder of the Age."

$1.69, $1.89, $1.99, $2.09, $2.29.

45 pieces Best American Black Silks, 22-inch, wear guaranteed, 99c, $1.19, $1.29, $1.39, $1.49, $1.59, $1.69; 24-inch, $2.19.

BLACK CLOAKING SILK.

40-inch Satin Merveilleux $4.95
40-inch Satin Rhadame 4.19
40-inch Sicilian 4.95
40-inch Heaviest and Best Merveilleux 5.29
40-inch Satin Merveilleux 3.19
36-inch Heavy Corded Rhadame 3.49
36-inch Merveilleux 1.59

Colored Silks.

OUR SPECIALTY.

45 SHADES OF HEAVY, RICH

COLORED GROS GRAINS

At 89c, $1.19, $1.39.

80 pieces Brocades, all Shades, in Silk, Ottoman Reps, and Satin at the astonishingly low price of $1.29. COMPLETE STOCK Cloaking Plushes, Black, Seal Brown, and Brown, $2.98, $3.49, $3.69, $4.75.

We are showing a full and complete line of the Celebrated "Nonpareil" Velveteen at $1.00 per yard.

Col'd Dress Goods Deptm't

We guarantee excellent advantages to secure

NEW GOODS!

In this department that will prove economical to the purchaser, and if we fail in one single instance it would be appreciated to be informed thereof.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

FOR THE COMING WEEK.

315 pieces 23-in. All-Wool Suiting 25c
340 pieces 36-in. English Cashmere 23c
Good value for 35c.
42-in. All-Wool Flannel Suiting 49c
Sold elsewhere for 65c.
44-in. All-Wool Flannel Suiting 59c
Good value for 79c.
40-in. All-Wool French Cashmere 69c
Worth 85c.
44-in. All-Wool Camelette 69c
Worth 85c.
44-in. All-Wool Shoodah 85c
Retailed by other stores for $1.
44-in. All-Wool Foule 85c
Worth 99c.
44-in. Drap de O'Homan $1.19
In clouded effects these goods are actually worth $1.39.
44-in. All-Wool Billiard Cloth 98c
Advertised by other houses for $1.25.

A BARGAIN!

398 pieces 44-in. All-Wool Camelette 39c
These goods are actually worth 50c.

P. F. RYAN & Co.,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

Weber Pianos!

enjoy that consideration, especially in the artistic musical world and among others most capable of estimating their merits, which is the highest guarantee of their quality and durability, and affords to the purchaser that absolute protection which is of paramount importance in so large an investment. Inspection invited.

WEBER MUSIC HALL

Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

Dr. Day, 133 East Madison-st.

Full Rubber or Celluloid. **$5**

Extracting without pain. Filling one-fourth old rates. All roots crowned. Nearly 30 years' practice.

Turkish ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Dr. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's hours, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

GREAT BARGAINS!

HEATING AND COOK

STOVES.

Lowest Prices for

Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

Houses furnished entire on Easy Payments.

HIRAM BRUSH,

272 East Madison-st., Near the Bridge.

CHURCHES, ATTENTION!

Some five or six of the leading organists of Chicago that have played upon the organ at the Second Baptist Church since the

Tuerk Motor,

with Patent Bellows Regulator was attached to the organ, have decided that it is the only Motor in Chicago that gives perfect satisfaction, and some organists connected with churches where there are motors of other makes have called upon us to see what arrangement could be made to replace these motors with a TUERK MOTOR.

Do not be humbugged into buying any other Motor, as we will quote you lower prices than any one else for first-class work.

TUERK BROS. & JOHNSTON.
86 and 88 Market-st., Chicago.

GENUINE BARGAINS

AT

ROTHSCHILD'S,

158 State street.

Seal and Fur Lined Garments.

The rare inducements offered by me in Seal and Fur Lined Garments continue to attract buyers from everywhere.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in Skins on the English market, and the corresponding advance made by retailers generally, the prices quoted herewith are on the same low basis as those named a month ago. None but standard goods are embraced in the list.

GENUINE ALASKA SEAL SACQUES, LONDON DYED, **$100.00.** Actual value now $125.

Genuine Alaska Seal Sacques, LONDON DYED, **$125.00.** Lowest competitor's price $175.00.

GENUINE ALASKA SEAL SACQUES, **$150.00.** Defies comparison under $185.00.

Genuine Alaska Seal Sacques, 38, 40, and 42 inches long, London dyed, finest quality, **$175.00.** Sold elsewhere at $200.00.

Alaska Seal Dolmans,

London Dyed, 52 to 55 inches long,

$200 AND $225.

Worth Today $50.00 Advance.

100 Sicilian Silk Circulars,

Siberian Squirrel Linings, **$25.00.** Would be Cheap at $35.00.

10 BROCADE SILK | FUR
18 SICILIAN SILK | LINED
11 OTTOMAN SILK | DOLMANS.

55 to 56 inches long, trimmed with deep bands of Russian Hare, and Collar lined with Siberian Squirrel,

$50.00.

75 ALL-SILK

Radizmer Dolmans,

50 inches long, trimmed all round with Black Coney Fur, and deep Fur Collar to match, and Double Box Pleats, Quilted Linings,

$20.00.

This garment is $5.00 under value.

25 ELEGANT LONDON DYED

SEAL PLUSH SACQUES,

44 to 50 inches long, lined with Quilted Satin, Real Seal Ornaments, etc.,

$40.00.

Other houses sell them as a bargain at $60.00.

FALL WEIGHT BRAIDED OR PLAIN

JERSEY COATS,

Extra fine and heavy, Box Pleated Backs,

$10.00.

You'll pay $12.50 for the same elsewhere.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 State-st., Chicago.

Dress Goods.

This department, being one of the largest in the country, contains everything that is new and pretty, and that the goods and prices are appreciated has in the past two weeks been demonstrated by thousands of ladies who have been delighted and the immense increase in the sales. Among the novelties open this week are:

Checked & Plaid Ladies' Cloths (In exquisite colorings).
Cachemire Plaids (In rare and beautiful designs).
Checked Soules (Twenty-five different combinations).
Persian Cloths (In ten rich effects).
Radzimer Cloths, Billiard Cloths, Ottoman Cloths, etc.

Altogether the most complete Dress Fabric Department in America.

ONE CASE SILK AND WOOL
PERSIAN CLOTHS,
48 inches wide, 10 beautiful colorings,
$2.00. LATEST NOVELTY
For wraps or overdress.

ONE CASE 48-INCH
ALL-WOOL FOULES,
50C. Would be cheap at 75c.

50 pieces 48-inch All-Wool, extra fine, and heavy
BILLIARD CLOTHS
In the very latest colors—viz.: Havana, Rust, Watermelon, Haze, Dahlia, Garnets, Wines, Navies, etc., at
$1.00. Sold everywhere at $1.50.

TEN CASES 48-INCH ALL-WOOL
DRESS FLANNELS
in all colors and blacks. See them.
39C. Worth 75c.

TWO CASES ALL-WOOL 40-INCH
CASHMERES!
All colors. **50C.** Sold elsewhere at 65c.

FIVE CASES ALL-WOOL
DRESS FLANNELS!
25C. Good value at 40c.

OTTOMAN CLOTHS ..... $1.00, worth $1.50
RADZIMER CLOTHS ..... 87c, worth $1.25
40-INCH CASHMERES ..... 39c, worth 50c
FRENCH ARMURES ..... 40c, worth 50c
DOUBLE-WIDTH CASHMERES 15c
40-INCH FRENCH SERGES ..... 25c, worth 40c
JERSEY CLOTHS, all colors $1.25

FOUR CASES 48-INCH ALL-WOOL
CAMELETS,
All colors and black,
39C. Cost 50c to import.

Mattalasse Cloth, 40c.
(40-inches and all colors.)

50-Inch Ladies' Cloths, $1.00.
(Very fine and heavy.)

Illuminated Dress Flannels, 35c.
(All wool, elegant colors.)

BLACK GOODS A SPECIALTY.

This branch of the department is in every respect complete, comprising all lines of Crape Cloths, Ottomans, Radzimers, Armures, Tricots, Barritz, Satines, Satin Soules, Striped Indes, Henriettas, Serges, Bakers Cloth, and the best line of Cashmeres in the United States. Double-width All-Wool Cashmere, 37½c. Worth 50c.

SPECIAL!

Fifty pieces extra fine All-Wool
BLACK CASHMERES
At 75c, worth $1, in three distinct shades—viz.: Blue-Black, Jet-Black, and Jet-Black. Defies comparison under $1.00.

Black Radizmer Cloth, 87c.
Extra Heavy Barritz, $1.25.
Silk and Wool Sateens, 50c.
Crape Cloths, 50 and 60c.
Crapes in variety.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 State-st., Chicago.

SILKS!

My entire Fall and Winter Importations of Black and Colored Silks are now in. Having made unusually large purchases of the most celebrated makes of Black Silks and an immense line of latest colors, I am now prepared to offer for bargains not to be obtained elsewhere. Inspection invited.

100 PIECES
BLACK GROS GRAIN
Dress Silks!
Of guaranteed quality,
AT PRICES 25 PER CENT UNDER VALUES.

Lot I., **87c.**	18 Pcs. Antine Guinet & Cie Black Gros Grain **Dress Silks,** Cheap at $1.00.
Lot II., **99c.**	29 Pcs. Wear-Resisting and Grease-Proof **Blk. Dress Silks,** Actual Value, $1.45.
Lot III., **$1.35.**	25 Pcs. 22-inch BELLON'S RELIABLE **Blk. Dress Silks,** Others Ask $1.75.
Lot IV., **$1.62.**	17 Pcs. 22-inch CACHEMIRE BLACK GROS GRAIN **Dress Silks,** Good Value at $2.00.
Lot V., **$1.87.**	11 Pcs. BELLON'S SUBLIME BLACK GROS GRAIN **Dress Silks,** Usual Price $2.50.

22-inch Colored Ottomans, 99c.
27-inch Black Satins, 99c, worth $1.50.
Heavy Dress Satins, 50c, 25 colors.
Broche Satins, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.
60-inch Sicilian Silks for Cloaks.
Surah Satins, 59c; good value at 75c.

100 PIECES 22-INCH
Extra Soft, Heavy, and Beautiful Lustre,
COLORED GROS GRAIN
Dress Silks!
In Wines, Garnets, Reds, Olives, Hunters, Electrics, Cigar Brown, Seal, Navy, Watermelon, Russard, Rust, Moss, Havana, Chestnut, Sapphire, Prune, Plum, Burgundy, Myrtle, Cardinal, etc.

$1.50,
For this week only; worth $2.00.

"SEE OUR"
COLORED DRESS SILKS!
At 75c, 99c, $1.18, $1.25.
Must be seen to be appreciated.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 State-st., Chicago.

Velvets AND Plushes.

Of these, the most fashionable materials for Fall Wear, I have a most excellent assortment. Every shade of every color, both Plain or Brocaded, at prices too low for competition.

"ON DISPLAY!"

Brocade Velvets!
On Satins! All Colors!
Brocade Velvets!
On Ottomans! 100 Styles!
Brocade Velvets!
On Rhadames! Something New!

"SEE OUR BROCADES"
AT
$3.50, $4.50, $6.75.

Ottoman Plushes	39c
Silk Velvets, Blk. and Colors	87c
English Dress Velvets	25c
24-inch Blk. Skirting Velvets	50c

75 PIECES
English Brocade Velvets,
25 Colors and Black,
$1.00. BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

Heavy Silk Plushes	$2.00
24-inch Silk Velvet	1.39
22-inch Basque Velvets	39c
Col'd Silk Velvets	87c

27-INCH BLACK SILK
Skirting Velvets,
$2.50. Worth $3.00.

"Cloak Plushes."
54-inch Wool Plush, all Colors - $2.50.
Good value at $3.00.

10 PCS. SEAL PLUSH,
54 inches wide - - - - - $7.50
Sold Elsewhere at $10.00.

☞ Orders accompanied with Drafts, Express, or P.-O. Orders will be promptly filled at this day's prices.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 State-st., Chicago.

Alaska Seal Plush.

This plush was made expressly for us in Europe on a hand-loom, and is unlike plushes generally. Its appearance is equal and will wear better than the finest sealskin. Mud or water will not harm it. Over two thousand garments made from this plush are being worn in this city, every one satisfactory. It is 24 inches wide; price $10 a yard. Send for samples and get estimate for our Tailor-Made Cloaks.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 and 139 State-st.
Wholesale, 160 and 162 Market-st.

FURS.

GRAND OPENING SEASON.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 7, I am prepared to offer at the lowest market prices our immense stock of fine

Seal and Mink Sacques, Dolmans, and Fur-Lined Garments,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also a complete line of Ladies' and Gents' Seal Hats, Caps, Gloves, Fur-Trimmings, etc.

Repairing, Redyeing, and Altering a Specialty.

Orders by mail promptly attended.

R. G. UHLEMANN,
74 E. Madison-st., Chicago.

CANDY TOLU, MALT, Lime-Juice, Pine-Tar, Iceland Moss, Wild Cherry, Hoarhound, Licorice, Injube, etc. Cough candies at only 40 cents a lb at GUNTHER'S confectionery 78 Madison-st.

Children's Cloaks.

On Monday we shall open three cases of Misses' and Children's Imported Outside Wraps of every description, at prices lower than can be found elsewhere. They are not old styles and made up in an inferior way of poor material, but stylish, first-class, and perfect-fitting garments at reasonable prices.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 & 139 State-st.

New Jewel Wellington

Base-Burning PARLOR STOVES. **Graphic**

FURNACES Hot Blast, Manhattan, Metropolitan.

SEND FOR PRICES.

MACLEAN & RETTERER,
83 & 85 Wabash-av.

ART GOODS BARGAINS! Positively at LESS THAN HALF COST PRICES for this month, to close out the entire stock of Pictures, Engravings, Frames, Albums, Photographs, Stereoscopes, Views, etc. Job Lots to small dealers.
E. LOVEJOY, 88 State-st.
N. B.—I shall continue my Picture-Framing business at the above number.

Ladies' Cloaks.

We have just received of our own importation over three hundred styles of Ladies' Outside Wraps. Very stylish. Many styles cannot be found elsewhere. Together with our Tailor-Made Garments we can show a larger variety of styles than can be found elsewhere, consisting of everything new and desirable. Plushes of all qualities. Damasse, Cicillians, Fur-Back Beavers, etc., etc.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 and 139 State-st.

STEINWAY

Triumphant at every World's Fair; endorsed by the most eminent musical authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Pianos of the World.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

For Rent.

Four large business floors, northwest corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av.; size 50x125 feet; water elevators. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO.
Real Estate and Renting Agency, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT!

Choice Business Floors, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.; size 97x165 feet; passenger and freight elevators, steam heat and power. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO.
Real Estate and Renting Agency, 177 La Salle-st.

BOX STALLS.

A few choice stalls. New Stable of the C. Y. Transfer Co., 145, 146, and 147 Michigan-av.

Our trade being earlier than usual this season, we have decided NOT to have a formal opening, but have opened in a special department all our Fall and Winter Bonnets, Round Hats, etc., purchased by our Mrs. Wilson while in Paris and London, together with all the latest novelties in untrimmed Hats, Brocade Ornaments, Fancy Feathers, etc., etc. We can assure our customers that our stock was never as replete with choice novelties, and that just now is a favorable opportunity to purchase Pattern Hats and Bonnets at very reasonable prices.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 and 139 State-st.

FLOWER STANDS.

110 LAKE

NEW STYLES. ELEGANT DESIGNS.

LAKE 110

SPARK GUARDS, STOVE GUARDS.
Chicago Wire & Iron Works
110 Lake-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold & Silver, and Precious Stones.

INS

D'S,

Velvets
AND
Plushes.

these, the most fashionable materials
ll Wear, I have a most excellent as-
ent. Every shade of every color,
Plain or Brocaded, at prices too low
mpetition.

"ON DISPLAY!"
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On Satins! All Colors!
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On Ottomans! 100 Styles!
ocade Velvets!
n Rhadames! Something New!

SEE OUR BROCADES"
AT
$3.50, $4.50, $6.75.

an Plushes - - - - - 39c
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ch Blk. Skirting Velvets - - 50c

75 PIECES
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25 Colors and Black,
1.00. BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
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ch Silk Velvet - - - - 1.39
ch Basque Velvets - - - 38c
Silk Velvets - - - - - 87c

27-INCH BLACK SILK
Skirting Velvets,
$2.50. Worth $3.00.

Cloak Plushes."
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Good value at $3.00.

PCS. SEAL PLUSH,
ches wide - - - - - $7.50
Sold Elsewhere at $10.00.

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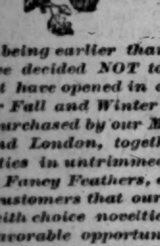
M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 State-st., Chicago.



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CHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 and 139 State-st.

FLOWER STANDS.
LAKE
ELEGANT DESIGNS.

KE 110
ARK GUARDS, STOVE GUARDS.
ago Wire & Iron Works,
110 Lake-st.

PMAN'S Loan Office,
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Sil-
ver, and Precious Stones.

ASSASINATED.

Tragic Culmination of the French Greed for Conquest in the East.

An Uprising of the Chinese Against All Foreign Residents at Canton.

Mr. Charles Seymour, the American Consul at That Place, Slain by the Mob.

The Marquis Tseng Fearful that His Countrymen Can Be No Longer Restrained.

Responsibility of France for the Present Deplorable Condition of Affairs.

The News at Washington—Absence of All Officials Who Should Act in the Matter.

A CONSUL SLAIN.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES SEYMOUR, THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE AT CANTON, AT THE HANDS OF A MOB.

LONDON, Oct. 6—10 p. m.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The news from China tonight is of the gravest character, as the Marquis Tseng stated today in Paris he feared it would be. Word has just been received that Charles Seymour, of Wisconsin, United States Consul at Canton, has been assasinated by a mob. The population of Canton has been in a ferment all day, and the popular turbulence has been directed almost exclusively against foreigners without discrimination. The immediate cause of these riots was dissatisfaction over the sentence imposed by the British Consulate upon Tidewaiter Logan. He was placed on trial Sept. 26 upon a charge of having been a ringleader in the riots on the quay Sept. 10, and with having during the fight drowned a Chinaman by throwing him into the river. The trouble began in a dispute between a Portuguese and some Chinamen. The latter attacked the former in such numbers that Logan interfered in his behalf, and in the contest threw one of the natives overboard. The act resulted in a riot, and the Chinese, who were greatly inflamed against all foreigners because of the French operations in Tonquin, made a combined attack upon the European warehouses upon the wharf. Among the besieged were ten Grecian and five English merchants, who, in the armed defense they made of their property, fired into the mob, killing five Chinamen. The Chinese military finally overcame the mob. Logan was placed on trial the 26th ult., and the 28th was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The Chinese denounced the sentence as trivial, and demanded his execution. The British Consulate took no notice of the demand, and the Cantonese have been in a state of war against all foreigners ever since. The Pekin Government has been compelled to defend the foreigners and their property by large bodies of soldiers. The mob daily increased, and the native soldiery learned to sympathize with them. The rioters even made demonstrations against the native officials. Fresh troops aggravated the trouble, and the natives have at last broken over all restraint. The American Consul is not known to have given any offense to the natives, as he took no part in any of the recent demonstrations. But the Cantonese are up in arms against all resident foreigners, and it is feared that the present riots will culminate in a war of extermination. No foreign nation has a naval representation in Canton adequate to the protection of its interests or people there, most of the foreign men-of-war being at Hong Kong.

THE WAR-FEVER—FRANCE.

The Marquis Tseng said tonight he feared that the news about the assasination of Mr. Seymour was true, and feared that the prolongation of the dispute between France and China was tending to inflame beyond control the war feeling in China, in which case it would be absolutely impossible for the local authorities anywhere within the Empire to afford due protection to the lives or property of foreign residents.

The internal dissensions among the French statesmen are increasing in bitterness. M. Thibaudin, the late Minister of War, who was by M. Jules Ferry and M. Jules Grévy gradually frozen out of the Cabinet conferences with the Marquis Tseng, because he insisted upon a bellicose attitude towards China during the Tonquin negotiations, and who resigned his portfolio Thursday last, today announced that he would seek an election as Deputy for the purpose of exposing in the Chambers what he calls the cowardly concessions to China, made by M. Ferry as Prime Minister. It was supposed that M. Thibaudin's resignation was due to an alleged demand for it, made by President Grévy, because M. Thibaudin refused to attend the dinner given by the Government to King Alfonso last Saturday. The story was that the Minister of War said he would attend no reception given to a Uhlan; but while it is not doubted that M. Thibaudin used such an expression it now appears that the real reason for his resignation was opposition to the conciliatory attitude assumed by the Government towards China and the recall of Gen. Bouet from command of the French forces in Tonquin. Bouet was a jingo and the pet soldier of Thibaudin, while Admiral Courbet, who was ordered to supercede Bouet, and Admiral Peyrou, who attended the Alfonso dinner in the capacity of Minister of War ad interim, are both much disliked by Thibaudin, as is M. Ferry. The threat of M. Thibaudin, if successfully carried out, may stir up a warlike feeling in the Chambers and engender a continuance of the Chinese strife.

DIPLOMACY.

Later Pekin advices state that the Chinese Government has demanded of England that the sentence passed upon Tidewaiter Logan be revoked, and that he be again placed upon trial upon a charge of murder. The announcement of this demand has had a good effect upon the Canton mobs. England's answer is awaited with impatience. The Chinese Government has instructed the Marquis Tseng to notify the French Government that China cannot tolerate any further continuance of what the Mandarins characterize "the parleying with which the French Government have seen fit to deal with the Tonquin affair" and the "parleying must be considered suspended so far as China is concerned." M. Jules Ferry, Prime Minister, has instructed M. Tricon, French Envoy at Pekin, to explain to the Chinese Government that what it describes as "parleying" on the part of France was enforced upon the French Foreign Office under the conduct of M. Challemel-Lacour, as a necessity to avoid conflict with British interests; and that M. Ferry, when he took the negotiations in hand, found it "necessary to resume the parleying for the express purpose of avoiding English intermeddling." When M. Ferry acquainted the Marquis Tseng with the nature of the instructions sent to M. Tricon, the Marquis expressed regret that a more moderate tone had not been adopted. M. Ferry asserted that Earl Granville, British Foreign Minister, while ostensibly acting as mediator between France and China, was really backing up the Chinese Embassador in his claims. The Marquis Tseng made no reply to this insinuation, but reminded M. Ferry that the dangers to all foreign interests in China demanded that the Government at Pekin take some decisive measure to bring the dispute to a termination.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Oct. 7—3:30 a. m.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—In London at 3 o'clock this morning there was no confirmation of the report that Charles Seymour, the American Consul, had been assasinated by a mob at Canton. The report of his assasination is, however, current, and came from Paris.

AT WASHINGTON.

SEYMOUR'S RECORD—ABSENCE OF ALL OFFICIALS WHO SHOULD ACT IN THE CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The State Department has received no official information of the assasination of Charles Seymour, United States Consul at Canton. The leading officials of the department said at midnight that they had no information of the assasination except what has come in the press dispatches. The official in charge of Consular appointments says that all the records of the department show of Mr. Seymour is, that he was appointed by President Garfield, upon the recommendation of the late Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and that he was from Wisconsin. He had not had any previous diplomatic experience. The chief clerk of the department could add nothing to this meagre information except to say that the reports of Mr. Seymour had always been very creditable. The officials who were seen declined to express any opinion as to the diplomatic complications which may follow. A naval officer familiar with the Asiatic squadron says that our fleet there is quite competent to protect American interests if it is collected and is well handled, but that it is now well scattered.

Charles Seymour succeeded William L. Scruggs, of Illinois, as Consul at Hong Kong. State Department officials say they know no reason for any hostility to Mr. Seymour personally. He had not been in any way hostile to Chinese interests. He was a victim, they think, in part to the general enmity to all Americans since the enactment of legislation hostile to the Chinese here, and to the mob, which does not reason. A prominent State Department official says that he presumes that the Secretary of the Navy has given orders to the Admiral of the Pacific squadron which were adapted to such an emergency. The Secretary of the Navy is absent, and no one who is here acting in his place feels authorized to say what has been done or is willing to incur the penalties of naval red-tape discipline to venture an opinion as to what will be done. The Secretary of State is absent. The President is absent, and there is no one with the voice of authority at the Chinese Legation, or with anything to say to the press at this time. An old naval officer says that if Charles Seymour had been a British Consul it would be easy to foretell what would happen; but he was not a British Consul, and it is not always true that protection to Americans follows the American drum beat round the world. The Government has no information as to the assasination that the press has not, and there is no one in Washington connected with either the State or Navy Department except bureau subordinates.

IN WISCONSIN.

SEYMOUR'S PUBLIC CAREER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Seymour was Postmaster at La Crosse for many years, and during his entire residence in the State he has been prominent in the workings of the Republicans in the Congressional district in which he lived. He was a public speaker of considerable power, and stumped the State for Garfield during the last Presidential campaign. He was of an aggressive character, and made many enemies even among his own party associates. Whether true or not, his appointment as Consul to Canton was generally regarded throughout the State as the result of a desire on the part of the party leaders to remove him from the stage of local action in order to aid in restoring harmony among the factions in that Congressional district. He had many warm friends and admirers, and was regarded as an impetuous, fearless man. He came from New England to this State, and almost immediately took a prominent place in local politics.

THE MORMONS.

Statistics Showing the Numerical Strength of the "Church."

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 6.—The attendance at the Mormon Conference today was much larger than yesterday, fully 6,000 persons being in the tabernacle. The audience was addressed by Apostles Richards, Carrington, Lyman, and Cannon, all of whom impressed on their hearers the necessity of living their religion, going into polygamy, and paying tithes. Apostle Cannon presented the statistics of the church, showing a membership in Utah of 127,294; number of families, 23,000; births in the last six months, 1,200 males and 1,100 females; number of children under 8 years, 37,000; number of marriages in six months, 339; new members, 23,040; deaths, 781. The church organization embraces 12 Apostles, 58 Patriarchs, 3,153 High Priests, 11,000 Elders, 1,500 Bishops, and 4,400 Deacons. Arizona reports a membership of 2,264. Idaho, not reported, has double that of Arizona. Eighty-one missionaries have been appointed to go on missions to Europe and the United States. Eighteen of this number were set apart for missions in the Southern States, where the church is meeting with considerable success in increasing its membership. Southern converts are being colonized in Colorado mainly.

THE ADRIAN BOND ROBBERY.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—A slight clew has developed regarding the perpetrators of the big bond-robbery at the house of Mr. Dutton the night of Thursday. Three hard-looking characters left here on an early Lake Shore freight-train for Detroit Friday morning. Their equipment is described as two or three common satchels and a dark-lantern. While on the train one of the two attempted to dispose of an old-style gold watch, such as Mr. Dutton's. They left the train at Ecorse, not far from Detroit, and the railway operator there says they afterwards left in the direction of that city. Detectives are working this lead.

FATALLY SHOT IN MAKING ARRESTS.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—At a dance at Mead's Hall last night Louis Stark shot Special-Policeman Frank Baldy through the stomach, inflicting a necessarily fatal wound. Stark, who is a raw country boy of 23 years, was crazy drunk and was flourishing a 38-calibre revolver, when the officer attempted to take it from him.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—At an early hour this morning Patrolman George C. Kimball, while assisting in pursuing three suspicious characters who were endeavoring to avoid arrest, was fatally shot by one of them. The ball entered the brain and death ensued in a few minutes. One of the three men, a notorious crook named Billy Leonard, was arrested. The other two made their escape. The dead officer was one of the most faithful men on the force. He leaves a wife and three children.

A TERRIBLE DEED.

Albert Elstermann Kills His Wife at Milwaukee, but Fails to Complete the Work by Ending His Own Existence.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Last Tuesday morning a man and woman registering as Mr. and Mrs. August Hoffman, Dakota, arrived at a South Side hotel. Today the two did not appear for their meals, and this afternoon the door of their room was forced open. The dead body of the woman was found in the bed, with the skull mashed. The man had disappeared, but a letter was found in their room, written by the murderer, giving his name as Albert Elstermann, of Madgeburgh, Saxony, Germany. The letter stated that he and his wife had mutually agreed that he was to murder her and then he was to commit suicide, but his courage having failed he postponed taking his own life. Descriptions of the man have been telegraphed to all cities throughout the Northwest. It is learned that Elstermann came to the United States about ten months ago. He was a miller and baker in Berlin, Germany. He gave his age as 36, and that of his wife as ten years younger. The man seemed to be devoted to his wife, and since their stay in the hotel has been almost constantly in her company, the two avoiding all society save their own. He refused the invitations of the landlord to sit in the barroom, and seldom left the premises except for a short walk, and was never gone for more than half an hour at a time. Mrs. Elstermann was a slight-built, dark-complexioned woman, with long black hair and a face that indicated the invalid. She remarked to the landlady a few days ago that she wished she had never married. This is about all that is known of them. They paid their board day by day in advance and were very uncommunicative.

ELSTERMANN PASSES THROUGH CHICAGO.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—The police have learned that a man answering Elstermann's description took the Northwestern train at 11 a. m. for Chicago. Communication with the Chief of Police at Chicago has resulted in the information that a man of similar description took a Michigan Central train about 3 o'clock for the East, buying a ticket to Utica, N. Y. Elstermann was known at his boarding-house as Hoffmann, though he admitted that was not his real name. The couple came from St. Paul Tuesday, but the wife told a lady that they had lived in Bismarck, Dak. The boarders in the house had come to the conclusion that they were eloping, though they had no particular reason for thinking so. The dead woman was about 25 years old and apparently higher in the social scale than her husband. The baggage contains nothing to identify them.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, north to east winds, slight fall in barometer, followed in the northern portion by a slight rise, stationary or rising temperature.

For the Gulf States, fair weather, winds mostly southerly, falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair weather, variable winds, generally shifting to east and south, rising followed by falling barometer in the eastern portion, falling barometer in the western portion, stationary or rising temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, generally clearing weather, variable winds, rising followed by falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, variable winds, shifting to east and south, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, southeasterly winds, falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, followed by local rains, falling followed in northern portions by rising barometer, southerly shifting to northerly winds, stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper and Middle Pacific coast, fair weather; local rains in the Southern Pacific coast region.

For Colorado, fair weather followed by local rains, rising followed by falling temperature.

The Ohio will rise slightly.

Bulletin.—The temperature has risen in the South Atlantic States, Tennessee, the Lower Lake region, and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and has fallen in the Gulf States and the Upper Mississippi Valley. Northerly winds prevail in the South Atlantic States, southerly in the Gulf States and Missouri Valley; elsewhere the winds are light and variable. Light rains have fallen in the South Atlantic States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Lower Lake region. Fair and slightly warmer weather is indicated in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the Lake Regions Monday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	71	58	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	52	50	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	74	64	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	67	46	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	59	52	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	66	61	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	59	55	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Deadwood	52	49	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	74	60	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	71	56	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	65	58	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Dodge City	70	63	S.E.	Brisk	0	....
Escanaba	50	..	....	....	....	....
Ft. Assinnibo'e	54	47	N.	Light	0	Hazy.
Fort Buford	70	52	N.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Fort Garry	51	45	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	56	53	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	65	55	S.	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	58	57	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	75	68	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Louisville	67	60	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis	85	73	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	55	53	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Nashville	85	68	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
North Platte	75	62	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	72	60	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	63	58	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	68	61	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Paul	59	52	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	58	53	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Toronto	48	47	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	92	79	....	....	0	Clear.
Yankton	78	64	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Mackinaw	49	48	S.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake	64	58	S.	Light	0	Cl'dy.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.105	54.0	86	....	0	......	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.154	57.1	80	W	1	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	30.197	59.5	84	....	0	......	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30.239	56.0	77	N. W.	7	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.269	52.5	85	N. W.	5	......	Cloudy.

THE ROBBER OF MR. HOYNE'S BODY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5.—During the terrible disaster at Carlyon, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, in July, many of the bodies of the dead were robbed and otherwise violated. Since that time officers have been actively at work to discover the perpetrators. At Albion they arrested yesterday a young man 20 years old, named Frank Botsford, who confessed to robbing the bodies of Prof. C. W. Stone, of Battle Creek, Mich., ex-Mayor Hoyne, of Chicago, and of several others. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Monroe County Penitentiary.

A CAPTURED THIEF.

Detectives Granger and Costello yesterday arrested Charles Bolden, colored, as he emerged from the jail, where he had been calling upon his brother John, who is in jail on a charge of burglary. Bolden is wanted for an assault and robbery committed last March at the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue upon J. A. Banks, of No. 424 Warren avenue. Bolden took the latter's gold watch and chain and quite an amount of money.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Arrived out, the Boston, City of Boston, Stronans, Republic, and Strabo from New York.

HAVRE, Oct. 6.—Arrived, the France, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Arrived, the Germanic, from Liverpool.

THE OLD WORLD.

French Hatred of the Germans—Progress of the Bartholdi Statue.

John Bright's Estimate of Luther's Influence on Modern Christian Faith.

The Obstacles Placed in the Way of O'Donnell and His Legal Advisers.

An Attempt to Identify His Act with Irish Sympathizers in America.

Bismarck and the National German Statue at Niederwald—The French and Alfonso.

PARISIAN MATTERS.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—M. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor of the gigantic statue of Liberty, destined to be placed on Bedloe's Island, was seen by your correspondent in Paris Thursday. He says that he hopes to complete his work within a year. On the trunk little remains to be done, but a portion of the right arm which supports an immense torch still demands a good deal of time and labor. The expression of the features is very grand, and entirely symbolical of the impression intended by the artist to be conveyed. The weight of the statue, Bartholdi says, will be 200,000 kilos, or about 440 tons. Previous to the shipment of this immense mass it will be necessary to cut it into 300 pieces. This division will have to be made carefully, and with a view to the avoidance of complications, and will form no small part of the task of successfully delivering the work in complete form. M. Bartholdi hopes to accompany the statue on its journey to New York, where he will personally superintend the adjustment of the different parts and the final mounting of the figure on its base. He is very proud of the results of his efforts thus far, and says he has no doubt that when all is finished they will be thoroughly approved of by the American people.

MINISTER MORTON.

Minister Morton and his family are at present sojourning at Poissey. Among their guests are a large number of prominent Americans, and each day is devoted to entertainments especially arranged for their enjoyment.

ALFONSO.

The American colony in Paris are quite indignant over the insults offered to the King of Spain by the Parisian mob. When Alfonso was in exile he lived a long time in the American quarter and made many friends. His apartments were always open for their reception. Since his ascent to the Spanish throne he has not forgotten those with whom he was friendly before, and in Madrid he has always been most courteous to Americans, and made them welcome at the palace whenever they presented themselves.

HATRED OF GERMANY.

During the past week many articles have appeared in the French papers denouncing in the strongest terms the employment of Germans in any capacity. As a result hostile demonstrations and anonymous threats have been made against numerous establishments in Paris where Germans have worked, and so great has been the pressure that in many cases their services have been dispensed with. Chaix & Co., proprietors of a large printing-house, fearing the execution of the threats they had recently received, today dismissed a large number of German compositors. The employés of the State tobacco-factory at Gros Caillon have been notified that they must prove themselves to be Frenchmen, otherwise they will be dismissed. No other nationality is however really included in this sweeping order. None but Germans suffer. Hitherto those French firms employing German workmen have met with great success in the sale of their wares, and in competitions at exhibitions have invariably secured valuable prizes, notably at Amsterdam, where one French firm which employed a large number of Germans carried everything before it in the furniture line. The dismissal of the Germans employed in the State tobacco factory is looked upon as being rather inconsistent, considering the official apology to Alfonso, and is supposed to be the result of demands made by the French workmen.

JOHN BRIGHT.

THE EMINENT ENGLISHMAN'S ESTIMATE OF LUTHER AND HIS WORK.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—John Bright, in a public letter upon the life and character of Martin Luther, warmly indorses the extended celebrations being held throughout Germany in honor of the great reformer. In this letter, however, Mr. Bright takes the ground that Luther's acts are not always, nor even often, necessary to the cause of Christianity, and that when the state of the faith does not demand the appearance of such extraordinary evangelists the public energy and the artificial character of the doings of persons who force themselves upon the world's attention as self-missioned reformers often act as catastrophes in the retardation of the spread of the true Gospel. Luther, Mr. Bright says, rose above the low state of decay which Christianity had reached in his time, and was the reformer specially inspired and made strong by God to arouse Christians and lead them back into the right ways. His work has succeeded, and redeemed Christianity is gradually becoming triumphant. Mr. Bright concludes his letter by asserting that what Christianity needs now is not Luthers, but teachers of the right spirit who will work, not to secure personal distinction as leaders in or reformers of the faith, but to foster and quicken the growth of that morality which exists among the people as the distinctive result of Christianity.

Mr. Bright's letter has produced more or less of a sensation, and is meeting with bitter attacks from the adherents of the Christian sensationalists, such as Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, against whom and his class the letter is considered a protest.

O'DONNELL.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY THE SLAYER OF CAREY AND HIS LEGAL ADVISERS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—O'Donnell's leading counsel, A. M. Sullivan, accuses the Home Department of having abused its functions for the purpose of introducing an international feature into the case. O'Donnell's father and brother are in London looking after the prisoner's defense. They added their influence to that of Mr. Sullivan to induce O'Donnell to consent to retain Mr. Guy, because of his good standing with the jail and court officials. Mr. Guy is an Irishman. When he first applied to the Governor of Millbank Prison for permission to visit his client he was refused and referred to the Home Office. The only precedent for such refusal was that furnished by a similar refusal in the recent case of the London dynamite conspirators. Mr. Guy at once wrote to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Home Secretary, for permission as solicitor to visit O'Donnell. Harcourt replied, refusing, on the ground that O'Donnell had made other arrangements for his defense. Mr. Guy was astounded at this information, and at once entered into an investigation. He was informed at the Home Office that O'Donnell had sent to the American Consulate and had lodged there a petition for the protection and defense. At the office of the American Legation Mr. Guy was informed by Mr. Hoppin, who was represented to be in charge during Mr. Lowell's absence on the Continent, that the Legation had expressed a willingness to assume charge of the prisoner's interests and defense. Mr. Guy and Mr. Sullivan were amazed at this, and raised such a row that Mr. Flowers, the Committing Magistrate at the Bow Street Police Court, gave a permit to the lawyers to visit their client after he had been committed to Newgate Jail. O'Donnell informed them that he had been pressed by the Governor of Millbank Prison, where he was lodged prior to his commitment, and by members of the Home Office, to make a claim of American citizenship and to apply to the American Legation for counsel, but that he had refused to make any answer to these suggestions until he should be advised by counsel of his own selection. He said the authorities declined to allow him to see counsel upon these points, and he thereafter refused to make any communication to the authorities. He had never, however, either made the alleged claim, or made any request of the American Legation.

Messrs. Guy and Sullivan denounce the conduct of the Home Office as a conspiracy to obtain from the prisoner a false claim to American citizenship for the purpose of securing a connection between him and his act and the American Irish National League, and ultimately with the Parnellites. The lawyers announce an intention of asking for a Parliamentary inquiry into the matter. Mr. Sullivan today received a cablegram from Philadelphia stating that several highly-important depositions relating to O'Donnell's tendency to extreme excitability and even insanity had been sworn to before the British Consul there and forwarded to London, and that the nature of these documents demanded a postponement of the trial until this feature of the defense could be thoroughly investigated.

BISMARCK.

THE NATIONAL STATUE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The announcement is made from Berlin that owing to the excellent manner in which Prince Bismarck managed the popular subscriptions towards the erection of the colossal national statue of Germania at the Niederwald, the cost of the work and the ceremonies of dedication to the National Treasury amounts to but 595 thalers.

THE FRENCH INSULT TO ALFONSO.

Prince Bismarck has countenanced the publication of a free expression of his views made to a personal friend who was invited to visit him during his present illness. The Chancellor said that at first he regarded the French-Spanish episode as insignificant; but the more he looked into it the more serious it appeared. He regarded with ridicule the pretense of the French Government that the affair was a mere popular outburst of resentment over the acceptance by Alfonso of a Uhlan coloneicy. He believed that the demonstration was plotted by high French officials, and was meant to be a deliberate insult to Germany, although the insult was delivered in a cowardly way. Prince Bismarck added that, of course Germany could not notice the doings of the Parisian canaille. That would be but playing into the hands of German anarchists. The authors of the Parisian demonstration knew this, and so conveyed their intention through the violence of a mob, knowing that Germany could see the meaning while refusing to notice the instrument of its conveyance. Germany would decline to be in any way affected by such doings. The Empire's policy would be to foster a stable Government in France. Bismarck has announced his intention to attend the Reichstag and to take active part in coming debates, especially those upon the social and political bills. It is stated that the Chancellor has received and accepted assurances from the National Liberals that they will support him in his efforts to have the Socialist laws prolonged, upon condition that the Government will lend its help towards expediting the passage of the Employers' Liability law and the bill for the "establishment of the workmen's sick fund."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AGITATION IN BAVARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The agitation in Bavaria for the extension of the suffrage is rapidly spreading, and meetings are being held daily in all the large towns to promote the passage of a law granting a larger popular vote. The Bavarian Government propose during the coming year to spend a million marks for the erection of additional barracks, claiming that the present accommodations for the troops are inadequate. The people denounce this extravagance. Parliament opposes the new civil code which is being prepared by the Välksparti, and the members aae doing all in their power to kill it. A great popular meeting will be held at Munich Monday.

THEATRICAL.

Mr. Henry Irving says that he is astounded at the immense sale of tickets which has taken place for his coming performance in America. He now expects that his financial success will be gigantic, even should he not obtain an artistic triumph.

Miss Minnie Palmer, in conversation today, said that she could not complain of her English audiences. They were critical, but they certainly appreciated her efforts. Her success was entirely unexpected. So great had the demand become for places that a great many could not obtain admission to the theatre, and a large amount of money was turned away nightly. She had first appeared at a minor theatre in order to feel the pulse of the Londoners, and the venture had turned out so well that she had just signed a contract to appear at the Grand Theatre Dec. 1 when "My Sweetheart" will be run as long as it will draw. She has cancelled all her Provincial dates and has had to pay several heavy fines in consequence.

There is an immense demand for portraits of Miss Mary Anderson, and the photographers are reaping a harvest.

The wife of an exalted London official made her début at the Savoy Theatre tonight as the fairy in "Iolanthe." Her singing and acting made no impression, and were pronounced barely mediocre.

Mrs. Langtry sailed today in the new Oregon for America. Mr. Stephen J. Meany also sailed in the Oregon.

Mr. John Dillon will leave shortly for the United States. He will go to Colorado to visit his brother.

PERSONAL.

Miss Susan B. Anthony will return this month. She has been on a visit to Ireland, and says that English misrule has practically ruined the country and is undoubtedly a great mistake. The Irish hate the English, and she is not surprised at it.

It is stated that Mr. John Pender, Sir James Anderson, and other cable monopolists are responsible for the recent rejection of Ald. Hadley's candidacy for the Lord Mayorship. Ald. Hadley refused to abandon his cable enterprise, and so strong an opposition was organized by the monopolists that they succeeded in defeating him.

Lord Carnarvon has agreed to head a syndicate for the purpose of purchasing an immense tract of land in Western Australia. A large portion of this land will be assigned to emigrants who, in return for their labor, will receive seeds and implements. The syndicate will take a mortgage on the land and crop of each settler, and will accept a yearly sum against the mortgage until it is lifted entirely. When this has been accomplished the tenant will be entitled to an absolute ownership in fee simple of the property which he has by his efforts made to pay for itself. Lord Carnarvon expresses unbounded hope in the success of the scheme, and believes that it will afford great relief to the poorer agricultural classes.

Señor Castelar, the great Republican, is engaged making a tour of Switzerland for the purpose of collecting material for the history of the Reformation which he has undertaken to compose. In an interview at Constance he denounced the Parisian affront to King Alfonso. He added: "I remember, however, the Czar's visit to Paris, when the Parisians greeted him as he was drawn through the streets with cries of 'Vive Poland.'" Castelar said that Spain aspired for the restitution to her of Gibraltar, and that the present King was ambitious and would undoubtedly use every effort to secure a union between Spain and Portugal. He declined to say what his own views were as to either of these projects, but said that he believed that the best informed Englishmen favored the union of the two Kingdoms, while enlightened opinion in Spain believed that a thorough union of interests between the Spanish and Portuguese Liberals would enable them to accomplish both projects if they deemed their accomplishment desirable.

NOTES.

There is an increasing bitterness between the French and Italian press upon the Corsica-Sardinia question, each accusing the other of unlawful designs.

The total of the claims sent in against France by subjects of Great Britain for losses caused by French bombardments in Madagascar amounts to $2,000,000. The American losers are preparing lists of their claims against France. The French Government has offered the Reverend-Missionary Shaw $25,000 in full settlement of his claims.

The Socialists are again active in Lower Austria. During the last week many arrests have been made in Vienna and throughout the southern parts of the Empire of men engaged in circulating seditious documents. Several Viennese workmen were detected by the police delivering revolutionary pamphlets in Cuttenberg, and were placed under arrest. The workmen made a strong resistance, but the peasants, armed with pitchforks and flails, went to the assistance of the officers, and aided them in overpowering the Propagandists.

Vienna society is excited over a court scandal just made public. Countess Nostiz, Mistress of the Robes to the Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria, has been compelled by her royal mistress to resign her high post and leave the court. Princess Stephanie has not yet recovered, and the court physicians express the opinion that she never will entirely recover from her recent and first ordeal of maternity. The permanent ailment to which this beautiful and charming young Princess has been condemned has been officially attributed, after a long and close investigation, to an act of inexcusable carelessness on the part of Countess Nostiz in the arrangements she personally made for the royal accouchment. The scandal is intensified by the rumors that the Countess was willful in her conduct because of some previous affront to which she had been subjected.

Tonight a large stone was hurled through one of the windows of the railway carriage in which Sir Stafford Northcote was sitting while being conveyed in the Duke of Abercorn's special train to Baron's Court. The stone was thrown while the train was moving rapidly between Dungannon and Omagh, and would probably have inflicted a fatal wound upon Sir Stafford if it had struck him. Lady Crichton was sitting at the window through which the stone passed. She was leaning forward toward the centre of the car. The stone struck her in the back and inflicted a painful and, it is feared, dangerous wound.

The Board of Trade inquiry, which has been in progress for the last fortnight, into the loss of the steamer Austral, which foundered off Sydney, Australia, last November, terminated today. The board finds that the ship was stable in all conceivable conditions, and that the casualty was due to a series of small mistakes made by the officers. None of the officers' certificates were suspended.

Several shocks of earthquake have lately been felt in the Frichtel Mountains, in the Black Forest.

FINANCIAL.

The Failure of the Merrill Manufacturing Company of Fond du Lac, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Fond du Lac stated the Merrill Manufacturing Company, of which Col. C. P. Pier, of Fond du Lac, was President, had failed, with liabilities amounting to $75,000 or $100,000. Col. Pier arrived in the city today and a reporter found him at the Plankinton House this afternoon. He said that he knew nothing about the failure until he saw the special referred to. "The company was in good condition," said he, "and I am astonshed at the failure. I am on my way from Chicago to Fond du Lac to see about the matter. Six weeks ago an inventory of the company's property was taken and it footed up $161,000. The debts amounted to $70,000. There are no specially big creditors, and the indebtedness was mostly long-time loans. Some one doubtless became frightened, and getting out an attachment precipitated the collapse.

Failure of a Philadelphia Broker.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—The suspension of Frederick Sylvester, one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, is announced. His liabilities are not large, as his business was confined almost entirely to trading in the room. Several hundred shares of stock, principally Northern Pacific preferred, were bought in for his account under the rule.

Bank Property Attached.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—An attachment was granted today against the property in this State of Molson's Bank of Montreal. Between Sept. 1 and 28 last Kidder, Peabody & Co., of this city and Boston, correspondents of Molson's Bank, it is claimed, paid out for the latter at their request $52,462, while but about $22,000 stood to the credit of the bank on their books. The difference, $30,462, was never paid, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. assigned their claim to George C. Magown, who today obtained an attachment for the amount named.

A STREET-CAR RUNS INTO A TRAIN.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.—This evening the brakes of a street-car got out of order as the car reached the top of a steep grade on Sandusky street, Allegheny, and it ran through the safety-gates at the Fort Wayne Railroad crossing and into a passing freight-train. The car was wrecked, and all the passengers, twenty-five in number, more or less injured. Four are hurt seriously. Their names are: Charles Menzenberger, Mrs. Mary Martin, Mary Hall (colored), and Hugh Dummett. The two last named are likely to die. No blame is attached to anybody for the accident.

THE NEW ORLEANS WATER-FAMINE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.—The water-famine still continues. Not a drop of rain has fallen. The Mayor, by direction of the Council, has employed an army of carts, filled with casks of water, which are driven through the streets and distributed to those who are out of water. The demand is so great that they are not able to go far before they have to return for a new supply. Water is now a merchantable commodity, selling readily at 5 and 10 cents a bucketful.

KILLED HIS FRIEND WHILE HUNTING.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Lee Hughes and a friend named Herschberger, two prominent young men of Jessamine County, were hunting today, and the latter's gun went off accidentally, tearing away the top of Hughes' head, killing him instantly.

DAKOTA'S CAPITAL REMOVAL.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 6.—Territorial Treasurer McVay has written a letter to Gov. Ordway, refusing to remove the Territorial Treasury to Bismarck.

COLERIDGE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge, of England, arrived this afternoon. He is the guest of the Baltimore Bar Association and was entertained by them at dinner.

THE LOTTERY LORDS.

The Great Influence Wielded by the "4-11-44" Monopolists at New Orleans.

Legislatures Made and Unmade, and the Politics of the State Controlled.

Judges Selected in Subservience to the Wishes of the Capitalists.

The Suit of the New Orleans National Bank Against Judge Gresham.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—In this morning's telegraphic reports is published the fact of the New Orleans National Bank having entered suit against Postmaster-General Gresham at Washington for $100,000 damages. Mr. Albert Baldwin, President of the bank, returned last Monday from a trip to various cities in the North. He visited Washington and there had an interview with the Postmaster-General. "I found him a very courteous gentleman," said Mr. Baldwin, "but he is laboring under a misapprehension. He charges the New Orleans National Bank with being an agent of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. It bears no such relation to the lottery company. The bank acts as the agent of those who send the money-orders. What it does for the lottery company is what it would be called upon to do for any depositor, and the lottery company has deposited largely with the bank."

"Did you and Judge Gresham come to any decision in the matter?"

"None except that the decision must come from the courts. Postmaster Merchant has been enjoined from holding back money-orders in obedience to Judge Gresham's order. The suit for damages arises out of the same matter of the Postmaster-General's order to Postmaster Merchant to withhold money-orders for the bank. The capital of the bank is $200,000; the deposits of the lottery company frequently exceed that amount ten times over."

Wherein a $200,000 bank had been damaged $100,000 worth by the Postmaster-General's unexecuted order Mr. Baldwin declined to state. The action of the Postmaster-General in intercepting the letter mail of the lottery company, sent under cover to the New Orleans National Bank, has been probably the most disastrous of any blow the company has received in the fifteen years of its existence, not so much, perhaps, in the detention of the mail, but in the alarm with which it has inspired its patrons to prevent their forwarding their money. The mail of the lottery company has been simply enormous. Frequently over 1,000 letters a day have been received over the registry clerk's counter at the post-office, while the unregistered mail was measured by the bushel. This immense business has greatly decreased since the recent agitation of the matter. The New Orleans National Bank has really not been injured, save in a contingent sort of way. None of its letters have been withheld, owing to the injunction suit against the Postmaster being obtained before the orders to withhold the bank's mail were received by the Postmaster. The bank enjoined the Postmaster in the State court, and the District Attorney had the case transferred to the United States Circuit Court—a movement entirely satisfactory to the lottery company. Nobody anticipates a decision adverse to the lottery interests from United States Judges Billings and Pardee.

ITS INFLUENCE ON POLITICS.

The lottery company has entered into the fight, and is willing to spend a great deal of money. A half million of dollars will be a mere bagatelle if it can be so placed as to bring about a favorable result. The point the company makes is that it is in no respect a swindle. It employs G. T. Beauregard and Jubal Early, at salaries equal to those of Supreme Court Judges, to give personal attention to the twelve drawings a year and certify to their correctness. The lottery has a very peculiar history. It was first conceived in the Democratic Legislature of 1866, and its Directors were the leading soldiers and politicians of the Confederacy; but before it could be put into practical operation it perished in the overthrow of the reactionary Legislature brought about by the reconstruction laws of 1867. In 1868 the old bill, in new hands, was revived, new names inserted, and it passed the negro-carpet-bag Legislature of that year. Gov. Warmouth refused his signature to the bill, and it passed over his objections. In consideration of its privileges it agreed to contribute $40,000 a year to the school fund, which amount was paid over, until subsequent legislation diverted it to the fund for the maintenance of Charity Hospital, which continues to receive it. The Democratic Legislature of 1878 repealed the charter of the lottery, but the United States Court decided the company had vested rights of which it could not be deprived by legislation. A year later the State Constitutional Convention was held, and the lottery company brought all its batteries to bear, determined to secure an effective lodgment in that instrument. Money was used and argument. Leading Democratic lights became the attorneys of the company, and those few conscientious men in the ranks whom money could not reach were told by trusted leaders that but for the lottery company the Nichols Government would never have been installed. The lottery carried the day, and its reëstablishment became the main feature of the instrument. The political complications of that period made it easy for the lottery to enforce compliance with its demands, and it was not slow to exercise its power. It demanded of the Wiltz Administration that the names of appointive Magistrates be submitted to it for approval before being sent to the Senate for confirmation. It demanded that its agents should be nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket to designated positions; it claimed the Speakership and Vice-Presidency of the Senate. The lottery, in fact, became the corner-stone of the reform Louisiana Democracy and was the supreme power of the Wiltz Administration. It has had some four years of uninterrupted prosperity until now. It is already in the political campaign as the backer of Sam McEnery in his struggle for renomination to the Governorship against Ogden, of the white league. Mr. Gresham, in declaring the lottery company illegal, presumes to render nugatory Sec. 167 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

A MONEY POWER.

The Louisiana Lottery Company is a money power. It is the best-paying stock in the United States and is owned in most unexpected quarters. The New Orleans Sub-Treasurer is said to own a very large block of it. The company is bold and aggressive, and careful and cunning in its movements. It disarms religious enmity by generous givings to the churches without reference to their faith. It is alleged to have taken Anthony Comstock, of New York, into its pay years ago. It pensioned the widows of the 14th of September émeute, and lined the pockets of the legislators who were mustered out of service by the MacVeagh concession.

YELLOW-FEVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 5.—The yellow-fever patients and passengers on the steamer Newbern will be transferred to a lighter Monday next, so as to permit the vessel to be fumigated. If no new cases develop, all of the passengers will be released Monday next and be allowed to come ashore. A committee of prominent Mexican gentlemen of this city has been formed for the purpose of devising means to obtain funds for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers of Mexico. Owing to the warmer temperature of the southern part of the State, fears have been entertained that the fever might be brought there and obtain a foothold. The cool weather of the last two weeks and the near approach of the rainy season are likely to prevent such a possibility. The quarantine officers say that with the maintenance of ordinary precautions in Arizona there is no necessity of the fever crossing the Mexican boundary-line. Guaymas advices confirm the almost entire disappearance of the fever at that point, but Hermosillo is said to be still battling with the scourge.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Views of an Ohio Prohibitionist on the Situation—Mass-Meetings.

Iowa Probabilities—Influence of the Liquor Question on the Result.

Tammany Rejoiced to Hear that Tilden Will Make a Voyage to the South.

A Meeting of the Massachusetts Independent Voters at Boston.

An Anti-Butler Address Adopted, and Robinson Indorsed for Governor.

OHIO.

THE VIEWS OF A LEADING PROHIBITIONIST.

WASHINGTON COURT-HOUSE, O., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The country districts are really aflame with interest over the temperance issue now paramount in this State. Politics is playing but a small part in this canvass. The people demand a discussion of the amendments, and care not for the tariff question and kindred subjects. As in all spasmodic movements, the temperance people are spending a great deal of their force and money on sentiment. They have plenty of both, and if more carefully used would be more effective. They have injured their cause by organizing the children into companies and marching them through the streets with flags and banners, but they are still a dangerous element, and although much of the force of the agitation has spent itself it is yet full of mischief. The Democratic managers are getting plenty of money from the liquor-men. Republican hope of success is still in the large vote that must come from the temperance crusade in the country districts. Mills Gardner used to be a Republican Congressman of average ability. He is now the leader of the prohibition movement in this State, or champion of the second amendment, as he prefers to call it. This little town, some fifty miles south of Columbus, is the home of the agitator who has so suddenly sprung into prominence. Speaking of the firebrand he and his followers have thrown into this contest, he said: "When the Legislature agreed to submit this liquor question to a vote of the people, the second amendment, which is prohibitory, was added as a sop to the temperance people. Neither party expected it would play any part in the canvass. We thought differently, but let the campaign drift along until the proper time, and then began our fight. Our cause spread like wildfire. We have carried the war into every family in the country districts, and through the churches and temperance societies have aroused an interest that has overshadowed both the Republicans and Democrats. The work and the enthusiasm is all with us and will be until the polls close election day. The result will be there will be an immense vote from the county districts, and each of the two great parties will get their own proportion for their State ticket. I don't expect the Prohibitionists will poll as many votes as they did last year. The temperance people have sunk everything for the second amendment. I think we will carry it, and yet no one can tell. It depends upon the uncertain element in the cities and towns. There we could not reach the people as we could in the country districts, and here the power of the whisky men will be felt. We had not expected that the fight for the second amendment would greatly affect the Republican or Democratic parties, but it may do so. I have expected that Foraker would be elected. The increased vote the temperance movement will bring out in the rural districts will be favorable to him. Neither party has been able to get up much interest in the cities, and no one can tell what the whisky men will do there. They will help the Democratic party all they can, and their money and influence may change the result, but I do not think the people of Ohio will consent to be ruled by a liquor ring. We who are making the fight for the second amendment do not, of course, stop to consider what effect that will have upon the other parties. Both are making desperate efforts to get the liquor vote and are, of course, opposed to us. We draw from both parties and have but one purpose. Our action makes the result on the State and Legislative tickets doubtful, with chances in favor of the Republicans."

THE COLUMBUS DEMONSTRATION.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The official heads of both committees are away from the city, and it is impossible to learn anything that could be called reliable, but the subordinates at each place say that all reports coming in speak encouragingly of success Tuesday next. It is impossible to get any one to give an estimate of the majority for either party, for the reason that no one can tell the extent of the prohibition movement as carried on at the present time. Today was prohibition day in this city, and it was expected that the throng would be immense, but the demonstration proved a failure so far as the crowd was concerned, if the children of this city were taken out. The speakers were ex-Gov. St. John, Dr. Mann, and Mills Gardner. The last-named gentleman is Chairman of the Second Amendment Executive Committee, and is of the opinion that the amendment will be carried by a handsome majority Tuesday next. He is also of the belief that the Democratic counties will give the strongest support to the amendment out of the Western Reserve counties. There is not a politician in this city that will risk his reputation in giving the result of next Tuesday's election, because no one knows the extent of the prohibition movement, but it can be said that if the women and children should come out and sing on election-day as they intend it will be taken by the Germans as an attempt to crusade against the liquor traffic. This county (Franklin) is about 1,000 Democratic, and good judges of local politics say they would not be surprised to see the second amendment carry. Some of the local politicians belonging to both parties claim the State for their respective tickets, with the Legislature in doubt. The Republican portion feels more confident than the Democrat part, on account of the bitter factional fight in Hamilton and Franklin Counties. In this county the Republicans are confident of electing a Representative on account of the serious kick against Allen O. Meyers, who received his nomination by the grossest frauds that were ever perpetrated on the ballot-box in the State of Ohio. In fact, nearly 1,000 reliable Democrats in this county are fighting him, with a splendid show of defeating him. There is one thing that the Republicans must watch with considerable care, and that is the repeaters that have been brought into Ohio to defeat an honest election. If vigilance is observed one thing is certain: that an honest vote and count will elect Judge Foraker by a handsome majority, with everything in favor of a Republican Legislature.

James R. Doolittle, of Chicago, addressed a fair-sized Democratic meeting here tonight.

M'DONALD AND PENDLETON.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Senators McDonald and Pendleton addressed the Democratic mass-meeting this evening at the Fifth street market place. The meeting was arranged by the McLean faction so that Pendleton by appearing virtually indorsed the ticket which was nominated through trickery, with the boasted intention of preventing his being returned to the Senate. Both of the speakers were guarded in what they said, and the changing crowd exhibited but little interest.

THE REPUBLICANS.

At the Court street market place the Republicans held a meeting at the same hour that was larger in numbers and more enthusiastic. The speakers were Judge Foraker, Maj. Butterworth, and Ben Eggleston. It was Foraker's 104th speech since the campaign opened, ten weeks ago. His voice seemed in perfect condition, and he spoke with more ease than in the first week of the canvass. His work on the stump, instead of using him up, as it did Hoadly, has agreed with him, and he is feeling better than he has for years. At the opening of the canvass there were doubts as to whether his strength would permit him to do much on the stump, while a great canvass was expected from Hoadly. The latter, however, broke down, while Foraker has grown stronger each week. He will make the last speech in his own precinct on Walnut Hill Monday evening.

MEETINGS AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The Republicans strengthened their position by three large meetings, at which the audiences numbered fully 15,000. In the afternoon Judge Lawrence spoke, and at the West Side this evening Senator John Sherman was the orator, and at Newburg the Hon. William McKinley and ex-President John Jarrett, of the amalgamated iron and steel workers, did the oratory. The protection plank in the Republican platform was the theme, and bids fair to count as effectively as in 1879.

IOWA.

ESTIMATES OF THE RESULT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The *Republican* has the following dispatches from Iowa:

Des Moines—The Republican State Central Committee estimates the minimum majority on the State ticket at 30,000, and with a reasonably full vote at 40,000. The Republicans have twenty out of twenty-one hold-over Senators, and the State Committee claims the election of eighteen and probably twenty of the twenty-nine Senators to be elected. The House consists of 100 members and the Republicans claim the election of sixty-seven.

Burlington—It is very difficult to form an estimate of the result of next Tuesday's election in this State, except in a very general way. The reason of the uncertainty which attends any calculation in detail is the disregard that is felt among the rank and file of both parties for party lines and the prominence that is give the prohibition issue. There is not much genuine enthusiasm displayed in the campaign on either side, except in strong prohibition counties, where the support of the Republican ticket is more demonstrative. The most sanguine Democrats only claim a close vote, with a Republican majority of from 5,000 to 10,000. The Republican State ticket will have about 30,000 majority, with the exception of Judge Reid, who will run behind considerably. The Democrats will elect probably one-third of the House of Representatives, which is composed of 100 members. Only about one-half the Senate, twenty-six Senators, is elected this fall, of which the Democrats will probably secure ten.

Dubuque—The result of the election in Iowa next Tuesday will probably be the success of the Republican ticket by from 10,000 to 15,000, with the exception that Hayes, Democrat, has an even chance for election. The Democrats will make large gains in the Legislature, but not enough to defeat Allison for reëlection, owing to the large number of hold-over Republicans in the Senate, but enough to defeat prohibition and woman suffrage.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—It would be useless to guess what the result might be. There will be changes both ways, and those changes will be entirely different in different localities. All changes in the river counties on both sides of the State will be favorable to the Democrats, and many of the changes in the interior counties will benefit the Republicans. The tariff discussion, which has largely overshadowed the question of prohibition in the canvass during the past two weeks, removes all doubt from the contest on the State ticket, except the Supreme Judgeship. The Democrats will gain several members of the Legislature, but they will not control it, nor will they elect their Governor.

TILDEN.

THE OLD GENTLEMAN PREPARING FOR A VOYAGE TO THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH—TAMMANY'S JOY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Samuel J. Tilden is said to be preparing for a trip to the South and the West Indies this winter. There are some circumstances which seem to warrant even this guarded allegation, and yet nothing to substantiate its accuracy. The yacht Yosemite, which was hired by the myterious old man to run up and down the river, and even as far out as the Narrows, with him aboard, has been lying in the North River for some days, and unwonted activity has been manifested by her crew. Boat-loads of stuff, in hampers, boxes, and sacks, have been sent aboard, and all the indications are favorable to the belief that she is victualing for a cruise of unusual length. Her Captain has declined to throw any light upon the meaning of this unwonted activity. Her crew are quite as mysterious as the old man himself.

The Supervisor of the City Records, Thomas Costigan, said today: "I have heard it said that Mr. Tilden is really going South this winter. He has heard that somewhere in the interior of Florida is a spring remarkable for its power of restoring youth. Tammany-Hall politicians hoped that the story was true, and one of them was malicious enough to declare that he hoped a hole would develop in the Yosemite's bottom when she was well outside of the Hook.

AN ALLEGED ALLIANCE BETWEEN TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6.—The *Tribune* will publish tomorrow a dispatch from an authoritative quarter to the following effect: Despite the many assertions said to be made on authority from Greystone that Tilden would under no circumstances consent to be the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party in 1884, it may be safely set down that a desperate effort will be made to nominate the old ticket, with the full knowledge and consent of the gentlemen most directly interested. A short time ago Hendricks made a quiet visit to Tilden and effected an adjustment of the misunderstanding between them since the campaign of 1876, after which he disclosed the real object of his visit by trying to induce Tilden to allow his name to go before the National Convention. After an extended conversation, in which the many objections advanced by Tilden were met and satisfactorily answered by Hendricks, Tilden said:

"Well, I shouldn't mind it except for the labor of making another campaign."

To which Hendricks replied, assuring Tilden that the campaign was already made, and he had but to speak the word to secure the nomination. This seemed to satisfy Tilden. They parted with the full understanding that the "old ticket" will be put before the people in 1884.

JOHN KELLY.

Shortly after Mr. Hendricks' visit John Kelly made a visit to Greystone on the same business, presumably on a hint dropped by Hendricks. Kelly assured Tilden that he had "buried the hatchet," and was anxious to see the "old ticket" renominated, and would work hard and faithfully to accomplish that end, and also to secure their election.

It is intimated that Hendricks is actuated by the fact that Tilden is an old man and decidedly feeble, and Hendricks would have much to do of the work of the Presidential office, and would probably become President before the end of the term by reason of Tilden's death or total disability. Kelly wants Tilden nominated so as to pay off old political debts, as it would retire Cleveland and others for whom he has a strong dislike.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE INDEPENDENTS JOIN THE CRUSADE AGAINST BUTLER.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—There was a fully-attended meeting of Independents this afternoon. Col. Thomas Lyman presided. No nominations were made. Speeches were made by William B. Hale, Winslow Warren, Francis W. Bird, Col. T. W. Higginson, John S. Farlow, Prof. William Everett, John C. Dodge, Arthur Carroll, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Leverett Saltonstall, and Gen. Francis A. Walker (who read a letter from Charles Francis Adams Jr. against a division of forces in the war against Butlerism). The following address was adopted:

As independent voters of Massachusetts, while we recognize that the records and characters of candidates are proper subjects for political discussion, we cannot but regard the tendency in the present contest to overlook the principles, of which the candidates are only exponents, and since neither party has adopted a clear and defined platform, we make the following statement of political belief:

We believe appointments to subordinate offices, whether National, State, or municipal, should be made for merit ascertained by competitive examination, open to all applicants, regardless of party affiliations, and the laws which prescribe fixed terms for such offices should be repealed. We demand the immediate repeal of the law which compels the continued coinage of the present silver dollar. We condemn the increasing use of money in political campaigns and the tendency of both parties to nominate candidates on account of their wealth. We believe in the full and frequent investigation of all official departments and public institutions, and the exposure and reform of all abuses without regard to the individual or party on whom the responsibility may rest; but we condemn such investigations when undertaken for the purpose of making political capital, prosecuted without reference to proved facts, and conducted in a manner which sets at defiance the decencies of civilized life. We believe every safeguard should be thrown around the ballot-box, and that any attempt to interfere with an honest count of votes cast should be emphatically condemned by every good citizen.

While holding these views, we deem it unwise at the present juncture to nominate a candidate for Governor, and we recommend those who sympathize with us to support the Republican candidate, recognizing in George D. Robinson the integrity of character and unquestioned ability which give a better promise of good Government than the vicious methods and personal ambition of Benjamin F. Butler. But we feel it our duty to withhold our support from the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, regarding his renomination as an unworthy approval of those who wish to condemn the present Executive and all which he represents.

A SECRET MEETING.

A secret meeting of Boston Democrats opposed to Gov. Butler was held Friday evening, and it is said among the number present representing every ward in the city were many Democrats who voted for Gov. Butler last year. Measures will be taken to organize an independent Democratic movement in every ward, and the support of the organization will be given to Robinson. At the meeting to be held Tuesday next the organization of this new departure will be perfected.

A leading Greenback politician predicts that the Moody-Boynton convention at Worcester the 16th inst. will, after all, nominate Gov. Butler. The men who will attend, he says, "know their business," and the leaders will be badly deceived.

THE WORKINGMEN.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 6.—At a meeting of the Spinners' Union Tuesday action will be taken in regard to the position of the union in the city and State campaign. There is great dissatisfaction among the operatives because Gen. Butler did not comply with the wishes of the operatives in appointing a factory inspector. One of the leaders said today: "The Ten-Hour law is now violated worse than under Republican administration." The operatives claim they do not receive sufficient recognition from either party, and will attempt to form a labor party, with Secretary Howard as a candidate for Mayor. Howard, in his call, says the claims of labor are being more ignored year after year. What good, he asks, are laws for the protection of the weak so long as those in official power close their eyes to the transgressions and violations of them? He calls attention to the fact that if the operatives organized they could wield an immense political power, and urges organization to this end.

SENATOR HALE.

HOW HE STUMPED IOWA FOR THE TICKET.

United States Senator Hale, of Maine, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, having just returned from Iowa, where he has been on the stump for the last two weeks. When asked how matters looked to him, he said that the Republican ticket would be elected by at least 25,000 majority. The Legislature would have a Republican majority of 35 or 40 on a joint ballot. The Democrats were doing a good deal of talking, but he thought they would be terribly disappointed when the votes were counted. Republicans all over the State seemed in earnest, and those meetings he had attended were large and enthusiastic.

On other topics the Senator declined to be interviewed. He left on the night train over the Michigan Central, and will go direct to his home at Ellsworth, Me.

NEW YORK.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Woman Suffrage Party's County Committee adopted the following:

We rejoice in the signal rebuke administered by the Episcopal Church to the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix in his overwhelming rejection as a candidate for Assistant Bishop, and the election over his head of the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, the known friend of co-education and woman suffrage, and we hail this result as a great advance in the cause of freedom.

The committee also passed a resolution congratulating the voting ladies of Binghamton on the great increase in their numbers. It was announced that the party throughout the State was at work to defeat Attorney-General Russell.

THE GERMANS.

Beginning of the Bi-Centennial Celebration—The Festivities at Various Points.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—The German bi-centennial celebration (which will continue four days) in commemoration of the landing in this city in 1683 of the first emigrants from Germany to this country was opened this evening by a grand vocal and instrumental concert by the German-American Pioneer Jubilee. The Academy of Music was filled in every part, and tastefully decorated with growing plants and flowers, flags, and bunting. The stage was enlarged to accommodate the musicians and singers of the German musical societies. The program, a long one, was listened to with great attention by the large audience, which was enthusiastic and liberal with applause, both for the musicians and orators. The principal orations were delivered by Dr. G. Kellner, editor of the *German Democrat*, in German, and S. W. Pennypacker in English. Both gentlemen sketched the history of the early German pioneers, and paid glowing tributes to their pluck and many virtues, which resulted in the establishment of so vigorous a colony as Germantown, now a noted and wealthy suburb of this city, where the pioneers settled upon their arrival here. Greetings were sent the Germans who celebrated the occasion today in Crefeld, Germany, where the first Germans came from. A message was cabled from that point today.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The 200th anniversary of the landing of Germans in America was celebrated by a grand parade of German societies in the lower part of Westchester County, and orations, songs, and a picnic.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.—The Germans of this city tonight celebrated the 200th anniversary of the settlement of Germantown—now part of Philadelphia—the first German colony in this country. The celebration consisted of addresses, recitations, and music given in the great hall of the Merchants' Exchange, where still remain all the Veiled Prophet beautiful decorations, and was participated in by most of the German societies of the city and a large number of the most prominent and cultivated German citizens.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—Eighteen hundred Germans had a torchlight procession tonight in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the landing of the Germans in this country. There was a review by Mayor Bulkley and the Common Council and a general jollification at Music-Hall.

LABOUCHERE'S LIBELS ON OUR LADIES.

London *Truth:* So it would seem that 40 per cent of the cigarets sold in the United States are smoked by ladies. In Russia I should imagine that the percentage is even greater; while in France, Germany, and Italy the percentage consumed by the fair sex must be considerable. And why not? If men find pleasure in tobacco, why should women be arbitrarily excluded from the enjoyment of the same pleasure? When, many years ago, I was living in the United States, the young ladies at Washington were given to what they termed "dipping"—a practice far more objectionable than smoking. A dipping party consisted of a number of girls squatting on the ground round a bowl in which there was a thick mixture of snuff and water. This they used to put into their mouths with sticks and rub it on their teeth—the theory being that it whitened them; but this, of course, was a mere excuse for what was equivalent to chewing.

SUING HIS PASTOR.

HEBRON, Conn., Oct. 4.—[Special.]—The Rev. G. B. Cutler has for many years been pastor of the Congregational church of this village. Mr. J. B. Fillmore, the rich man of Hebron and a member of Mr. Cutler's church, is suing his pastor for $5,000 damages, asserting that he has been injured to that extent by one of Parson Cutler's sermons. A week or two ago Mr. Cutler preached on "A Polygamist in Hebron," and although Mr. Fillmore's name was not mentioned, yet everybody recognized the picture presented by him. What will be the effect of Mr. Cutler's sermon nobody presumes to guess. Mr. Zymes, another divorced man, has been circulating a paper for signatures which requests the pastor to resign. Mr. Fillmore is an active Republican, and has his followers. Mr. Cutler has many warm friends. The church is in an unpleasant predicament, as it needs the support of Mr. Fillmore and his friends badly, and probably he has never behaved better in his life than now.

SPORTING.

Trinket's Successful Attempt to Lower Jay-Eye-See's Recent Record of 2:17.

A Probable Contest Between Clingstone and J. I. Case's Wonderful Young Trotter.

Boston Bicyclers Speeding a Road Race of 100 Miles—Cricket and Lacrosse Games.

Record of League Players for the Season—Gore and Anson Lead the Chicagos.

Recapitulation of the Championship Contest—Boston, Chicago, and New York Won Yesterday.

THE TURF.

Autumn Meeting of the Island Park Association at Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The autumn meeting of the Island Park Association was brought to a close today. The horses were kept spinning around the track morning and afternoon to complete the program. The feature of the racing was the trial made by Trinket against Jay-Eye-See's time of 2:17, made Thursday last. The little mare finished the mile without a skip in 2:16, going to the quarter in 32½, the half in 1:06½, and the three-quarters in 1:41½. The races left over from yesterday were finished with three results.

THE SUMMARIES.

For the 2:17 class, for pacers:

Jim Jewell	0	2	2	2	1	1	1
Eddie D	0	3	3	1	2	2	2
Billy S	3	1	1	3	dis.		

Time—2:24; 2:20½; 2:25¼; 2:23¼; 2:23¾; 2:24, 2:23.

For the 2:24 class:

King Almont	1	1	1
Index	2	4	2
Ella Doe	3	3	3
Don	4	5	6
Gypsy	6	6	5
Lucy Fleming	5	7	4
Frank	7	2	7

Time—2:23¼; 2:24; 2:22.

The first race on the card today for the 2:27 class resulted as follows:

Ducalion	1	3	1	1
Lizzie O'Brien	3	1	2	2
Index	2	2	5	4
George R	4	4	3	3
Allegheny Boy	5	5	4	5

Time—2:22; 2:23½; 2:26½; 2:24.

For the free-for-all for pacers:

Westmount	1	1	1
Flora Bell	2	2	2
Richball	3	3	3

Time—2:18½; 2:18; 2:18½.

The judges having reason to believe that Richball was not being driven to win in the second heat, declared the pools off and unseated the driver. The change did not affect the result.

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The attendance today was large and the track in good condition. The handicap sweepstakes, mile and one-eighth, was won by Brad, Haledon second, Pizarro third. Time, 2:01.

The sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Leo, Ecuador second, Eelat third. Time, 1:20. Hayward, the rider of Menage, claimed a foul, which was not allowed.

In the purse race for 3-year-olds and upwards, mile and a quarter, Helen Wallace was first, Hartford second, Dan K. third. Time, 2:15.

The handicap sweepstakes, members of the club to ride, one mile, was won by Corsair, Navarro second, Greenland third. Time, 1:52¼.

The handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, mile and three-eighths, was won by Col. Sprague, Hilarity second, Amazon third. Time, 2:28¾.

The steeplechase, full course, was won by Disturbance, Jim McGowan second, Maj. Wheeler third. Time, 4:18.

There will be racing Tuesday next.

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6.—The weather was clear and cool, the attendance fair, and the track heavy.

In the first race, sweepstakes, $25 each, $500 added, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, Richard Lond was first, James Phillips second, Bob Cook third. Time, 1:19¾.

In the second race, purse $250, one mile, Olivette was first, Meditator second, Boulevard third. Time, 1:49¼.

In the third, selling race, purse $300, three-quarters of a mile heats, Belle of Highlands won the first and third heats and McBowling won the second. Time, 1:21; 1:20; 1:19¼.

In the fourth race, Southern handicap, for all ages, $500 added, two miles, Blazes was first, Apollo second, John Davis third. Time, 3:42.

In the fifth, selling race, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs, Manitoba was first, Golden Venture second, Laura Gould third. Time, 1:06¼.

Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., Oct. 6.—In the purse race, for maidens of all ages, three quarters of a mile, Iros won, Harpooner second, Marie Lewis third. Time, 1:17¾.

In the purse race, selling allowances, one mile, Felicia won, Charley Fiske second, Bill Bird third. Time, 1:45¼.

In the purse race, for all ages, mile and an eighth, Topsy was first, Gath second, Marshall third. Time, 1:58¼.

In the purse race, Welter weights, one mile, Andrew Smith was first, Harry Mann second, Arsenic third. Time, 1:47½.

In the purse race, for all ages, mile and three-eighths, Barney Aaron was first, Battledore second, Ida B. third. Time, 2:28¾.

In the handicap steeplechase, short course, Puritan was first, Ranger second, Mintzner third. Time, 2:50¼.

Probabilities of a Race Between Jay-Eye-See and Clingstone.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—There is every probability that a race for a large amount will be arranged between Mr. Jerome I. Case's wonderful gelding Jay-Eye-See and Mr. W. J. Gordon's Clingstone. Negotiations are pending for the match, which will be trotted here this fall.

Gov. Stanford's Stable.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Gov. Leland Stanford's stable arrived today from Hartford, Conn., for trotting races here next week. Hinda, Rose, and Alban, a 2-year-old by Gen. Benton, will only start. The stable will return to California after the races.

BASE-BALL.

The Championship Record.

Speaking of the record for the season, *American Sports* says: Boston's total of games won is placed at 63, which includes the game of Aug. 1 at Cleveland. As that game has not been declared a drawn game by any competent authority, it must stand as won by Boston until otherwise decided by the League Directors. Boston's total of 63 games won has been equaled but once since the formation of the league in 1876, that being by Chicago in 1880, when 67 games were won out of a total of 332 played by all the clubs. In 1876, with eight clubs contesting, Chicago won with a total of 52; in 1877, five clubs, Boston won with 31; in 1878, six clubs, Boston won with 41; in 1879, eight clubs, Providence won with 55; in 1880, eight clubs, Chicago won with 67; in 1881, eight clubs, Chicago won with 56; in 1882, eight clubs, Chicago won with 55; in 1883, eight clubs, Boston won with 63. Since the establishment of the championship Chicago lost the smallest number of games (14) in 1876 and won the greatest number (67) in 1880. Chicago and Boston are the only clubs that have maintained their membership in the league since its formation in 1876, and are the only clubs that have won the championship excepting Providence, which won it in 1879, Boston standing second and Chicago third.

Individual Records.

The following table shows the batting and fielding averages of every member of the league clubs who has played in at least five games during the season. Of the Chicago players, Gore leads the batting list, while Anson leads in fielding. Of the entire league Brouthers, of the Buffalo Club, stands at the head of the crack batters. Farrar, of the Philadelphia nine, has a fielding average of .970, thus placing him at the head of the list. The average of all the Chicago players for the season is .265 in batting and .819 in fielding. Following are the figures:

Players.	Clubs.	No. of games.	Batting.	Fielding.
Brouthers	Buffalos	98	.365	.964
Connor	New Yorks	96	.358	.949
Crowley	Clevelands	9	.342	.888
Gore	Chicagos	92	.333	.878
Dunlap	Clevelands	90	.329	.904
Gross	Philadelphias	58	.325	.787
Morrill	Bostons	97	.323	.956
Sutton	Bostons	94	.322	.871
Burdock	Bostons	96	.320	.915
O'Rourke, Jim	Buffalos	93	.320	.838
Farrell, John	Providence	95	.310	.916
Anson	Chicagos	98	.304	.958
Richardson	Buffalos	91	.303	.900
Gillespie	New Yorks	96	.303	.808
Kennedy	Buffalos	5	.300	.791
Bennett	Detroits	90	.298	.929
Ewing	New Yorks	85	.298	.867
Wood	Detroits	96	.295	.888
Hines, P. A	Providence	97	.294	.924
Dalrymple	Chicagos	80	.294	.820
Glasscock	Clevelands	93	.292	.914
Burns, T	Chicagos	97	.290	.851
Irwin	Providence	98	.290	.857
White, Jim	Buffalos	93	.288	.803
Foley, C. J	Buffalos	23	.283	.814
Hornung	Bostons	98	.281	.941
Whitney	Bostons	96	.281	.882
Radbourne	Providence	89	.280	.800
Denny	Providence	98	.279	.885
Shaffer	Buffalos	94	.279	.846
Richmond, J. L	Providence	49	.278	.687
Wise	Bostons	96	.277	.829
Start	Providence	87	.275	.963
Carroll	Providence	58	.274	.893
Powell	Detroits	98	.271	.946
Williamson	Chicagos	98	.270	.804
Purcell	Philadelphias	96	.268	.773
Rowe, Jack	Buffalos	86	.267	.829
Houck	Detroits	98	.265	.845
Manning, John	Philadelphias	96	.263	.811
Pfeffer	Chicagos	96	.261	.865
Hotaling	Clevelands	97	.260	.816
Ward	New Yorks	88	.260	.816
Jones	Detroits	9	.258	.722
Kelly, M. J	Chicagos	98	.254	.801
Phillips	Clevelands	94	.254	.966
Derby	Buffalos	16	.254	.819
Evans	Clevelands	89	.251	.894
York	Clevelands	97	.250	.846
Goldsmith	Chicagos	63	.250	.733
Farrell, Joe	Detroits	98	.247	.850
Dorgan	New Yorks	62	.246	.829
Eggler	Buffalos	37	.244	.826
Ferguson	Philadelphias	85	.242	.858
McCormick, J	Clevelands	43	.240	.810
Mansell, T	Detroits	34	.240	.728
Sunday	Chicagos	14	.240	.666
Cassidy	Providence	89	.238	.850
Doyle	Philadelphias	17	.235	.787
McClellan	Philadelphias	80	.234	.836
Lewis	Philadelphias	38	.234	.819
Hanlon	Detroits	97	.233	.867
Welch	New Yorks	89	.232	.691
Buffington	Bostons	86	.232	.841
Hackett	Bostons	46	.231	.887
Trott	Detroits	73	.231	.867
Lillie	Buffalos	50	.231	.784
Nava	Providence	29	.230	.816
Sweeney	Providence	22	.229	.648
Caskins	New Yorks	93	.228	.870
Brown, Lew	Bostons	14	.226	.925
Hines, Mike	Bostons	64	.224	.856
Smith	Bostons	80	.224	.916
Farrar	Philadelphias	98	.223	.970
Quest	Detroits	36	.223	.898
Warner	Philadelphias	39	.220	.757
Troy	New Yorks	83	.218	.832
Rankinson	New Yorks	92	.217	.858
Muldoon	Clevelands	95	.216	.829
Coleman	Philadelphias	89	.216	.847
Force	Buffalos	95	.214	.886
Flint	Chicagos	85	.212	.867
Harbidge	Philadelphias	72	.212	.755
Galvin	Buffalos	72	.209	.842
Radford	Bostons	71	.209	.837
Briody	Clevelands	39	.208	.904
Cushman	Buffalos	7	.208	.588
Corcoran	Chicagos	66	.205	.763
Burns, R	Detroits	35	.203	.640
Shaw	Detroits	40	.202	.708
Gilligan	Providence	75	.193	.900
Weidman	Detroits	76	.184	.776
O'Neil	New Yorks	23	.178	.495
Daring	Buffalos	6	.176	.656
Clapp	New Yorks	20	.171	.870
Neagle	Philadelphias	18	.168	.688
Rushong	Clevelands	61	.161	.904
Ringo	Philadelphias	58	.157	.818
Pierre	Philadelphias	5	.157	.695
Humphries	New Yorks	27	.128	.780
Daily	Clevelands	44	.102	.849
Hogan	Philadelphias	17	.096	.702
Pearce	New Yorks	18	.081	.863
Sawyer	Clevelands	15	.022	.666

The above list was compiled by W. W. Ellis, of Celina, O., and is correct so far as the score goes, but may be subject to correction owing to telegraphic blunders.

Games Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Chicago secured a second victory over St. Louis today by brilliant fielding and splendid luck. Deasly, of St. Louis, umpired the game satisfactorily. Altogether ten base hits were made by the local club, while the visitors scored but four. For St. Louis the first three men were retired in order. Dalrymple went to bat in the first inning for the visitors and made a clean three-base hit. Gore's base hit brought the former home. Gore finally reached the home plate on errors by the St. Louis outfielders. St. Louis failed to score a run until the ninth inning, when Nichol, Latham, and Mansell managed by a lucky hit and good base-running to score two runs between them. Chicago scored two in the sixth inning. Goldsmith and Gore did the work, the latter making a home run. Tonight the Chicagos left for home on the Alton Road.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Metropolitans	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 6.—

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Fly Tips.

As the result in the race for the American Association championship leaves the Athletics but one game ahead, the manager of the St. Louis club intends to make a strong protest against three of the games recorded in favor of the Athletics, especially that one which was at first decided to be forfeited to the Metropolitans, and which the Athletics were afterward allowed to play when they were in good fighting trim.

The picked nine of League players organized by Gore to play in New Orleans will consist of Flint, catcher; Daily, pitcher; Brouthers, first base; Jack Farrell, second base; Williamson, third base; Wise, short-stop; Gore, centre field; Kelly, right field and change catcher; Weidman, left field and change pitcher. The Eclipse, of Louisville, will play the league team Oct. 28 and Nov. 4, and the Indianapolis Club will probably open the New Orleans season.

If all the men who have played one or more games in the Philadelphia team this season were to pass in review before Bob Ferguson he would fail to recognize some of them. They number twenty-seven. The Detroits have numbered sixteen; Buffalos, eighteen; Cleveland, seventeen; Boston, twelve; Chicago, eleven; New York, sixteen; Providence, fourteen. Hagan, now pitching for the Buffalos, is the only man who has gone from one league team to another during the season. Detroit has had seven pitchers—Weidman, Burns, Shaw, McIntyre, Radbourne, Mansell, Wood.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Boston Bicycle Club's 100-Mile Road Race.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The Boston Bicycle Club started its 100-mile road race promptly at 6:30 this morning. All the members entered started and went off at a lively pace, Midgely, of Worcester, being in front and the others close behind. At Wellesly Wing, of East Bridgewater, broke the handle bar of his bicycle while spurting and was thrown to the ground, severely cutting his face and badly straining his right arm. Mr. Wing does not seem to care so much about his injuries as he does the necessity of retiring from the race in which he and his friends feel confident he would make a good record. "White Hand" signs are being put up all along the route of the race, and a large number of "runners-up" will patrol the course of the race all the way from Salem to Boston, so there will be no danger of any riders going astray. It is expected that a great number of wheelmen will be along the route to witness the race.

Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—The cricket match between All Philadelphia and All the United States teams, which began Thursday, was concluded today, resulting in a victory for the United States, with eight wickets to spare.

The visiting players went to the bat, but the rain soon fell so heavily that the contest was abandoned, the score standing 124 for seven wickets. The feature of the game was the batting of George Wright for 52 and not out.

Lacrosse at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 6.—The lacrosse match between the Torontos (the champions) and the Independents of Montreal was won by Torontos, three straight.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Tennessee Back-Tax Collector Fails to Balance His Books Properly—The Work of Firebugs—The Day's Misdeeds.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Counsel for the State today filed a bill in chancery against R. L. Cain, ex-Back-Tax Collector of Davidson County, and his securities, to recover a large amount of back taxes claimed to have been collected and not paid over to the State by Cain during his occupancy of the office from January, 1882, to May, 1883. The bill states that the State is unable to ascertain the amount thus collected and not reported, as in many instances Cain failed to make any note at all, so far as the State has been able to ascertain, when the taxes were paid, while in other instances defendant would make the books balance when taxes were not paid. Complainant further states that it is impossible for the court to ascertain the exact amount not marked on the books as paid which was in fact.

Two negroes, Ned Jordan and William Copeland, became involved in a quarrel about a woman in Nolansville, fifteen miles south of Nashville. Jordan fired twice at his antagonist, both balls taking effect. Copeland died and Jordan escaped.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 6.—This town is the victim at present of a gang of firebugs, and their ravages are creating general consternation here. Last Sunday night G. A. Griffin's barn was burned. An hour later the barn of John G. de Graff was destroyed. Tuesday night the barns of Nicholas I. de Graff, two miles east of this village, were burned. The structures contained three horses, 400 bushels of oats, and sixty tons of hay, all of which were consumed. Wednesday night the severest conflagration of all transpired. Five barns belonging to David Mathias, located on the east verge of Amsterdam Village, were utterly destroyed. Four horses, two cows, several hogs and fowls, 400 bushels of wheat, and an immense quantity of hay and straw were consumed. Mr. Mathias' loss is estimated at $5,000. The series of arsons has created the wildest dismay among farmers, and many of them now guard their property each night with firearms.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—John Smith (colored), under sentence for murder in Oakland, Md., who escaped Thursday from jail, after assaulting and locking the jailer in his cell, surrendered himself yesterday. It seems that in the struggle before escaping the prisoner had received a severe wound in the abdomen from the jailer. He was scantily clothed, and, the night being very cold, he thought he would die of his injury, which frightened him, and he returned.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—On an excursion-train in Boyd County, returning from a fair, the conductor put a passenger named Fugate from the train for not paying his fare. Fugate drew a pistol and fired, missing the conductor and killing another passenger named Anglin.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—During last evening a young woman was fired at by an unknown man while quietly proceeding home, on a street within two blocks of one of the most frequented avenues in the city. While approaching each other, and when about three rods distant, the man exclaimed, "I have been looking for you some time!" and fired. The shot fortunately did not take effect, but the young woman fainted away and her assailant escaped. As there is no known cause for the occurrence many believe the shooting to be the work of a crank.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.—In a difficulty yesterday between J. W. May, a colored stable boy, and Wesley McDaniels, a farm-hand, at the fair grounds in Fort Scott, Kas., McDaniels shot May twice, wounding him slightly. May then closed with McDaniels, and in the struggle got possession of his pistol and shot and killed him. One of the shots fired by McDaniels, after passing through one of May's hands, entered the back of Judge Brinkerhoff, a prominent lawyer of Fort Scott, who was standing a few yards away, inflicting a very serious and probably mortal wound. May was arrested, but his act was clearly in self-defense.

AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.

Miss Jennie Chamberlin's Family and Its Connections.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 2.—[Special to New York *Times.*]—Mr. William S. Chamberlin, the father of the young American lady whose beauty has won such publicity for her in London social circles, is a member of the well-known Chamberlin family of Cleveland, and a nephew of the millionaire Selah Chamberlin, who so long held $1,000,000 worth of valueless Minnesota bonds, and finally had them redeemed by the State at about half their face value. But it was not from the Chamberlin side that the money came upon which the present social distinction in England is maintained. Mrs. Chamberlin is the only daughter of the late Judge Hiram V. Willson, and was his heiress. Willson was one of the ablest and most solid of Cleveland's solid men of twenty years ago, being made by President Buchanan the first Judge of the United States Circuit and District Court for the District of Northern Ohio, and holding his position until death released him in the first term of President Lincoln. His successor was Judge Charles Sherman, a brother of the Senator.

Judge Willson owned a very extensive tract of land lying along what is now Willson avenue, one of the main thoroughfares of the eastern section of the city. When the purchase was made the price was very low, but lately sections of it have been sold for over $10,000 an acre. It was from this piece of land that Kennard, the Englishman who made so great a display during the early days of the old Atlantic & Great Western Railway, purchased a tract where the High-School Building now stands with the purpose of building a magnificent residence; but after one load of stone had been hauled for the foundation and before earth could be broken some of his many difficulties came upon him, and the land passed into other hands.

In 1861 or 1862 Mr. Chamberlin, who was a lawyer, and afterward a Quartermaster under Gen. Hazen, in the Forty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was married to Mary, the only daughter of Judge Willson. Two children were born to them, one of whom is married to George Wick, of Youngstown, and the other, Jennie, is the young lady who has won such marked attention from the Prince of Wales, and consequently from all the fashionable persons of England and their resident American imitators. The young lady has been away from home for so large a portion of her life that she is little known to the great mass of Clevelanders, although there are a few who know her intimately and have kept up their acquaintance since her departure.

One of her schoolmates, in speaking of the young lady, said: "Of course, it would be foolish for me to declare that in her early girlhood any one marked her as the foundation for even so much of a disguished career as that of a fashionable beauty, but I can remember that she was noted even in those days for her beauty. She was a very delicate blonde, not stamped with any prominent intellectual marks, but possessing winning features. She was a great deal prettier than the average. She was always seen with her mother, and they all lived quietly and apparently very happily in the old homestead on Wilson avenue. The young lady was never an attendant on the public schools, but received her education in Paris."

PARTNER WANTED.

[*Wall Street News.*]—"James!" he began, as he called the clerk into the private office, "your conduct is such that I can no longer retain you in my employ. You do not hesitate to lie and cheat, and you are drunk at least twice a week."

"All right," responded the clerk. "I got news yesterday of a legacy of $75,000, and I guess I won't go to the poor-house."

"Seventy-five thousand dollars!"

"To a cent."

"Cash money?"

"All cash."

"Then I'll sell you a partnership interest in the business and we'll make things hum! Ha! Let me congratulate you! Just such a partner as I'd pick among a thousand!"

THE DEATH-RATE.

Mortality of the Chief Cities of This Country for the Week Ending Sept. 22.

The Principal Diseases—Excessive Mortality Among the Colored People.

The New York *Sanitary Engineer*, one of the leading authorities of the country on sanitary matters, is in the habit of publishing weekly a detailed report of the mortality in cities in this country, carefully compiled from the data furnished by the National and local Boards of Health. From the report for the week ending Sept. 22, and published in the last number of the *Sanitary Engineer*, THE TRIBUNE takes the following figures. The report goes into detail, specifying as it does the number of deaths from accidents, fevers, lung diseases, etc., in each of the places from which statistics are obtained. The important part of the table, however, is given:

CITIES.		Total population	Total number of deaths	Representing an annual death rate per 1,000 of	Number of deaths under 5 years	Per-tage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths
North Atlantic cities—						
Portland, Me		34,600	6	9.0	3	50.0
Boston, Mass		415,700	169	21.1	62	36.6
Lowell, Mass		68,200	42	32.0	19	45.2
Worcester, Mass		66,200	20	15.7	......	....
Fall River, Mass		62,200	29	24.2	15	51.7
New Haven, Conn		67,700	20	15.3	5	25.0
Providence, R. I		120,000	34	14.7	9	26.4
Total		834,600	320	19.9	113	37.6
Eastern cities—						
Albany, N. Y		99,800	31	16.1	11	35.4
New York		1,316,100	595	2[illegible].5	249	41.8
Brooklyn, N. Y		646,000	239	19.2	115	48.1
Newark, N. J		149,800	56	19.5	24	42.8
Philadelphia, Pa		917,300	347	19.6	125	36.0
Wilmington, Del		47,700	16	17.4	10	62.6
Total		3,177,300	1,284	21.0	534	41.5
Lake cities—						
Rochester, N. Y		101,900	48	24.5	19	39.5
Cleveland, O		197,900	83	21.8	......	....
Detroit, Mich		133,800	48	18.6	25	52.0
Chicago, Ill		614,900	239	20.2	124	51.8
Milwaukee, Wis		138,800	64	24.0	38	59.3
Total		1,160,000	482	21.6	206	51.6
River cities—						
Pittsburg, Pa		197,900	59	15.5	19	32.2
Cincinnati, O		270,100	81	15.6	33	40.7
Minneapolis, Minn		86,300	26	15.6	10	38.4
Evansville, Ind		32,5.0	19	30.4	8	44.4
St. Louis, Mo		365,100	192	27.3	69	35.9
Total		951,900	377	20.6	139	36.8
Southern cities—						
Dis. of Columbia	Wh	138,900	38	14.2	14	36.8
	Col	72,500	30	21.5	16	53.3
Richmond, Va	Wh	30,000	10	13.3	8	33.3
	Col	29,700	25	43.8	15	60.0
Charleston, S. C	Wh	22,700	9	20.6	5	55.5
	Col	27,700	29	54.5	13	44.8
Augusta, Ga	Wh	20,000	8	20.8	3	37.5
	Col	15,000	9	31.2	3	53.3
Nashville, Tenn	Wh	32,900	15	23.7	6	40.0
	Col	20,000	8	20.8	3	37.5
Memphis, Tenn	Wh	18,700	14	39.0	5	35.7
	Col	14,900	16	55.0	5	31.2
Total white		271,300	94	18.0	36	38.2
Total colored		179,100	117	33.9	55	47.0
Total in 29 U. S. cities		6,574,900	2,674	21.1	1,083	40.5
Sept. 8—Total in 28 English cities		8,620,975	3,305	20.0	......	....
Sept. 8—Total in 8 Scotch cities		1,233,088	464	19.5	......	....
Sept. 8—Total in 16 Irish cities		854,731	367	22.3	......	....
Aug. 25—Total in 168 German cities		8,610,255	4,104	24.8	2,257	54.9
Sept. 8—Total in 15 Swiss cities		447,690	149	17.3	......	....

It appears from this showing that, during the week ending Sept. 22, there died in twenty-nine cities of this country, having an aggregate population of 6,574,900, 2,674 persons, which is equivalent to an annual mortality rate of 21.1 per 1,000. For the North Atlantic cities the rate was 19.9, for the Eastern cities 20.6, and in the Southern cities, for the whites 18 and for the colored 33.9. It will be noticed that the mortality among the colored people at the South is extraordinarily heavy, due, in a great part, to their own bad habits and to the little care taken of children. Of all the deaths reported 40.5 per cent were of children under 5 years of age, the proportion rising in the lake cities, of which Chicago is one, to 51.6 per cent. This excessive mortality was partly due to diphtheria, which has been most fatal in the lake cities. The greatest number of deaths from any one cause was consumption—13.6; the percentage of diarrheal diseases was 11.2; of diphtheria, 3.6; of typhoid-fever, 4.6—it was most fatal in the North Atlantic cities; and of pneumonia, 4.

The annual rate of mortality for the week ending Sept. 28 in the twenty-eight large towns of England and Wales was 20 per cent; in London, 16.6; in the eight principal towns of Scotland, 19.5. A glance at the figures in the table above will show that Chicago is not, comparatively speaking, as healthy a city as it should be, or as it would be if the city authorities were more efficient.

A WILD GIRL.

Jennie Smith and Kittie Zentner escaped from the State Industrial School at Milwaukee Sept. 17. The former was arrested on La Salle street yesterday afternoon by Detective Palmer of the Central Police Station. This is her second escape. June 26 last she and a companion named Jennie Babus, whose parents reside in Oshkosh, evaded the eye of the matron and left their enforced home. They came to this city and entered upon a life of shame. The affair was related at the time, and will be recollected as the one in which the "bad girls' diary" figured, they noting events from day to day in memoranda. July 26 they were arrested and returned to the institution. Jennie Smith, a petite brunet, was seen last evening by a TRIBUNE reporter. She expressed great regret at being compelled to return to Milwaukee, and said she should try to escape again, "but I shall go as a boy next time," said she. She recounted the manner in which she effected her escape, which occurred during class hour—the hour previous to retiring—and was made through a balcony window. They then went to a male friend, who supplied them with clothing and money sufficient to bring them to Chicago. They staid there but a day, when the two met a couple of men and went with them upon a trip, returning to the city four days ago. She says she applied to a dramatic agent for a position, and he promised to secure her an engagement with an opera company traveling in Indiana. She was to have played a boy's part. She also went to a dramatic instructress. She charges that the latter tried to induce her to enter a disreputable house. The girl talked lightly of her escapades, and her every action conveys the impression of a depraved character. She will be returned to Milwaukee immediately.

UNSUCCESSFUL HIGHWAYMEN.

George Harlitz, Emigrant Agent for the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, was set upon about 11:30 last night by three men, who attempted to rob him. Harlitz was crossing the corner of Hunt street and Centre avenue, when George Gunderson, Pat O'Leary, and Eddie Hopkins, three well-known thieves and thugs, surrounded him and demanded his money. Harlitz tried to break away from them, whereupon Gunderson struck him on the back of the head and the other two attempted to trip him up. Harlitz, having a loaded cane, struck Gunderson on the head, knocking him senseless to the pavement. The others then fled. Harlitz, noticing that the prostrate man did not move, supposed he had killed him, and reported the occurrence to the West Chicago Avenue Station. Officers Eastman and Morris were sent out on the case, and soon arrested Gunderson, who was locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station. The others will be arrested.

MYSTERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night a man was found lying in an unconscious condition on the dock at the western extremity of the Adams street bridge. He was taken to the Desplaines Street Station and identified as Terrence Lynch, a watchman employed by the Board of Public Works to guard the tools used in repairing the Adams street viaduct. A severe bruise was found upon the left side of his head, in consequence of which he was conveyed to the County Hospital. The attending surgeons there pronounced the skull fractured, and expressed doubts as to his recovery. The injured man had not gained consciousness at an early hour this morning, and it is unknown how the wound was inflicted.

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

A citizen of Rome, Ga., while crossing the railroad tracks in that city got his foot caught fast in a frog. While trying to get loose he saw the Chattanooga train on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Road come dashing over the bridge. Wild with fright, the man jerked his leg almost out of joint, and came near breaking his foot. But the train was almost upon him, and he decided to unlace his shoe, pull his foot out, and leave the shoe to be mashed. He acted upon this thought, and as he got his foot out the train glided by on another track.

THE CHURCHES.

Proceedings of the Fourth Day's Session of the Rock River Conference.

The Chicago Ministers Who Favored High License Manfully Defend Themselves.

Election of Dr. Hatfield as Delegate to the General Conference—The Mission Work.

Reports of Missionary Bishops to the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia.

The Meeting of the Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Milwaukee.

THE METHODISTS.

AN INTERESTING SESSION OF THE ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

The session of the Rock River Conference yesterday morning was an unusually interesting one, both in the matter of business and in the lively discussion that was brought out by the report of the Committee on Temperance, W. D. Atchison, Chairman, which is as follows:

We are now, as ever, firmly convinced that the liquor traffic is an evil, a damnable evil, and is at continual war with the best interests of the individual and the Nation, antagonizing education, morality, and religion, producing disease, poverty, lawlessness, and crime, filling our jails with criminals and our almshouses with paupers, to be cared for at the public expense; therefore,

Resolved, That the only way to meet and remove the evil is on the line of total abstinence and prohibition.

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing this reform we will work and vote for such men and measures only as are pledged to the cause of legal prohibition.

Resolved, We are in full sympathy with all temperance organizations that have for their object the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic, and we take pleasure in commending to the special consideration of our people the W. T. C. U., whose motto is: "God, Home, and Our Native Land."

Resolved, That we fully indorse and commend the able and consistent course of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* on the temperance question.

Resolved, That we are in hearty sympathy with and hereby indorse the action of the fifteen ministers in voting against the high-license "fiction" at the meeting of the Chicago clergy called to consider this question.

Resolved, That in accordance with the request of the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Temperance Union, we recommend the appointment of five persons as delegates to the State Convention to be held at Bloomington the first Tuesday in December next.

It was moved to recommit the report on the ground that the resolution to censure those who voted against high license was discourteous, and that no doubt they were prompted by as good motives as the fifteen ministers who voted against the high-license "fiction."

Dr. Mandeville thought the conference had a perfect right to express its opinion on the other side, and asked that the clause indorsing the action of the fifteen be stricken out.

HIGH LICENSE DEFENDED.

Dr. Hitchcock said that he was one of those who voted for a high license. His record was too well known to need defense, but he would allow no insinuations to pass unnoticed—they were worse than direct stabs. The question of prohibition was not before the clergy, but it was a question of high license or low license, and he voted to put up the license so as to aid in stamping out of existence the infamous traffic of rum-selling. He had been a prohibitionist all his life, had always voted prohibition, and never missed an opportunity to advocate it from the pulpit; his father before him was a prohibitionist, and at this late day, with his record of the past, he did not wish to be classed with the "rummies" or as favoring them in any way.

Dr. Hatfield was moved with "righteous indignation," but was not mad. He resented the insinuation that those who voted for high license were not prompted by the best intentions. The idea was to suppress the evil by heavy taxation. If he desired he could tell where the anti-high-license movement originated. Several voices shouted "Out with it," but the speaker did not wish to be personal, and concluded by intimating that the influence of the "rummies" originated the movement, and they were now organizing all over the land and pouring out their money to defeat the movement.

Dr. Fassett deprecated the action of the high-license clergy, and said it had its effect in Iowa, where they cited it as an example and followed it.

Dr. Gurney said he voted for high license as the least of the evils. The question of prohibition was not before them; had it been he would have voted for prohibition. He did not believe any man in the conference would doubt his prohibition principles. They felt that they could not righteously license an evil, but they desired to regulate it, and the best way was to stamp it out by high license. The Harper bill did not propose to amend the Local-Option law. Under local option every community that was besotted enough could license this evil, and we thought it would be better to ask the Legislature to put the license at $500 instead of $52. This was the best way to suppress the evil. The speaker had been a prohibitionist for thirty years, and considered this insinuation regarding his course worse than direct accusation. He acted to the best of his judgment, and though judgment was frequently at fault he did not think he was wrong. He was so warmed up on the subject that he almost felt inclined to pull off his coat and roll up his sleeves after the old style, but thought he had made sufficient explanation. The speaker sat down amid applause and shouts of laughter.

Several speakers followed to the effect that the clergy did wrong in voting at all. As ministers they had nothing to do with the liquor traffic. It was an evil, and they could not touch it directly or indirectly. One member suggested that the best way to suppress an evil was to legislate it out of existence. But his argument was met by the statement that ministers should not contaminate themselves by coming in contact with such an evil. That was a matter for business-men and the civil authorities to regulate.

Dr. A. C. George, of the Centenary Church, said he was not invited to that famous meeting of ministers, and as it was a meeting of the principal clergy he, of course, was omitted. These remarks were followed by shouts of good-natured laughter, when he humorously referred to Methodist discussions in the early days, at Boston, on the slavery question. Overheated members would get up and say they were perfectly calm and cool, yet he thought if some of them had been put in a tub of water they would have sizzled. This application was evidently understood by the audience and loudly applauded. Dr. George said he was perfectly cool, as he had not taken any part in that famous meeting, and therefore had no occasion to "warm up." He thought those who voted for high license made a serious mistake; it was a hindrance to prohibition—all were squarely committed to total abstinence and prohibition. But this conference had nothing to do with the action of that body. Had it occurred in a church basement, study, or some place within the jurisdiction of a church, it would have been a church matter and properly belonging to the conference. But it was a meeting of the clergy of this city of different pulpits, and the conference could not sit in judgment on their acts. What was wanted was for the conference to pass a clear resolution, declaring its position on the license question, without any reference to the action of those gentlemen.

The resolution was then recommitted. A motion to instruct the committee to strike out that clause was lost.

THE OTHER DELEGATES.

The election of the other two delegates to the General Conference at Philadelphia in May came up as the next order of business. Delegates were requested to place two names on their ballots. The tellers reported 162 votes; necessary to a choice, 82. The Rev. Mr. Hatfield received 94; Cleveland, 71; Gurney, 49; Parkhurst, 48; Mandeville, 44. Mr. Hatfield was declared elected. On the second ballot for the other delegate there were 148 votes polled; necessary to a choice, 75. It stood: Cleveland, 64; Parkhurst, 30; Mandeville, 27; Gurney, 25. On the third ballot 143 votes were cast; 72 necessary to a choice. It stood: Cleveland, 61; Parkhurst, 33; Gurney, 29; Mandeville, 19. Further balloting was postponed until Monday.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The Committee on Sabbath Observance then presented their report. The report stated that the committee were persuaded that the fact of history was that the drift and tendency of modern life all go to prove that there never has been and never can be a pure and progressive civilization save with the establishment on the basis of the Scripture of Sabbath observance. The Christian Sabbath is supernaturally and divinely given for the physical, mental, and spiritual good of men, but God's purpose was antagonized by a large mass of the community. The committee recommended that they as citizens and pastors pledge themselves to resist in every way the increasing tendency to Sabbath desecration, which will threaten the perpetuity of the best institutions of our country. That as Christian ministers they do all they can to grapple with the systematic attempt to destroy the sanctity of the Sabbath, and that they denounce from platform and pulpit and highway anything that dares to lift a hand against this institution, and also to hand it down entire to future generations.

PROVISION FOR MINISTERS' FAMILIES.

Dr. C. H. Fowler addressed the conference on making provision for ministers' families. He thought their families were as much entitled to proper support as were those of laymen. If they did not take care of their families no one would. He advocated the appointment of a committee to attend to the matter. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of seven to take charge of the superannuated ministers' fund, the committee to consist of one minister from each district and one laymen from the district at large. The following committee was appointed: Chicago District—Layman, O. H. Horton; Chicago District, F. M. Bristol; Rockford, W. N. Smith; Freeport, N. L. Morton; Dixon, A. N. Schuenmaker; Aurora, W. N. Tibbals; Joliet, J. T. Ladd.

COLLECTIONS.

The Conference Stewards reported as follows: Chicago District, $3,134; Rockford, $801; Freeport, $463; Dixon, $857; Aurora, $566; Joliet, $654. Total, $6,467. This shows a total gain of $430. The receipts of the Chicago District last year were $2,585.

The report stated that the entire collections exceeded those of former years, but ought to reach at least $10,000. The total claims during the year amounted to $12,250, and it was thought the average dividend would be about 56 per cent. During the year fifty families had been paid an average of $120 each. Some depended upon this fund entirely for their support, while others whose income was small needed it just as much. The amount thus paid was about the seventh portion of a minister's average salary. A resolution was passed asking the conference for $12,000 this year for the superannuated fund on that basis; also that a permanent conference fund be raised, the interest going to the conference claimants.

THE BIBLE.

The Committee on Bible Work reported that the Bible Society, in its effort to put a book in every hand, issues seven books a minute, and, though aided by the British Bible Society, it would yet require 800 years to issue enough to give every human being a Bible. The British Bible Society was preparing to leave Central America and Mexico to this continent. This left us a population of 5,000,000, of whom 40,000 perhaps never read a line in the Bible. It had taken us seventy years to send out that number of works, and at that rate it would take twenty-seven years to supply the two Americas. There was $600,000 worth of business done by the Bible House last year, about $300,000 of which was from sale of books; $200,000 from bequests; $40,000 from incidental incomes, and $60,000 from direct contributions. The committee thought the increased population on the Western continent about equaled the issue of Bibles, and recommended increased contributions and work.

REAPPORTIONMENT WANTED.

A resolution was introduced for the reapportionment of the various districts on a more equitable basis—one-third of the appointments and members coming from the Chicago District. It was argued that the Chicago District held the balance of power, and was made strong, while the others were proportionately weak. It was desired that each district contain the same number of appointments and members. It was also resolved that the districts centre in Chicago and be known as the Chicago, the North Chicago, and the South Chicago Districts, including the entire eastern part of the conference, leaving that part west of Rock River and the Illinois Central Railroad in one or two districts.

The Rev. J. M. Buckley, editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, gave an interesting account of the rise and progress of that paper—the authorized and recognized organ of the entire church. He urged the people to patronize their local denominational sheets first, then the organ of the church.

Several prominent visiting churchmen were introduced, and, after a few formal remarks, the conference adjourned until Monday.

HOME MISSIONS.

The Woman's Home Mission met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Clark Street Methodist Church, Mrs. Thomas A. Hill Chairman.

The Rev. Mrs. R. S. Rust, of Cincinnati, Corresponding Secretary of the National Conference, stated that the society had been organized only three years. It was not a general conference society, but was approved by the Bishops of the church. All officers of the church were in sympathy with it and felt the need of its coöperation. The society was known in every land, and was honored throughout the country. There was more done in the way of organization than by work. Ten or fifteen women sustained in the field and as many beneficiaries in the church could do the greatest amount of work. Employment of women in church work was one of the hopeful indications of the age.

Mrs. Dunston, a South Carolina missionary, related her experiences in the benighted sections of that State. She found the people ignorant, without schools and churches. In some sections there had never been a minister, and the only missionary who had visited them was a Mormon, who had converted a great many and taken them off to Utah. She recited an instance where her husband was not allowed to preach—they never had preaching there, and would not have it now. The men were rough and uncouth, and looked like "whisky sellers." But a compromise was made, and she was allowed to talk. She converted enough to form a mission and a Sunday-school, and a church soon followed. She stated that during her service she had founded 100 Sunday-schools and as many missions. She concluded by appealing to the women to join her in this glorious work of missions. A collection was taken up on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Home Missionary Society. The special collection amounted to $57.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Rock River Conference met after the adjournment of the Home Mission, Mrs. Charles F. Wilts presiding. The Secretary, Mrs. Marcey, reported that the society was organized Oct. 3, 1882; since that time three missions had been established, one of which was at Salt Lake, Utah, and was doing most excellent work. It was organized mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Hilton, the Corresponding Secretary at that place.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Holt, of Evanston, reported a total of $844, and a total of $80 in the general fund. The President complimented the society on its excellent collections during the last year. It was stated that all of the money except a few dollars had been sent to the National headquarters at Cincinnati.

An earnest appeal was made for subscriptions for the completion of the Woman's Home and Boarding-House in Salt Lake, and $40 was subscribed.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. J. M. Bancroft, Dean of the Woman's College at Evanston; Recording Secretary, Mrs. T. B. Hilton; Treasurer, Mrs. T. C. Hoag; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Marcey.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

At the anniversary meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society last evening Mrs. William C. Willing, President of the Chicago Missions, presided. She stated that the society was organized fourteen years ago and now numbered 80,000 members. The collections last year amounted to $156,000, $40,000 of which was assumed by the Northwestern Branch. The receipts last year exceeded those of the previous year by $41,000.

Mrs. I. N. Danforth, Secretary of the Rock River Conference, reported contributions as follows: Chicago District, $2,652; Aurora, $638; Dixon, $372; Joliet, $320; Freeport, $1,050; Rockford, $142; total, $7,408.

Mrs. P. S. Donaldson, Secretary of the Ohio Conference, addressed the society at length.

Mr. Badney, a missionary from India, referred to the good work done by the seventy-five young women who went to that country during the last fourteen years, and said that the society since its organization had sent $100,000 to foreign fields. The 80,000 women missionaries would, he hoped, soon be joined by the other 900,000 women in this country. He thought India the best missionary field.

Mrs. Willing called for volunteers to go to Utah, and requested those so inclined to report to the Rev. Mr. S. Smith.

It was announced that the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society would meet at Madison, Wis., Tuesday. The district comprises Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The Lay Convention Friday adopted Dr. Cook's resolution to the effect that it is the judgment of the Rock River Conference that the removal of the time limit to the pastoral term in the itinerant system would endanger the existence of that system, and the delegates were instructed to oppose any such probable action in the conference.

FREE METHODISTS AT AURORA.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The fourth day of the session of the Free Methodist Conference opened at 8:30 o'clock this morning with devotional services led by the Rev. J. Buss. The consideration of preachers' characters was again taken up and made the order of business, as it has been during each day of the conference's session. It is a noticeable feature of the Free Methodists that they pay the greatest attention to the character of those who fill their pulpits, and submit them at each conference to special scrutiny. This work, which is usually transacted by other and larger conferences in half a day, occupies the major part of the time of this denomination—the questions of doctrine and discipline being so unalterable and fixed that they are not even the subjects of doubt. A number of men have been dropped from the ministry, and at today's session condemnatory resolutions were passed against the scandalous practices of D. P. Barker, who was located two years ago, and he was asked to surrender his certificates from the church. J. W. Carter, F. D. Brooks, C. H. Loomis, W. Ferries, D. Seymour, P. W. Newcomer, G. W. Whittington, A. B. Scoville, J. Thaxter, and P. C. Burhans were favorably passed. The Rev. P. W. Newcomer was given evangelical work and assigned to Kansas. The Rev. P. C. Burhans was changed from evangelical work to a regular charge. The Rev. W. F. Manly, who occupied the position of a Chairman and member of the cabinet, sent in his resignation to the conference as such officer, and the Rev. M. V. Clute was appointed to fill the vacancy. The remainder of the morning was occupied by an address by the General Superintendent, B. T. Roberts, which was well freighted with words of sound wisdom and admonition calculated for the benefit of the clergy. It is to be remembered that this B. T. Roberts is the preacher over whose case and trial at the Genesee Methodist Conference of New York, and its unfavorable determination for Roberts, the Free-Methodist Church came into existence about twenty-three years ago. The article which caused the separation was written by Roberts upon the subject of the "New-School Methodism."

One of the most diligent committees appointed by the conference is that upon secret societies, it being a red rule of the church that no person who belongs to any secret organization of any character or description shall be allowed to enter the pale of the church. Their mental bias on this subject had its rise in an interesting bit of history which was in part the cause of their separation from Methodism proper. At about the time in question the Genesee Conference was controlled by a clique which had formed themselves into a secret order, and at these secret meetings arranged their slate for the distribution of preaches in the conference. At one of their meetings they had considered Roberts and determined to give him an inferior appointment. They left their hall carelessly unlocked that night with the Secretary's minutes lying upon the table. They were found next morning and given to Roberts. Roberts accused the parties before the assembled conference, when Thomas Carlton, a prominent divine, denied the proceedings in toto, whereupon Roberts produced the minutes of the clandestine meeting in the handwriting of Carlton himself as its Secretary. The incident is the cause of the violent hatred entertained by the church and its antagonistic opposition to all secret organizations.

The following appointments were made to-night:

Chicago District—C. B. Ebey, Chairman; First Church Milwaukee and Niles, F. Fleeck and one to be supplied; Chicago, Fifty-first street, C. Spaulding; Wells Street Mission, F. B. Arnold; South Chicago, P. C. Bishams and Kenwith Duncan; Evanston, W. F. Manley; Crown Point, Ind., F. W. Kent; Maywood, Prospect Park, and Wheaton, F. D. Brooke; Spring Arbor, Mich., A. F. Ferris; W. M. Kelsy and P. C. Hanna, evangelists.

Galva District—C. B. Ebey, Chairman; Galva, J. Sprague; Kewanee, Saxon, and Princeton, F. A. Miller and G. English, supply; Atkinson and Sheffield, F. C. Hall; New Bedford, Faytown, and West Tampico, J. J. Holles and A. Arbuckle; Moline Mission, T. R. Bolta, supply; Cable and Reynolds, D. M. Smoshy; Peoria and Hilton, J. D. Marsh; Fairbury and Weston, B. P. Clark; Abingdon, C. H. Loomis; Rose Hill, Blandonville, and Hancock County, supplied by A. O. Orr and J. T. Bates; A. H. Green, superannuated.

Fox River District—M. V. Clute, Chairman; Aurora, A. W. Parry; St. Charles, J. Brush; Sycamore, J. W. Whittington; South Burlington, S. H. Purlock; South Elgin, D. Seymour; Elgin, A. R. Scoville; Algonquin and Cary, J. A. Heath, supply; Crystal Lake and Pleasant Valley, D. Kelsy; Marengo, Union, Belvidere, E. C. Best, Judith Mead; C. W. Frink, superannuated; J. Y. Terrill, evangelist; E. M. Ward, missionary to India.

Rock River District—M. V. Clute, Chairman; Winnebago and Rockford, William Ferris; Freeport and Ridott, J. W. Carter; Lena, C. W. Haynes; Mt. Morris, Polo, and Oak Ridge, D. A. Troy; Savannah, to be supplied; J. Thaxton, superannuated; J. F. Ward, missionary to Oregon; P. W. Newcomer, evangelist.

Sycamore was selected as the place for the next conference.

At the close of the reading of the appointments the conference adjourned for the session.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session here this week, have attracted but little public attention. No questions of startling interest have come up for decision. No specially interesting discussions have taken place, and the proceedings have been of a most harmonious character. The little "personal misunderstandings" among ministers have been left to be settled by arbitration, and so all appearance of anything like scandal has been avoided. The question of itinerancy has been settled, so far as this conference is concerned, in accordance with the time-honored practices and principles or the denomination. The chief feature of interest in today's proceedings were the Sunday-school Union Meeting this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Vincent, of New York, delivered an eloquent and telling address, reviewing the ground of Sunday-school work, and exhorting to greater energy and faithfulness in that work. His address was followed by brief remarks in the way of commendation and discussion by several of the delegates especially interested in Sunday-school work. At the close of the session the conference in a body visited the exposition in response to an invitation extended by President Plankinton. The evening was devoted to a discussion of "Our Methodist Educational Interests," addresses being delivered by President Raymond, of Lawrence University; Prof. Ridgeway, of Garrett Biblical Institute, and others.

Among the leading divines present and participating in the proceedings of the conference are the following: Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D., LL. D., of Des Moines, one of the foremost scholars of the denomination; the Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., the renowned Sunday-school manager; the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, a preacher of rare power; the Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., Missionary Secretary; the Rev. H. B. Ridgway, D. D., Professor in the Garrett Biblical Institute; and Dr. Raymond, of Lawrence University. These gentlemen will occupy various pulpits in the city tomorrow. Augustus Butler, of Horicon, who is a delegate at the conference, and is during his stay in this city the guest of Mrs. Harriet A. Tallmage, widow of the late ex-Mayor J. J. Tallmage, is a veteran of the War of 1812, and has reached the ripe old age of 95 years. His memory of events is very clear, and he relates many interesting stories of the stirring times when the British sacked Washington and mistakenly thought that they had captured the United States.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM THE MISSIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—In the Episcopal General Convention this morning Mr. Judd offered a memorial from the Diocese of Illinois asking that the name of the diocese be changed to the Diocese of Chicago. He stated that three dioceses had been formed out of the original see, and considerable confusion often occurred. Mr. Judd introduced a concurrent resolution authorizing the change, and desired that it be referred to the Committee on Canons. It was so referred.

The choir today was made up as follows: Bishop Garrett of Northern Texas, the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Chicago, Canon Knowles of St. Paul's Cathedral, Chicago, Dr. Tschiffely of St. Louis, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts of New Hampshire. This distinguished choir did equally as good singing as any other choir that has so far led the singing during the convention.

The Rt.-Rev. Dr. Spalding, Missionary Bishop of Colorado, stated that about $4,000 had been subscribed for the Episcopal endowment in his diocese, four-fifths of the inhabited portion of which is mining territory. "I agree with the Bishop of Nevada," said the speaker, "when he says that dioceses in which the chief industry is mining must always remain missionary dioceses. Three of the former self-supporting stations in the diocese were reduced to ask for aid last year, owing to the migration of most of the inhabitants. There were fifteen missionaries in the field—three more than the appropriation contemplated. Nine churches have been built at a cost of $130,000, and six rectories costing $17,000. Over 400 have been confirmed, and the total number of communicants is now 2,100. There is need of money to purchase real estate now while prices are low." In Wyoming Territory there is not the population sufficient of itself to call for a Bishop, but it is necessary in order that due attention should be given to Colorado. There are six preaching stations in the Territory and four church edifices are to be erected. The time has come when the church should be stirred up to the importance of the rapidly-developing West.

The Rt.-Rev. Dr. Elliott, Missionary Bishop of Western Texas, said: "The number of converts in Western Texas has increased 40 per cent in the last three years. We have been able to build and pay for ecclesiastical buildings at the rate of one every four months. In detail, the buildings have been seven churches, one rectory, and one school. Since the last convention the board has said that it cannot increase the appropriation, which is only $2,400, and in that in three years 1,800 miles of railroad have been built. That means immigration and more work, and I hope that the appropriation for my diocese will be increased at an allowance of at least $1 for every mile of rails that has been built."

The next speaker was Rt.-Rev. Dr. Wingfield, Missionary Bishop of Northern California. "The diocese," said the Bishop, "comprises twenty-five counties, some of them as large as the State of Massachusetts. There were twelve churches when I arrived in the diocese; now there are sixteen. There were then 600 communicants. During the last three years I have confirmed 1,000 persons, yet now there are but 700 church members. The population is of a migratory character, and the churches of San Francisco are largely recruited from the results of the labors of the missionaries of Northern California. In Sacramento three years ago the church did not hold a dollar's worth of property. The only church had been sold under the hammer, but by the aid of friends this church was recovered, and is now in a flourishing condition. "I am frequently asked," continued the speaker, "why I do not ask the millionaires of San Francisco for money to carry on the schools. There are eighty of them there, but San Francisco millionaires are not in the habit of contributing to the church. Only one of them outside of the synagog and the Roman Catholic Church was a member of any Christian denomination." The Bishop read an extract from a San Francisco paper, commenting upon the millionaires, the reading of which created much laughter. He told of one parish in San Francisco in which lived men worth $100,000,000, yet last year the church was mortgaged for $9,000. "And," said he, "it is feared that it will fall into the hands of the Chinese." In conclusion the Bishop said that he would struggle on, and if he went down he would "go down with his flag flying."

The Rt.-Rev. Dr. Garrett, Missionary Bishop of Northern Texas, said: "I have consecrated one church during the last year, and a second is all completed but the windows. For a third church the fund has been raised, and the erection is to be pushed at once. For another church a site has been bought, and nearly all the necessary funds raised to defray the expenses. A brick church is to be built, and, though the site has not yet been decided upon, a large sum has been raised, and another and the fifth church will soon be built. We have been trying to arouse some interest in Christian education, and have succeeded admirably."

The Rt.-Rev. Charles Clifton Penick, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa, and parts adjacent, said: "When I entered the Episcopacy I said if I could not help the work I would not encumber it, and when more than fifty years had passed before my eyes, and I was so weak I felt called to say that some one else would have to take the field. I baptized 387 and confirmed 185 people. The church has grown somewhat, and the divided church has been brought together. Expenses have been reduced and $2,000 was contributed. The schools are overflowing, but there is not a white man on the shore. There is one white woman who for the last seventeen years has been at Sierra Leone. She is there now, but thanks to God there are at nearly all the stations negroes who are now doing their best to forward the work of God."

Most of the pulpits of this city tomorrow will be occupied by Bishops and deputies. The Lord Bishop of Rochester preaches at St. James' Church in the morning and Holy Trinity in the afternoon.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The prominent public men among the laity at the Episcopal Convention, such men as Senator Edmunds, Hamilton Fish, Judge Meads, and Western Bascome, have up to the present studiously refrained from taking positions of undue prominence in the proceedings. Hamilton Fish, of New York, arrived Tuesday night. The Hon. Thomas H. Hendricks, who is said to continue to entertain, even at this late day, a hope of entering the White House either as the Chief Executive or as his official assistant, sat through the proceedings without so much as opening his mouth, most of the time resting his forefinger on his temple in a meditative attitude. Before the transaction of any business Friday the Chairman, Dr. Beardsley, introduced to the convention Lord Bishop Thorold, of Rochester, Eng. The distinguished prelate advanced to the front of the platform and made a short speech of a congratulatory and fraternal nature. The entire afternoon Friday was devoted to the reading of reports on the missionary work in this and other countries. Bishop Tuttle, of Utah Territory, a heavy-set clergyman with a long brown beard and deep bass voice, made a very interesting address on the missionary question in its application to the Mormon district. He spoke most eloquently and with great fervor of the progress made there by the Christian missionaries. "Four rectories have been built," he said, "and ten preaching places have been added and in other respects we have grown somewhat. Work has been advanced on St. Mark's Hospital, which now shelters 1,150 patients. When we have made progress we want to work more. Brethren, we want more missionary Bishops, and I shall plead this year for two, at least one for Dakota and one for Wyoming. I shall plead also, brethren, that you will hereafter send out married clergymen as missionaries. Workers in our field require a continually invigorated spiritual life. It is married men only who have spiritual companionship. Bachelors won't do in Utah. And now a word on the Mormon question. Let me say to my colleagues from Georgia, and Mississippi, and other Southern States, you are sending Mormons to Utah by the score. Mormon missionaries are at work in your midst. It is a critical condition of affairs and you must act.

The missionary work in Oregon was next discussed by Bishop Morris, Bishop Whitaker, of Nevada, following. While remarkable progress was reported from Oregon Bishop Whitaker declared that he was only too glad to be able to say that the church had held its own in Nevada. A decreasing population was the reason that no progress had been made there. "Whatever advancement we may make in the future," he continued, "I see no reason to believe that Nevada will ever be other than a missionary diocese. She will ever need the fostering care of the Eastern dioceses. In the educational feature of our work we have some encouragement. A girls' school at Reno contains children from twenty-three different places who never knew of religion until they were taught it there. The institution is educating women for missionary work where no other religious influence is likely to reach, in small and widely-scattered places that cannot support clergymen." Bishop Pierce, of Arkansas, also furnished the results of his missionary labors. "We have grown in Arkansas," he remarked, "but if we have not grown so much as some other missionary fields recollect I have had but meagre means in comparison to that which has been allotted to other sections. My jurisdiction comprises 902,000 souls, more than 35 per cent of the entire number under the thirteen home mission fields. We have now fourteen churches and two more under way, whereas when I went to Arkansas there were but six. The progress has not been what I would like to have announced, but it is certainly in proportion to the means that have been placed at my disposal.'

Bishop Hare, of Niobrara, spoke feelingly of his labors, confining his remarks mostly to the work among the Indians. "Mentally and morally," he said, "the Dakotans under my care are a most superior people. I have never needed a man to go to a desperate point but what one came forward and volunteered his services. I now have thirteen clergymen who have mastered the Indian language, scattering the seed of righteousness among these people. At present we labor under many difficulties. Every reservation is either a temporary village or necessary evil. The sooner we get them settled in a civilized way and the sooner we make white men of them the more successful will our efforts be. But with all our disadvantages the results are most incredible."

FREE BAPTISTS.

THE MINNEAPOLIS CONFERENCE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6.—This was the third day's session of the Free Baptist Conference. Letters were read from the following yearly meetings and associations: Iowa Holland Purchase, N. Y., Susquehanna, Penobscot, Central Ohio, Wisconsin, Genesee, N. Y., Indiana Circuit, and Western Rhode Island, Southern Illinois, New Hampshire, St. Lawrence, and Nebraska. The Rev. Manning offered a resolution that the Home Mission be advised to continue its labors in Mississippi; also, as no report had been received from North Carolina and the Liberty Association of Tennessee, the Home Mission be provided with some means to bring them to life. Other resolutions were presented, asking that $10,000 be raised for the benefit of the Free Baptists; that the printing establishment be advised to publish documents forcing denominational work; that the offices of Financial Secretary be adopted and all moneys be forwarded to the Treasury; that a committee be appointed to investigate the financial expense; that a new church be established at Boston; that steps should be taken to abolish child-marriage in India; that all bodies of the conference use the family name of the church; that the prohibition of intoxicating liquors is an uprising against intemperance.

Dr. O. B. Cheney, Chairman of the Committee on Furthering the Conference of Open-Communion Baptists, reported recommending that a committee be appointed to revise the constitution of this conference, and that said committee be instructed to present a constitution to this conference in an amended form, either to the conference for its consideration or that it be authorized and instructed to send it to the association comprising this conference in the way provided in the tenth article for their action thereon. Adopted.

The Rev. Dr. D. W. C. Durgin was sent as a delegate to the General Baptist Association in England.

The greater part of the afternoon was consumed in transacting regular business. The report of the Free Baptists of Nova Scotia was read, and Dr. Gunn gave an account of the workings of the National Council of Congregationalists. The report of the Treasurer was read.

This evening at 7:30 the anniversary of the Woman's Missionary Society was held, and addresses were delivered by Mrs. R. S. Waterman, Mrs. L. C. Griffin, and Mrs. E. S. Burlingham.

In the conference affidavits were presented by D. E. Keith, Casselton, Dak., to the effect that the Rev. R. C. Ambler, of Sauk Centre, a member of the conference, attempted to seduce his wife. The matter was referred to a committee, who have been hearing testimony all day. Late this evening the committee adjourned, and a member says that the evidence is sufficiently strong to demand a more extended investigation by the conference.

IN GENERAL.

CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 6.—Up to noon today the Rev. W. H. Hubbard, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, had received notifications from 300 delegates that they will attend the National Triennial Congregational Council. Three hundred clerical visitors are also expected. The delegates represent twenty-eight States, including California. In convention the forenoons will be devoted to business and discussions; the afternoons to reading papers; the evenings to the delivery of addresses. F. A. Noble, D. D., of Chicago, will preach the opening sermon. The convention will continue five days. At the close the members will take a short trip to White Mountain Notch.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—The Universalist Society, of which the Rev. M. H. Houghton is pastor, has voted that Houghton be retained until April 1 at his present salary—$1,800, with the understanding that he then cease his pastorate. The recent sermon on the Rose Ambler case is believed to have brought about the action.

THE LUTHERANS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—The Maryland Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church resumed its session today. The recommendation of the President was discussed. The question of uniting in the anniversary with the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society was laid aside until an understanding can be had as to what will be most desirable for all parties interested. Tomorrow services commemorative of the 400th anniversary of Martin Luther will be held. Addresses will be made by several of the most prominent members of the synod.

MISS JULIA CLAUSE.

The Mysterious Disappearance of a Young Lady of Shelby County, Indiana—Was She Murdered or Abducted?

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The case of Julia Clause, the young lady who so mysteriously disappeared from the house of a friend in Columbus, where she was visiting, particulars of which were given in today's TRIBUNE, is exciting a great deal of attention. A lady who has known her intimately for four years at her home in this county says she was a virtuous girl, against whose character there was never a breath of suspicion. This lady visited her in Columbus the day before she disappeared, and during her stay Miss Clause told her that while upon an obscure street that morning a stranger accosted her and said: "Well, you are going to get married next Sunday, are you?" She made no reply, and he then attempted to stop her, but she passed him, and he then went to a spring wagon near by and got in, following until she went back to her relatives. In the evening she went out again and met the same man, who again attempted to take hold of her, and in the scuffle cut or tore her clothes. She finally drove him off and went back to the house, where she related the story of the two assaults to her lady friend, who has just made it public. The next morning Miss Clause left the house to go to a neighbor's and has not been seen since. Her friends have searched both in this and Bartholomew Counties for her, but up to this time no tidings have been received of her whereabouts. Yesterday a letter was received by Frank Roth at Columbus, the young man to whom she was engaged to be married Sunday, containing a ring which he had given her, and which had been broken to pieces. With the fragments was a small scrap of paper, on which was written the word "Revenge!" This letter has given rise to all sorts of surmises, and the most prominent is that some rejected suitor has abducted her or made way with her rather than to see her the bride of his successful rival. Mr. Jacob Kline, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of this county and uncle to the girl, proposed to spare no expense to have the mystery of the disappearance solved, and some startling developments are looked for.

TROUBLE WITH NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.

MANDAN, Dak., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Reports reached Mandan this evening of trouble that is brewing near the Montana line between the Indians and ranchmen. About 600 Indians are out hunting, and have refused to obey the order sent them to return to their reservations. Troops have been dispatched to compel them to come back. A party of Indians on the buffalo ranges west of here recently burned a large tract of prairie to prevent the white hunters from getting near the buffalo. The hunters vow vengeance, and a collision between them and the reds is looked for.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—It has been stated that Chief Washakie represented to Senator Vest that he wanted the soldiers removed from his reservation in Wyoming on which Fort Washakie stands. Washakie now says that this report is false, and he declares that the Government must maintain the troops at Washakie to keep its faith with the Indians.

CUTTING THE KNOT.

More than Half a Hundred Couples Legally Put Asunder Yesterday.

Several Remarkable Stories Told Which Read Like French Novels.

The Strange Adventures of a Wife Whose Husband Was in Search of His Vocation.

A Jewess and Her Lover—The Physician's Wife—Age and Misery.

The divorce business yesterday in the courts was probably the largest that was ever transacted in one day in the history of Cook County. Judge Gardner's docket contained forty-three cases, Judge Tuley's twenty-one, and Judge Moran's two, and nearly all of them were heard. For four hours the stream of applicants poured in, told their stories, and filed out again.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

One of the most remarkable histories of domestic unhappinies that has been rehearsed for a long time was that told by Mrs. Elizabeth Creighton Martin, a woman of refined appearance. She testified that she was married July 8, 1875, to John T. Martin, in this city. They stayed four days at her mother's and then went to Elkhart, Ind., where he immediately began to abuse her. On one occasion he suddenly caught her and shook her until her dress was torn into ribbons, and then explained that he did it because he was in trouble about his brother. After this she suffered constantly from his abuse until they left the hotel. Her trunk was attached for their unpaid board bill, and she was left at the end of their honeymoon without even a change of clothes, while he went to Detroit. From there he sent her money and she went to him. He was soon compelled to leave her on account of his financial troubles with the Continental Insurance Company, of which he was an agent, and went to Canada. She followed, and he turned his attention to lecturing. An obliging newspaper man wrote him a lecture on "The Real and the Ideal," and also furnished the following synopsis of the lecture:

The Ideal and the Real of Scripture—Fashionable Religion—Church-Going in Addison's Time—The Peepers and Starers—What Is the Basis of Morality—Courtship and Marriage—French Love-Making—Causes of Matrimonial Unhappiness—The Ideal in Reference to Intellect and Taste—Science and Esthetics, with Some remarks on Amusements—Tennyson's view of the Divine order pervading all things.

This screed was printed on the back of the admission tickets. After several unsuccessful attempts Martin came to the conclusion that he was not a success as a lecturer, and they came back to Detroit. While in Canada he abused his wife so openly that his landlady in different places called him to account for it. He claimed to be very religious, and one time wanted to go to watch-meeting. When on the church steps he cursed his wife roundly, and as soon as they came out again after service, he began abusing her. He never paid any board, and hence their residence in any one place was always somewhat limited. After they returned to Detroit they went to the Tecumseh House, where he made her sit up all night after their arrival, and amused himself by throwing water on her. He beat the hotel out of their board, and they found it advisable to leave quietly after two days. Thence they went to Buffalo where he was arrested. Mrs. Martin walked the street at night trying in vain to get a lodging-place, and finally went to an Episcopal minister for help, but an old lady who went to the door apparently never heard of the injunction to entertain strangers, and turned her away. She then went to the jail, but was even refused a cell with her husband. Finally the jailer had compassion on her and procured her a room at the United States Hotel, where she was obliged to leave her comb and brush the next morning for her lodging. Martin was soon after released, and they went to New York and thence to Brooklyn, where they lived a year. During this time he pursued his usual course as regarded paying for his board, and they changed their residence fifteen or twenty times while they lived there, until finally they could get no accommodations, and she had to walk the streets one night for want of a lodging-place. He failed to provide her with food while they were housekeeping, and she often cried herself to sleep at night with hunger. At one time he tried to stab her with an ice-pick, until she in her fear and desperation kicked him away, fighting deperately for her life. He then got intoxicated and employed the rest of the night sticking pins and needles into her. She lived in constant fear of him lest he should kill her, and often lay awake nights dreading lest he should murder her in her sleep.

FOUND HIS VOCATION.

Finally she got passes back to Chicago, and they returned to this city to her mother. He opened a coal office at No. 74 East Washington street, but owing to a difficulty in distinguishing what was his own money and what belonged to his employer he was compelled to make a hasty departure from the city. In a short time he returned, disguised in old, dirty clothes, and announced that he had found his vocation—he had decided to become a Baptist minister. They started for Marengo, the scene of his future labors, stopping in La Salle long enough for the woman to pawn her trunk to get funds to pay their fares the rest of the way. When they reached their destination Martin borrowed money enough of an elder of the church to redeem the trunk, but the elder never was repaid. After about a month the people became satisfied that Mr. Martin was not the shepherd for them, and he was invited to leave.

"Did you hear him preach?" inquired the complainant's lawyer.

"Yes, sir," answered the witness, and a broad smile went round the room, in which even the complainant was constrained to join.

Martin next blossomed out as a Campbellite minister at Iowa City, but his pastorate was very short and somewhat stormy, and he found it convenient to change the field of his operations to Davenport, after pawning his furniture to pay the railroad fares. Here he found more suitable work in selling a patent oil, and made a good sum by practicing on the honesty and trust of one of the Elders of the Christian Church. Unpleasant circumstances resulting from this transaction made it advisable to seek new pastures, and the virtues of the oil were next advocated in Aurora and Sandwich until Martin found himself back in Chicago. Prior to this, however, Mrs. Martin had grown tired of her enforced migratory life, and told her husband she was going back to her mother, which she did in December, 1879. The same winter she went to California to keep out of his way, where she stayed a year, and then a year in Colorado. About fourteen months ago she returned, and is now earning a good income as milliner and dress-maker. The last she heard of her husband was last January, when he was in Adrian, Mich., acting as evangelist and healing the sick by the faith cure, aided, as an irreverent and skeptical paper said, "by the virtues of a patent oil." Copies of the Adrian *Times*, containing column articles on the subject, were kindly mailed to Mrs. Martin by her thoughtful husband. After a large amount of more similar testimony the Judge remarked: "This thing is getting monotonous."

The mother was then introduced and corroborated her daughter, and the usual decree was granted in quick time.

A HEBREW IDYL.

Another case worthy of note was that of Rebecca Roth against Simon Roth, both parties being Jews. They made an inauspicious beginning by running away and getting married in the Court-House in January last by the Justice of the Peace who acts as watchman and also stands ready to corral all stray couples who want to be married. Immediately after the ceremony she went home to her father's, while Simon, with an eye to business, went to the same party and announced that for the paltry sum of $2,000 he would make the ceremony complete by marrying Rebecca according to the Jewish rite. Roth declined to hand over the money and the marriage never was consummated. After waiting nine months Rebecca took another trip to the Court-House to get rid of him.

"How old is Simon?" inquired the Judge of Mr. Roth.

"Eighteen years," was the reply.

"And how old is your daughter?"

"Twenty-one," was the answer, and the girl's black eyes snapped with a sudden vigor at this unwelcome revelation of her age. A decree was granted.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICANT.

Sarah E. Kellogg, a prime little woman with the air of a school-marm, told in a highly dramatic way the troubles she had endured at the hands of Charles L. Kellogg. She was married in 1873, and gave him $13,000, which he spent in two years. Then she set him up in the furniture business, and he ran through that. She saw reasons to believe he was unfaithful, and taxed him with it. He confessed, but told her she had the same privilege. Finally she left him, "and since then," she said, as if she were repeating a lesson, "I have earned an honest and an honorable living as solicitor of the Widows' and Orphans' Mutual Aid Society." Her husband is a hotel clerk at Red Wing, where they formerly lived. The ground relied on for a divorce was adultery, but the Judge said the wife's unsupported testimony was not sufficient, and continued the case.

TALES OF TROUBLE.

Jessie W. Osborn told of the patient efforts she had made to reclaim her husband, Fred T. Osborn. They were married in December, 1875, and lived together until 1881, when he was convicted at Jefferson City of grand larceny and sent to the State's Prison for two years. By the aid of friends she got him pardoned on his promise to reform, but he soon broke it, and finally deserted her in July, 1882. He was a Hebrew, and their troubles began by his wanting her to join a Jewish church.

Mary Elizabeth Bond told an exceedingly pitiful story of marital unhappiness, and drew so strongly on the sympathies of the auditors that soon she was not the only one who was weeping. She was married in 1877 in the Isle of Man, and endured her husband's brutality and drunkenness until recently, when she could stand it no longer. He is a piano-tuner of unusual ability, but will not work. She earns a living by teaching music and porcelain painting. Judge Gardner granted a decree.

Marvin E. Congar attempted to prove that his wife, Mary L. Congar, deserted him in 1879, but his testimony was so vague as not to satisfy Judge Tuley. He said he was married in 1847, and about four years ago his wife left him. The Judge said the evidence was not explicit, and ordered the case continued for more testimony.

A DOCTOR'S WIFE.

Mrs. Isabella R. Duff, a well-dressed woman, testified she was the wife of Dr. Joshua B. Duff, a physician at No. 193 South Clark street. She was married in 1874, and he deserted her in 1880 without any cause and without giving any reasons. In her bill she charges that her husband lives in his office, sleeps in his office, and has such strange, undomestic habits and eccentricities as to unfit him for domestic relations and make him incapable of domestic affections. Mrs. Duff said she earned a living by teaching music, and did not desire any alimony, but wished him to be compelled to support his child. He had left her three times before, but she had coaxed him back. She was granted a decree.

OLD BUT WISE.

Judge Moran decided the divorce case of Mary Lahey against William Lahey, which was heard before him about two weeks ago. In 1865 Mary Lahey, then a woman of 45 years, was married to William Lahey, a young midshipman just out of the navy and only 26 years of age. They lived together about two years, when she drove him away, or he refused to live with her—the parties disagreeing as to the cause—and since then they have lived apart. Soon after they married they put $2,000, she contributing $1,200 and he the remainder, into some real estate on Archer avenue, near Bonfield street, which is now worth nearly $12,000. She recently filed a bill for divorce charging drunkenness, desertion, and cruelty. The case was stubbornly contested on account of the property. Judge Moran held that the complainant had failed to prove the charges of drunkenness and desertion, but he thought the cruelty was sufficient to entitle her to a decree. Inasmuch as she was so old a woman. It was a very nice question, however, whether she was not barred by the statute of limitations by waiting fifteen years before bringing suit. No decree was entered, as the counsel for the defendant was given leave to file a brief on the point raised above.

BUTLER AND THE BOARD.

The Governor's Demand for the Books of the State Charitable Board Refused—The Chairman's Reply to Butler's Letter.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity today received a letter from Gov. Butler making a formal demand for the books of the board, and adding: "I desire a yea and nay vote to be had upon this question which shall appear upon the record, so that if it becomes necessary to apply for a writ of mandamus or other proper process I shall know upon whom to serve." The Hon. Thomas Talbot, Chairman of the board, sent a reply to Butler, in which, after stating that his demand and his intimation of mandamus proceedings have been considered by the board, he says:

In the judgment of the board, after having been fully advised in the matter, no court will assume the authority to order the records of the board to be taken from their legal possession and placed in the illegal possession and custody of the Executive. The board is advised that there is no provision of law authorizing the Governor of this Commonwealth to make such a demand as that made by the Executive, and no process of law known to any judicial tribunal in this Commonwealth for enforcing an extraordinary demand, and therefore I regret to say that the board, in the exercise and discharge of a duty imperative on them, respectfully decline to comply with the extraordinary and unlawful demand of the Executive.

He then assures Butler that the board will readily lend any assistance they can to investigate any pretended or alleged abuses of any of their employés, and for that purpose the records shall at all reasonable hours daily be open at their place of deposit in the office of the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor at the State-House to the Executive or any proper person who may be designated by him to examine them, as they are and have been always open to every citizen of this Commonwealth upon a reasonable and proper request being made. The personal quarrel between Talbot and Butler is thus alluded to:

As to the gross and insulting language made use of by your Excellency concerning myself in your communication of Sept. 29 to the board, I can only characterize it as unworthy of any one claiming the name of a gentleman, much less of any one who, by virtue of the high office he holds, should be the exemplar of the old and the young alike of the utmost courtesy and deference to every citizen. My position compels me to address your Excellency from time to time on business of the State in the faithful discharge of my duty to the people of the Commonwealth. But neither the duties I discharge nor the people of Massachusetts, whom I shall cheerfully serve to the end without fee or reward, require me to tamely submit to the repetition of such language from the Executive to a public servant as never before defaced the correspondence of a Governor of this State. If I did not notice here and now your offensive treatment of me and properly resent it I should be so wanting in self-respect as to deserve the condemnation of every citizen.

MUNICIPAL QUARREL IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The action of Justice Poche of the Supreme Bench on the application of the city for writs of mandamus and prohibition in the case of Walshe, City Treasurer, against Behan, Mayor, et al. put a new phase on the city-hall imbroglio. The Judges of the Civil District Court are prohibited from enforcing the injunction issued by Judge Lazarus, who declared the impeachment proceedings unconstitutional, null, and void. Treasurer Walshe is forbidden to take any further steps for his own protection, hence the proceedings against him will soon, and right speedily, too. The Mayor Saturday morning issued a notice to the Aldermen summoning them to assemble in special session Monday evening. This action was taken after a consultation with his legal advisers. It looks, therefore, as if Mr. Walshe would be finally removed by the Council, as the rules for the prohibition and mandamus are not returnable until November and do not involve the constitutionality of the impeachment proceedings. Mr. Gurley, the attorney for Mr. Walshe, takes a very different view of the effect of Justice Poche's order. He believes his intention is to leave matters in statu quo until the decision on the appeal could be had. Justice Poche's order is somewhat confusing to the lawyers, he being a French creole of somewhat uncertain English, and the whole matter may come to be decided on grammatical construction after all.

OREGON PIONEERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6.—A special train bearing 300 members of the Oregon Pioneer Association is expected to reach this city tomorrow night over the Northern Pacific. They will go to Chicago Monday and disband there, each going to his former home in the East, returning via Chicago and Minneapolis within the ninety-days' limit of the tickets.

FOREIGN.

Cardinal Manning Invited Not to Make a Visit to the Eternal City.

The Request Based on the Differences Between Him and Mgr. Capel.

The Unveiling of John Brown's Statue to Be Witnessed by the Royal Household.

"Plunger" Walton's Cesarewitch Entry Backed for £100,000—A New Sensational Play.

The Flutter in the French Capital Over the Insult to Alfonso—Irish Affairs.

BEYOND THE SEA.

THE FEUD BETWEEN MGR. CAPEL AND CARDINAL MANNING.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—It seems more than possible that Cardinal Manning's journey to Rome, so often announced and contradicted, may be indefinitly postponed. According to the latest reports it has been privately intimated to his Eminence that his presence in the Eternal City just now would be inopportune. It is no secret that for many years past the Cardinal has been at daggers drawn with Mgr. Capel, who claims over $100,000 due him for his expenditure on the unfortunate Catholic college at Kensington. The case at this moment is before the ecclesiastical courts in Rome. It is very natural, therefore, that Mgr. Capel, being away in America, it is undesirable that his powerful adversary should be exposed even to the suspicion of using his immense influence with the Vatican to obtain a verdict in his favor.

Both Cardinal Manning and Mgr. Capel would, if questioned, doubtless disclaim all personal rivalry, but financial and educational questions at this moment divide the two distinguished prelates. Mgr. Capel, in common with Cardinal Newman, Bishop Clifford, of Clifton; Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham; Bishop Headley, of Newport and Menevia; together with a large proportion of Catholic English laymen, have long been warm advocates of a scheme for the foundation of a Catholic college at Oxford University. Cardinal Manning, however, supported by the majority of the English Catholic Bishops, who follow his lead, and by the English ecclesiastics at Rome, has ever been steadily opposed to it. In the lifetime of Pius IX., Cardinal Manning's arguments carried sufficient weight to cause the scheme to be rejected in principle as dangerous and untimely. Leo XIII., however, who has repeatedly proved himself more enlightened than his predecessor, seems less averse. Indeed, it was learned with some surprise the other day, when the idea was again broached at the Vatican, that no such Catholic hall of studies existed. General distrust of the Jesuits and other monastic bodies seems to be at the bottom of the hostility shown to the scheme. The Marquis of Bute is one of its most zealous advocates. It is said that one of the chief objects of Mgr. Capel's journey to the United States is to collect funds to found the proposed college. I have reason to believe, however, that the rumor is unfounded.

A REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The week has been extraordinarily dull. Sir Stafford Northcote has been prosing in Ireland. The Conservative candidate carried Manchester through the sulkiness of the Liberals.

Ald. Hadley is still fighting for the Lord Mayor's chair.

The Church Congress and the Social Congress wind their slow lengths along. The public is indifferent to all of them.

Country house society is flattered by the news that the venerable Earl of Mountcashel, aged 92, and known as the "Father of the House of Lords," is about to marry a very young lady, daughter of Col. Kennedy, late of the Eighteenth Hussars.

Cinics comment on the fact that Queen Victoria, with her suite, household, and servants on the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates, will attend the unveiling of John Brown's statue. *Truth* says: "In accordance with Highland custom John Brown's memory will be drunk in bumpers of fragrant Lochnagar, which he loved not wisely but too well."

Attacks are published on the late John Payne Collier, the antiquarian. M. Labouchère says: "A more audacious literary forger never lived. It is established beyond a doubt that he had written corrections on the margin of a copy of the second folio edition of Shakspeare in pencil, and had then written them over again in India ink and in old-fashioned writing to convey the idea that they were the work of a certain Perkins, who lived in the middle of the seventeenth century."

Messrs. Blackwood will publish this month Anthony Trollope's autobiography in two volumes, with a portrait.

James Payne is about to commence a series of literary recollections in the *Cornhill Magazine*.

It is proposed to form an Ebers gallery in Dresden in honor of the famous novelist, George Ebers, to be formed entirely by pictures inspired by passages in his works. Several leading German artists are now at work on drawings for the purpose.

Johannes Brahms, during his recent stay at Wiesbaden, completed his third symphony, which will be heard during the coming season at the Philharmonic concerts in Berlin under the personal direction of the composer.

Mary Anderson's success is constantly increasing. She has caught the town. Her difficulty with W. S. Gilbert is now arranged, and the author of "Galatea" has undertaken to write a new piece for her. "The Lady of Lyons" succeeds "Ingomar."

"La Fie," adapted by Farnie from Offenbach's "Vie Parisienne," was produced Thursday at the Avenue Theatre with gaudy costumes by Worth, sentimental ballads by Miss La Rue, and much ponderous fooling.

A new drama by Robert Buchanan and Augustus Harris entitled "A Sailor and His Lass: or, Love and Treason," will be produced at Drury Lane Tuesday, and Burnand's burlesque of "The Tempest," under the name of "Ariel," at the Gaiety Theatre Monday.

A new drama upon which Mills and Hermann are at work for the Princess Theatre, to follow the "Silver King," is in three acts. In the prolog the action is placed at Bysantium about the year 365.

For the benefit of people who sigh for ribbons and stars, the following price-list of foreign decorations has just been published by official authority: Cross of the Republic of San Marino, $500; Order of Isabella of Spain, $900; Order of Charles III. of Spain, $900; Cross of the Commander of the Order of Christ, of Portugal, $900; Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia, $800; Order of the Medjidieh, $900; Order of Bolivar of Venezuela, $900; Order of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, $900.

"IN THE RANKS," A NEW PLAY.

The theatrical season opened tonight at the Adelphi Theatre with the production of "In the Ranks," a new play by George R. Sims and Henry Pettitt. The audience was large and noisy. Mr. Bronson Howard and Mr. Brander Matthews headed the American contingent. The gallery hooted vice and went with virtue. The political hits were much relished. When a comic character exclaimed, "we poor fellows on the battle-field get a wooden leg, and the fellows who look on with opera-glasses get a pension and a title," the mob gave three groans for Lord Wolseley. The allusion to Queen Victoria's maternal affections was received with sullen silence. The scenery was wonderfully contrived. All the tricks of revolving machinery were called into play. Prisons were instantly transformed into barracks, squalid garrets into gayly-lighted streets, farmhouses into leafy glades. The supernumeraries were perfectly drilled by Mr. Charles Harris. The village gossips really gossiped. The troops performed exact evolutions, and an infinity of natural touches were added by the stage-manager and scene painter. Roses twined in rustic windows, canaries chirped in their cages, and the play was charged with an atmosphere of country life.

The plot in these cases is a subordinate matter. Here it is based on the Tennysonian lines:

> A lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with outright,
> But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.

To illustrate this truism, Col. Wynter, an irascible old gentleman from India, is met in the woods by Richard Benton, a convict returning from Australia. The convict finds a gun hidden in the brushwood and aims it at the Colonel. The gun fails to go off; nevertheless the Colonel falls grievously wounded. The convict flies, and suspicion falls on Ned Drayton, an estimable young man, who is about to marry Ruth Herrick, a farmer's daughter. Believing the convict to be his father Drayton allows himself to be arrested. On the plea that the gun failed to go off he escapes with three months' imprisonment. His career is blighted. He enlists as a private soldier, deserts, and, coming home, finds the convict drugging his wife with morphine. Overwhelmed by this baseness he confesses the truth, is restored to the bosom of his family, and is promoted to distinction in the service which he has done so much to adorn. The Adelphi actors excel in melodrama, and Charles Warner, who plays the hero, is accepted as the ideal of manly strength and comeliness. Mr. Herbert late of Wallack's, has a small part. There is much in the play to make the judicious grieve, but the gallery liked it and called the authors before the curtain. Mr. Sims is a small, blue-eyed, full-bearded man, who regards himself as the lineal successor of Dickens. Mr. Petit is a lank and tawny person, physically resembling Mr. Bartley Campbell. Both were overwhelmed by the reception, which could not have been warmer if their work were a classic. If the public is not tired of English melodrama, the play may thrive fairly well in America.

THE TURF—"PLUNGER" WALTON.

The Cesarewitch will be decided at Newmarket Tuesday next. The competition will be stronger than appeared likely at first, there being twenty runners, including three Americans—namely, Girofle, Sachem, and Abbotsford. Mr. Walton, "the Plunger," has backed Girofle to win over £100,000. She is in good condition, and will be ridden by Loates, whose younger brother rides Sachem. Both are good jockeys. The race promises to be intensely interesting. A large amount is invested, and as there is a good deal of American money on Girofle and other horses it will contribute largely to the excitement.

OTHER CABLES.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—[Special Cables.]—The English Peace Society are sending Felix Moschelles as a deputy to the Congress of International Arbitration at Washington.

The Queen's craze about her deceased body servant continues undiminished. She has ordered a statue in the Gardens of Balmoral, a monument in the Prince Consort's Mausoleum, and a plaque extolling Brown's virtues in the nave of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Mr. Van Zandt, of New York, will marry in the spring Mrs. Mulholland, daughter of Sir John Lubbock.

The fund for the testimonial to Mr. Parnell, which has now reached £27,000, will close Dec. 31. It is expected that it will reach £40,000.

The members of the Galway Police, who have received information through a traveling tinker as to the real murderers of Lord Montmorres, are engaged in tracking the perpetrators, some of whom have taken refuge in America. The informer's story, though implicating himself as principal, is regarded with suspicion by the police. The Queen is taking a great interest in the family of the murdered peer, and is contributing to their education.

DIPLOMACY.

Lord Granville is still at Wolmer Castle, where he held several diplomatic conferences Tuesday and Wednesday with the German and Italian Embassadors, and lastly with Lord Lyons, who afterward proceeded to Paris to interview M. Challemel-Lacour. Lord Lyons reported that the French Minister assured him that the French Government had the strongest desire to maintain peaceful relations with China. With regard to the affair in Madagascar, the French Government have declared their willingness to compensate Missionary Shaw for the imprisonment and inconveniences he had suffered.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

It is admitted by all parties that Sir Stafford Northcote's reception in Ulster was undoubtedly the display of genuine enthusiasm, in which all classes participated. This is attributed to the great depression in trade circles, the result of the continuous ferment in which the country has been kept by the action of Mr. Parnell.

FINANCIAL.

The banks are exceedingly cautious. Loans are very difficult to obtain. Sales are chiefly for cash, and business is thus extremely limited. However much the farmers may have profited by the no-rent policy, it has been most severely felt in Belfast and other manufacturing centres. The ruin which has overwhelmed the great bulk of the gentry is now felt by the shopkeepers and has diminished their purchases from the manufacturers. This has caused the curtailment of manufacturing, and has consequently reacted upon the working classes. The result has been an extraordinary outburst of feeling, which seems to have relit the historical hatred between the Protestants and Catholics.

GERMAN AGGRESSION AND FRENCH WRATH.

There has been a persistent effort on the part of the Government papers in France and most of the English journals to ascribe the insults offered to King Alfonso to the lowest class in Paris in order to indicate that the people at large had no part in the demonstration or sympathy with it. The fact is that a better-dressed or more respectable-looking mob has not been seen in Paris. It was a bourgeois mob, and its quality and its great size testified to the identity of public feeling. There was no violence attempted except by the old lady, who hurled her umbrella at the Duke of Sesto and thereby started the boys to throwing mud at the King's carriage. While there is a general disavowal and condemnation of the affair in certain quarters it cannot be doubted that the general feeling in Paris is that the royal visit was a deliberately contrived and premeditated insult on the part of Germany. Alfonso, who has a good deal of the self-importance of royal persons, was furious at the affair, and demanded that President Grévy's apology should take an official form. The fact that it has not appeared in the *Journal Officiel* is now being taken up by the Spanish Cabinet, and the Spanish Embassador has been directed to ask formally that it shall appear at once. If it is not published he is to ask for his passport and leave Paris.

The telegram published yesterday from the Emperor William to Alfonso has made a decided sensation. It indicates that the incivility of the Parisians to the King may have some grave results. If the Emperor of Germany should assume to regard the outrage as intended for him more than for his guest, as stated, it would no doubt be a serious matter. Evidently Germany means to leave nothing undone to exasperate the French. The arrest of M. Antoine, the popular and spirited Deputy for Metz, is another step in the direction, and adds greatly to the irritation in France, which has reached a degree of bitterness difficult to describe. In fact, whatever may be thought of the utterances of the Paris press, the course of Germany for some time has been characterized by steady and increasing aggression. The great danger in the whole matter arises from the fact that the French people are possessed with a fatuous notion that they are fully prepared to go to war. The whole tone of public discussion indicates the fullest confidence in the ability of the nation to again meet Germany in the field. It is hardly necessary to say that their military weakness was never more conspicuous than now.

Gen. Thibaudin's resignation yesterday of the War portfolio signifies that the Ministry had to find a scapegoat. Jules Ferry, who owed his position in the Cabinet to Thibaudin, insisted that he should be turned out, and M. Grévy reluctantly assented.

MARQUIS TSENG.

The Tonquin difficulty has had little attention during the week, being for the time overshadowed by the Alfonso episode. The French, however, find an additional example of the hostility to France of her neighbors in the proposal on the part of the Town of Falkestone to give a public reception and present an address to the Marquis Tseng. The Chinese Talleyrand is a genial little gentleman of singular simplicity and gentleness of manner, beneath all of which much sterner stuff is concealed, and he is immensely popular in Europe just now. There is no immediate prospect of an understanding with Pekin, and in the meantime the Tonquin campaign will be prosecuted until the French have captured Sontay, in the belief that the Chinese Government will then come to terms.

PANAMA CANAL STOCK.

Thursday the new issue of the Panama stock was fully subscribed in Paris, so that there is no danger that the enterprise will languish from want of funds. In English commercial circles it is thought strange that the French should respond with such alacrity to M. de Lesseps demands for money to build a canal where he has no monopoly, when they hold that they only went into the Suez scheme because they knew he alone had the exclusive right to cut a canal there.

GIROFLE AND THE COMING TURF STRUGGLES.

There is no abatement of the interest attaching to Mr. "Plunger" Walton's movements. In sporting circles there are all sorts of rumors about Giroflé and her condition, and like rumors about her owner and his speculations. Should she come in first Tuesday he will win over $500,000, while her success for the Cambridgeshire will bring him a much larger sum. English betting-men are amazed at the coolness with which he has invested, and nothing can surpass the assurance with which he now speaks of winning both events. Numbers of Americans have backed the mare at the long odds, but the English bookmakers have not the slightest belief in her ability, and have increased their odds during the week. They found their opinion upon what they have seen of the mare in England, where she has run very badly, and upon reports of her present form, which are unfavorable. There are not wanting people who allege that she could have won the Goodwood Cup in a canter, and that her poor repute has been managed by the astute "Plunger" to corner the bookmakers. It looks enough like his methods to be true. He has managed to make the Cesarewitch the sensation of the turf this year, and to create more excitement in the sporting world than it has known in some time. It is reported in London tonight that the mare has been nobbled in the interests of the betting ring, and that Walton will be compelled to scratch her.

IRVING.

The advance-sale of seats for the Irving performances furnishes the text for a very general philosophical sort of discussion upon the state of the theatre in America.

FRENCH TROUBLES.

LATEST PHASES IN THE SPANISH QUARREL—PRESIDENT GREVY'S APOLOGY.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following communication:

> Several versions have appeared of the conversation held during the visit Sunday last of President Grévy to King Alfonso. In order to assure his Majesty of his sentiments and those of the country towards him, the only authetic account is that which was furnished the press by the Havas agency, which must be regarded as official.

The account referred to above stated that President Grévy tendered to the King in the name of France, an apology for the behavior of the mob, and at the same time begged the King to give France fresh proof of his sympathy by attending a banquet at the Elysée Sunday evening to meet the Ministers, when the true sentiments of France to Alfonnso would be shown.

Gens. Campenon, Fevrier, and Saussier are mentioned in connection with others for Minister of War, in place of Gen. Thibaudin.

A searching inquiry is being made to ascertain whether the telegraph officials gave to *Petite France*, the organ of M. Wilson, son-in-law of President Grévy, copies of the Government dispatches which, when published in that paper, affected the prices of stock on the bourse and disclosed matters which in the interest of the public service should have remained secret.

Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, will temporarily assume the duties of the War Office.

The report of the resignation of Camescasse, Prefect of Police of Paris, is denied.

At Berlin the resignation from the French Ministry of Gen. Thibaudin is welcomed as favorable to the maintenance of peace in Europe.

The monarchist and moderate Republican journals express satisfaction at the resignation of Gen. Thibaudin. They considered the relations of France with foreign countries imperiled while he remained Minister of War. Voltaire denies the resignation of Thiebaudin was the result of a demand by Spain. The Radical journals violently attack the Ministry and say they expect Thibaudin to soon return to the Cabinet. It is reported Thibaudin will run for the Chamber of Deputies as a candidate of the Extreme Left.

SHAW'S CLAIMS.

Waddington, the French Embassador at London, will shortly receive instructions to confer with the British Foreign Secretary in reference to the indemnity claimed by Missionary Shaw for his treatment by the French in Madagascar. France is anxious to effect a friendly settlement.

TONQUIN.

The French civil and military chiefs in Tonquin announce that military operations now are impossible owing to the condition of the roads.

Advices from Hanoi to the 28th state the submission of Mandarins to the French Civil Commissioner continues. The Black Flags are decimated in number by sickness and recent fighting, and continue to retreat. The bands which have been hovering between Hanoi and Sontay and around Namdinh have disappeared.

The newspapers of Paris say the French Cabinet, knowing now the feeling of the Chinese Government in relation to the Tonquin matter, does not expect success from further parleying. The Chinese hope for better conditions from allowing the question to drag, and reckon on a change in the French Ministry or the defeat of French troops in Tonquin. The events will, however, dissipate these Chinese illusions.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

A NEW ORANGE HALL.

BELFAST, Oct. 6.—Col. King Harman, Member of Parliament for the County Dublin, and Lord Arthur Hill, Member of Parliament for the County Down, laid the foundation-stone for a new Orange hall in this city today. The number of Orangemen assembled to witness the ceremonies was the largest that has congregated for twenty years. During the proceedings a stand collapsed, and several persons were severely injured.

THE POPE'S ORGAN.

ROME, Oct. 6.—The *Moniteur de Rome*, which is understood to reflect the Pope's views, deprecates the aggressive attitude of the Orangemen in Ireland toward the National League, and fears that the former in usurping the functions of the Government in upholding the law may achieve an opposit result.

HEALY ON GLADSTONE AND CHAMBERLAIN.

The following is that portion of the speech of Parnell's lieutenant, J. M. Healy, Member of Parliament for Monaghan, in which he referred to Mr. Gladstone and other members of the British Cabinet at Newcastle-on-Tyne:

> Who were the gentlemen who had the direction of the Liberal policy? They had a number of Lords whose names if they were mentioned very few of them would know who or what they were or by what right or title they sat in the English Cabinet and directed the destinies of the Liberal party. He almost forgot the names himself. [Laughter and cheers.] They had all heard of Lord Granville, at least. Then there was Lord Northbrook, but what Lord Northbrook did he did not know. [Laughter.] Then there was Lord Kimberley and then Lord Derby, whose sole title to be in the Cabinet was that when he was in another Cabinet he turned trimmer and went out of office. He next came from the House of Lords to the House of Commons. Then they had the Rt.-Hon. J. G. Dodson. Did anybody know with what large measure the name of Dodson was connected? [Laughter.] He had brought before the House of Commons lately a "Dairies bill," which he did not succeed in passing, and the measure for the cleansing and purification of dairies was about to the level of Mr. Dodson. [Renewed laughter.] Then they had Lord Hartington—[cheers]—a gentleman who, if they grouped in a lump all the Lords together, was, he should say, the best of the whole of that class of persons. [Cheers.] He was not an advanced politician, but what they would probably call a Whig, yet so far as he (the speaker) had been able to watch his career he was an honest man. [Hear, hear.] Next they had Sir Charles Dilke—a gentleman who, because he was attempting to become Premier, would, he was afraid, never be either that or anything else. [Laughter.] He had become so awfully judicious since he entered the Cabinet that he had relegated to the rear a great many opinions which he formerly held.
>
> He now came to another man, Mr. Chamberlain, [cheers and hisses]—a gentleman for whom he had the highest respect, and who, if he continued to be assailed by the calumny of his opponents, and continued to deserve the enmity of those to whom he was antagonistic at present, would, he ventured to say, be the future Premier of England. [Hear, hear.] And lastly, of course, they had the grand old man. [Laughter, cheers, and hisses.] He had mentioned those names merely for the purpose of enabling his hearers to strike a balance. They had nine or ten utterly worthless persons, and they had three or four statesmen—men of genius, of character, of integrity, principle, and conscience. In the latter group he would put first—although they had been opposing him in the past, and although he had said many unkind things of Ireland—he would put first Mr. Gladstone. [Cheers and hisses.] He repeated that he merely mentioned those names in order that they might understand how the Liberal party was directed. He would say that if Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain—and he thought the list he had given would exhaust the Radicals in the Cabinet—had the control of the Liberal party they should not now have fallen out with the Liberal party. [Hear, hear.] But, as a matter of fact, be believed the history of the connection of the present Liberal Government with Ireland was this: that the men who were sincerely anxious for Ireland's benefit, the men who were men of popular fibre, and whose hearts pulsated with the hearts of the masses, were utterly outweighed and utterly outvoted. Hence it was that he complained that when Liberal members surrendered their consciences to the conscience-keepers of the Cabinet, though it contained men of commanding genius and entire integrity, on the other hand there were two or three giving up their votes and the direction of their political destinies to a majority who had no more Liberalism in them than the late Lord Beaconsfield. [Cheers.] It was because of this state of affairs that they were now at war with the Liberal party, and he ventured to say that they should continue at war with that party [loud cheers] until the Liberal Cabinet got infused into it a few more men of the type of Mr. Chamberlain.

FINANCIAL.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *Economist* says: The rate of discount for bank bills at sixty days to three months is 2⅜@2½ per cent; trade bills, sixty days to three months, 2¾. The failures of the week had a disquieting and depressing effect upon the market. The Alfonso affair also affected securities, but there was a better tone in Paris Friday, owing to the retirement of Thibaudin from the French Cabinet. English railway securities declined upon the publication of bad returns. American railway securities, except the Grand Trunk and St. Louis & San Francisco Roads, declined. American bonds improved. Central Pacific declined 2 per cent; Lake Shore, Denver & Rio Grande, Louisville & Nashville, and Anglo-American Telegraph ordinary and preferred 1½, and Oregon & California and Wabash 1. St. Louis & San Francisco advanced 4 per cent. British imports decreased in September compared with September last year £828,000. The exports decreased £427,000.

FAILED.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 6.—A petition to liquidate is filed by Henry & Edmund Procter, merchants in the corn trade. Liabilities, £237,000; assets, £135,000.

CABLE NOTES.

The steamer Lamport, which arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, lost 142 head of cattle on the passage.

The Austrian and Hungarian delegations are convoked for the 23d inst. The jurisdiction of the delegations is limited to foreign affairs and war.

The British ship Nuncio, which sailed yesterday for New Orleans, stranded in the Mersey, and will probably be a total wreck. The crew were rescued.

At Pesth the Lower House of the Diet has begun a debate on the escutcheon question in Croatia. Motions censuring the Government for its action in this matter were introduced.

Paul Sporga, Berecz, and Pitely, the murderers of Count von Majlath Van Szekhely, President of the Court of Cassation, at Ofen, in March last, have been convicted and sentenced to death. An appeal from the sentence has been entered by their counsel.

WHEELING'S SENSATION.

The Troubles of W. T. Emblem and Wife Being Aired in a Divorce Court—Racy Developments.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Society circles in this city are in a badly torn-up condition over a scandal which lately came to light in highly sensational way. About ten days ago W. T. Emblen came home from his place of business and found his wife had disappeared. He instituted a search which resulted in finding her in the company of Harry Baldwin, the son of well-to-do parents, but himself a gambler and a man about town, who has killed his man in a saloon fight, and otherwise distinguished himself in an unenviable way. On seeing the couple in a house Emblen entered, seized a poker, and knocked Baldwin down. The latter, on regaining his feet, drew a revolver and shot Emblen three times through the body. One ball also penetrated the throat of Mrs. Junghaus, who kept the house, and lodged in the base of her brain. Emblen as soon as he recovered from his wounds entered suit for divorce. This came to a hearing today, and the developments were such as to set the tongues of half the town going on a discussion of the details. The proceedings opened with a motion on the part of Mrs. Emblen's counsel to require the husband to give bonds for the proper support of his wife pending the hearing of the suit. This the court decided in favor of the wife, and then the divorce bill came up. Plaintiff in his charge makes a half-dozen well-known citizens co-respondents. The defendant in her answer charges her husband with brutality and drunkenness, and alleges her ability to prove her entire innocence of his charges. She asserts that he habitually comes home in an intoxicated condition, and exhibited in court many scars and marks of beatings and clubbings. Once, she asserts, he beat her head against the panels of the door with such violence as to break the panels, and that he had knocked her down numberless times. She paints a picture which if true entitles her to the distinction of the most ill-used wife in ten States.

NEW YORK.

The Northern Pacific Will Issue $20,000,000 of Second-Mortgage Bonds.

A Combination Between Gould and Villard to Lift the Stock Market.

Arrest of a Minister Charged with Stealing a Watch—Other Gotham Notes.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at their meeting this afternoon adopted the following plan for relief:

> WHEREAS, There is now required to provide for the present unfunded debt beyond the cash means available the sum of $9,459,920; and
>
> WHEREAS, The additional sum of $5,500,000 will be required to complete the construction of the main line now under contract, including bridges and tunnels, and to provide pay for all the equipment required and contracted for; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, Unanimously, that this board, subject to the approval of three-fourths of the preferred stock, authorizes the execution of a second mortgage for $20,000,000 on all the property, subject only to the priority of the present general mortgage; that this mortgage shall be similar in terms and conditions to the general mortgage, subject only to the liens of said mortgage.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Finance Committee be directed to open negotiations for the sale of $18,000,000 of second-mortgage bonds, and report their action to this board.
>
> *Resolved*, That a meeting of the preferred stockholders of this company be called, to be held at the office of the company in New York Nov. 20 next, to vote upon the question and the issue of $20,000,000 of second-mortgage bonds; and that in accordance with the plan of reorganization the Secretary give notice of said meeting at least thirty days prior thereto; and that for the purpose of said meeting the transfer books of the preferred stock of this company be closed Oct. 20 at 3 p. m., and remain closed until Nov. 26 at 10 a. m.
>
> *Resolved*, That the officers of this company be requested to prepare and publish, with all dispatch, for the information of stockholders, a circular giving full particulars of the funded and unfunded debt of this company, and of the present condition of the operating and land departments, including in the latter the cancellation of bonds with the proceeds of land sales.

It is understood that the Finance Committee is engaged in negotiations which will probably result in a successful issue.

THE SCHEME.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—[Special.—The *Times* financial article says that a comparatively small number of leading capitalists who are heavy holders of Northern Pacific and Oregon Transcontinental have formed a bull pool in the stock and resolved to issue $20,000,000 second-mortgage bonds. The combination has Mr. Gould at the head of it and Mr. Villard at the other end. Between them come a number of more or less badly hurt people, who have gathered their energies together for a last-combined effort. The program of action of the stock-pool is to lift the whole market and make the shorts in the Oregon Transcontinental and Northern Pacific cover. As a means to this end it is given out that a leading banking-house in the street prominently identified with the Northern Pacific Company has consented to negotiate the new issue of bonds. The Directors of the company, it is understood, have subscribed for one-third of the $20,000,000—at what price is uncertain. Of course the proceeds of the sale of such an amount of second-mortgage bonds, the first-mortgage having netted only 80 cents on the dollar, must be totally inadequate for anything more than relieving the company of its most pressing necessity—viz: the payment of the floating debt. The truth seems to be that the banking-house referred to has advanced money on the company's notes. These of course are not exactly a negotiable security at present, but if they were changed into some kind of a bond something might be done in the way of selling them, and an advance in the price of the company's stocks would be a great assistance to marketing the new issue. The peculiarity about this whole Northern Pacific business is, that the great losses the collapse of the speculation has caused have fallen almost wholly on a small number of rich men. It is not the outside public who have been hit this time.

FATHER CARROLL.

RAPIDLY RECOVERING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The Rev. John Carroll, of St. Joseph's Asylum, Chicago, who met with a very severe injury to his knee-pan in this city Aug. 31 by slipping on the crossing at Fifth avenue and Eighth street while trying to avoid a truck, is still at St. Vincent's Hospital. He says: "In spite of my eighty-six years I am feeling better today. The doctor has been very kind to me. In a few more days I expect to be able to walk about without aid. Yesterday Monsignor Capel called on me and remained some time. I have also received a visit from Archbishop Corrigan and many of the Jesuit fathers have visited me. As soon as I recover the use of my knee I shall return to my labors in Chicago. I am sorry to go. You know I have formed an affection for New York, and dislike to leave it." The house surgeon, Dr. Harold, said that Father Carroll's knee had been fractured, but that in a few days he would be all right. Despite the pain which he suffers, he laughs and jokes with all his visitors.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

BRIEF DISPATCHES.

The Produce Exchange has accepted the offer of the Corn Exchange Bank to loan the former $125,000 for a year at 2.70 per cent interest.

President Arthur had but few callers yesterday. He left last evening for Raritan, N. J., where, until Monday, he will be the guest of Secretary Frelinghuysen.

Jay Gould and a number of friends have bought a large tract of land adjacent to Osprey Beach, near London, Conn., and propose to establish a summer watering-place as a rival to Newport. Hotels are to be ready next season.

Imports at New York for the week ended today, $8,673,880, of which $6,726,202 were general merchandise and $1,947,678 dry goods. Total imports since Jan. 1, $354,568,004, against $391,044,604 for the same time last year. The exports of specie last week from New York were $339,900, making a total since Jan. 1 of $12,010,275, against $43,215,646 for the same time last year.

The will of the late Frederick Matthews, the young man who committed suicide several weeks ago, has been admitted to probate by the Surrogate. The testator bequeaths to Ellen Greenwood Fields, who was engaged to him, the sum of $20,000. Matthews was a member of a firm engaged in soda-water apparatus business and left a large fortune, the greater part of which was left to his mother.

A man who registered as the Rev. Charles Moncha, of Veirosa, Pa., was arrested in Hoboken yesterday for larceny. He said he was on his way to Germany with his little daughter. He is a regularly-ordained minister and in charge of the Lutheran Church in the above-named town. Moncha stole a watch and chain from the room of the proprietor of the hotel in which he was stopping in Hoboken.

BLOODY RIOT IN ALABAMA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—A special from Talladega, Ala., says that a riot occurred among the negroes on the Anniston & Atlantic Railroad near this place today, in which about thirty were engaged. Three were shot and killed and several wounded, some of whom will die.

THE ENGAGEMENT-RING.

About the happiest day in the life of a young lady is the day upon which she receives an engagement-ring. She will hold her hand up and look at the ring from all points and admire it, and assure Adolphus that he is just too awful nice for anything for giving it to her. And she always wears it that day, no matter what happens. If the ring is too large for her, she will ram bits of wood under it, just as a boy puts branches of trees and other things under his skate-straps to keep his skates on. And, after she gets it fixed to suit her, she starts out to call on her friends. They all know before she arrives that she has received a ring, and are on the qui vive. They either tell her it is very pretty or else they pretend not to notice it at all, in either of which cases the recipient of the ring is delighted beyond description. Because if they compliment her she thinks that they are affecting an indifference to her good luck that they do not feel, and that they will tear her to pieces after her departure. And if they don't say a word or notice the ring the young lady knows that they are wild with envy, and would give their ears to be in her place. And she is glad to think that she has destroyed their happiness. And she calls on every one she knows, and removes her gloves at every house, even if she remains therein but two minutes.—*Puck.*

FIENDISH REVENGE.

Dynamite Used with Deadly Effect by Cattle-Thieves to Wreak Their Vengeance upon the Witnesses Against Them.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A Pawling special tells the story of the depredations of cattle-thieves and their discovery, and of their revenge upon those who disclosed their names. At half after 8 some person threw a dynamite bomb through the window of a room occupied by the Beach family. Mrs. Beach and baby were in bed, and John A. Beach and Samuel Graner were in a large room. Graner seized a double-barreled shotgun and started toward the door. The cartridge had fallen upon a table near the window upon which were a tin pan and a tin dinner-pail. The explosion had blown pieces of the pan and pail into Graner's body, had destroyed every window on the floor, torn down the greater part of the ceiling, and split the floor beams underneath. Mrs. Beach, with the infant, were knocked down and stunned, while Beach was blown from the main room to a bedroom, and when he recovered consciousness found himself hanging out of the bedroom window. Graner is not expected to live.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous communications or those written on both sides of the paper.]

Yes, July 19, 1877.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me whether Rarus ever trotted on the Dexter Park or not? JAMES KEEFE.

Jay-Eye-See and St. Julien Trot Next Saturday.

BUDA, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me whether Jay-Eye-See and St. Julien or Maud S. trot in Chicago this fall, and if so when or what day? J. D. P.

From Houdon's Bust.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To settle a dispute will you kindly publish at your earliest convenience from what bust, portrait, or cast was the medallion of Washington taken for use on the new two-cent stamp, and greatly oblige READER.

The Way to Do It.

BURR OAK, Mich., Oct. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me how an ex-Postmaster can collect balance of salary due under revision of it for adjustment of salaries? EX-POSTMASTER.

[Present the claim to the department at Washington, and if that is not satisfactory the next recourse would be the Court of Claims.]

Ask a Patent Lawyer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You will greatly oblige me by answering the following questions: To obtain a patent is it necessary to send a sample or merely a complete description of the article to the Patent Office? Are there any charges for patenting an article, and if so how much? Where should matters concerning patents be addressed? A SUBSCRIBER.

The Revised Tariff.

RED WING, Minn., Oct. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would you be so kind as to publish in your WEEKLY TRIBUNE the tariff-schedule as it stood before the last revision and as it stands now. I am sure there must be many who desire to know and feel interested on that subject, and as your paper has already had many valuable articles on the subject, I therefore suppose you have the resources at hand from which to obtain correct information. C. A. ERICKSON.

[It would take several pages of THE TRIBUNE to comply with this request. We cannot spare the space.]

Bosh.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me if the book with the following title is the one that was suppressed by the British Government? If it is, Milwaukee is not the only place where a copy can be found, for I know where to lay my hand on one in Chicago: "Memoirs of George the Fourth. Descriptive of the most interesting scenes of his private and public life, and the important events of his memorable reign. With characteristic sketches of all the celebrated men who were his friends and companions as a Prince. And his Ministers and Councilors as a Monarch. By Robert Huish. Printed in 1830." J. G.

[The British Government is not engaged in suppressing any book, and the one referred to has no special value.]

A Betting Question.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer the following and oblige: A makes a bet with B and hands over to the stakeholder the amount of same. While B is in the act of putting his money up with the stakeholder, A forcibly takes his money from the stakeholder and then declares the bet off without consent of B. B puts his money up nevertheless, and proves to the stakeholder he wins the bet and claims the same. Can A withdraw the bet after putting money up? Can B hold stakeholder? H. & S.

[A can withdraw the money, for it appears he did; were the stakeholder to refuse to give it up, A could sue and recover. B cannot hold the stakeholder. It must be borne in mind that betting or gambling is illegal.]

The Forms of Law.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—After all the time and money expended in revising the statutes of this State they are still cumbersome and packed full of useless words that in no way add to their clearness or force. Take, for example, the form as now required for an administrator's bond: "Know all men by these presents that we, A B, C D, and E F, of the County of —— and State of Illinois, are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of Illinois in the penal sum of $——, current money of the United States, which payment, well and truly to be made and performed, we and each of us bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators jointly, severally, and firmly by these presents. Witness our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 18—. The condition of the above obligation is such that if the said A B, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of J K, deceased, do make, or cause to be made, a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said deceased which shall come to the hands, possession, or knowledge of him, the said A B, as administrator, or to the hands of any person or persons for him; and the same so made, do exhibit, or cause to be exhibited, in the county court of the said county of —— agreeably to law, and such goods and chattels, rights and credits which shall be found remaining upon the account of the said administrator, the same being at first examined and allowed by the court shall, deliver and pay unto such person or persons, respectively, as may be legally entitled thereto; and further, do make a just and true account of all his acts and doings therein when thereunto required by the said court; and if it shall appear that any last will and testament was made by said deceased, and the same be proved in court, and letters testamentary or of administration be obtained thereon, and the said A B do, in such case, on being required thereto, render and deliver up the letters of administration granted to him as aforesaid, and shall in general do and perform all other acts which may at any time be required of him by law, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue."

In place of this I propose the following for an administrator's bond: "We bind ourselves to pay the people of the State of Illinois $——, upon the condition that if A B shall perform his duties as administrator of the estate of J K, deceased, as required by law, then this bond shall be void; otherwise to remain in full force. —— County, Illinois, ——, 18—."

It will hardly be questioned that the last form is as good as the first, and just as certain and effective in every way.

It may be claimed this is an extreme case, but it is not. Many of our forms are much worse. Do you want other examples? H. P. BUXTON.

GO TO THE RACES.

Oct. 8 to and including Oct. 13 all the celebrated horses of the country will participate, and it is confidently expected that all past records for fast time will be beaten on the Chicago track during this term. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad special train will leave from the Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams streets, at 1:30 noon each day, landing passengers direct at the entrance to the track, returning immediately after the last race. Fare only 15 cents.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Fire Rages for Four Hours in the Business Centre of Dallas, Texas.

The Flames, Fanned by a Stiff Breeze, Defy All Efforts to Stay the Devastation.

Immense Damage in the Cotton-Yards—The Total Loss Will Probably Reach $500,000.

A $500,000 Fire at Dallas, Tex.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The most destructive fire that ever occurred in the history of Dallas took place today about 12 o'clock, and continued to spread for four hours before checked in its progress. It started over the engine-room of the elevator belonging to the Texas Elevator & Compress Company, with John T. Hardie, of New Orleans, as principal owner, but under control of W. C. Howard & Co. Fanned by a brisk wind, it communicated to the warehouse of Sinker, Davis & Co.'s machine establishment adjoining, which were all totally destroyed. The fire then attacked the large grocery house of Henry Loeb, but its course was checked and it turned to the extensive cotton-yards on the north and to the cotton stored on the compress platform to the west, which very soon was a vast sheet of flames. It then continued northward, laying low the electric light establishment, many grocery-houses, a large stable, and residences for several blocks, when it was checked in its course. The fire companies were promptly on hand and water abundant, but the close proximity of the buildings, the dry condition of all material, and the stiff gale were against all efforts to stay the fire. Telegrams were sent to the adjoining cities for aid, and the Fort Worth Department was on hand within one hour and promptly went to work. The fire departments have been working hard all day, and will probably continue all night, as the massive buildings and piles of cotton extending over several acres are still burning and difficult to drown.

The fire has caused so much excitement among interested parties that it is difficult to secure full and accurate data, but the following is such as is attainable:

The Texas Elevator, valued at $17,000; insured. It contained corn valued at $5,000, oats at $2,000, and wheat at $5,000, which were insured for $15,000.

Sinker, Davis & Co., large stock of machinery, valued at $40,000; total loss, but fully insured.

The Electric-Light Company building and machinery, $12,000; insured.

The Texas compress lost a large platform full of cotton, estimated to be worth $75,000.

West's boiler and machine shops, valued at $6,000; insured in the Sun of London for $2,000.

The amount of cotton stored in elevator and compress yards belonging to various parties and firms is estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000 bales, very little of which was saved, so rapid was the spread of the flames. Fortunately the greater part was fully covered by insurance.

Large stable owned by Mr. Edmonson, valued at $3,000, and operated by Silverstein, well stored with feed; loss, $40,000.

There was also several thousand bushels of wheat stored in an adjoining house, which was a total loss.

The number of residences and small grocery-stores burned and their values cannot be ascertained tonight.

The huge pile of grain at the elevator and the cotton are yet burning, although water is constantly being played upon them.

There are many estimates made of the aggregate loss of this fire, which range from $300,000 to $500,000.

The city has not the usually brilliant appearance tonight, owing to the loss of the electric light.

This fire occurred near the Texas & Pacific depot, but their loss was trifling. Several freight-cars were on the siding adjacent to the fire, but a switch-engine soon took them away.

INSURANCE.

New York Underwriters', on cotton	$12,000
North British & Mercantile, on cotton	2,500
North British & Mercantile, on compress	2,250
Liverpool & London & Globe, on cotton	10,000
Liverpool & London & Globe, on compress	2,250
Ætna Insurance Company, on cotton	7,500
Ætna Insurance Company, on compress	2,500
German-American, on cotton	5,000
German-American, on elevator	2,000
Scottish Union & National, on compress	2,250
Scottish Union & National, on cotton	5,000
Hartford Insurance Company, on cotton	6,500
St. Paul Insurance Company, on cotton	1,000
North American Mercantile, on elevator	7,000
National Insurance Company, on elevator	1,500
Home, on cotton	1,000
Lion of England	5,000
Imperial, on cotton	4,300
Northern, on cotton	2,500
Phenix of New York, on cotton	5,000
Phenix of Hartford, on cotton	2,500
Royal of London, on cotton	5,000
Springfield Fire & Marine	10,000
Sinker, Davis & Co., in Springfield	2,000
Home	2,000
L. Bourgeonis, in Home	3,000
L. Bourgeonis, in Continental	1,500
Dallas Electric-Light Co., in Springfield	1,000
T. W. Edmonson, on residence, in Phenix of Hartford	5,000
Same, on stable, in Imperial	1,000

The following companies sustained losses on cotton:

Queen	$10,000
Williamsburg of Brooklyn	4,000
London & Lancashire	8,000
London & Provincial	1,000
Merchants'	4,500
Norwich Union	11,850
Phenix of London	10,320
Northwestern National of Milwaukee	2,300
New Orleans	9,050
Girard of Philadelphia	4,000
Hamburg of Bremen	6,000
Crescent of New Orleans	5,000
Western of Canada	3,500
British American	5,000
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,150

The Factors' & Traders' of New Orleans was interested on compress and machinery to the amount of $6,000; on cotton and compress, $2,640; grain in elevator, $1,250. The North German of Hamburg was also largely interested in cotton in courpress.

The Kentucky River Hemp-Mills Destroyed—Loss, $85,000.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 6.—Fire destroyed the Kentucky River Hemp-Mills this afternoon. The mills are located half a mile below here on the Kentucky River. Value of buildings, $10,000; stock, $10,000; machinery, $65,000. Total loss, $85,000; insurance, $30,000.

Cotton Burned.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 6.—There was a fire late tonight in W. B. Smith & Co.'s cotton warehouse, on Boyce's Wharf. There were about 200 bales of cotton in the warehouse.

Local Blazes.

The alarm from Box 841 at 9:35 yesterday morning was caused by the burning of a tank of tar in the works of the De Clerk & Shaw Asphalt Company, northeast corner of State street and Ritchie place. About $300 damage was done to the stock and building.

Other Blazes.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 6.—After midnight last night fire broke out in Bernhard Mayor's planing-mill, which was destroyed. Loss, $10,000. Fifteen dwellings in the neighborhood were more or less damaged, swelling the aggregate loss to $25,000; mostly covered by insurance.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Hon. George West's machine shop at Ballston was burned last night. Loss, $12,000.

$6 WORTH OF NEW MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS.

Please cut this out and send to S. Brainard's Sons, No. 136 State street, Chicago, Ill., with 25 cents in cash or stamps (ones preferred) and receive in return Brainard's Musical World for three months on trial, containing over $6 worth of the latest and best music and an immense amount of interesting musical reading profusely illustrated. The Musical World is the oldest and best musical magazine in the United States. Price $1.50 per year, 15 cents sample copy. October number now ready.

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...erican Mercantile, on elevator....... 7,000
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...gland....... 5,000
...on cotton....... 4,500
...on cotton....... 2,500
...New York, on cotton....... 5,000
...Hartford, on cotton....... 2,500
...ondon, on cotton....... 5,000
...Fire & Marine....... 10,000
...vis & Co., in Springfield....... 2,000
.... 2,000
...onis, in Home....... 3,000
...onis, in Continental....... 1,500
...tric-Light Co., in Springfield....... 1,000
...onson, on residence, in Phenix
...ford....... 5,000
...table, in Imperial....... 1,000

...llowing companies sustained losses
...:

.... $10,000
...urg of Brooklyn....... 4,000
... Lancashire....... 8,000
... Provincial....... 1,000
.... 4,500
...Union....... 11,850
... London....... 10,320
...tern National of Milwaukee....... 2,300
...ans....... 9,050
... Philadelphia....... 4,000
...of Bremen....... 6,000
...of New Orleans....... 5,000
...of Canada....... 3,500
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SOCIETY.

The Winter Season Opens Auspiciously with Receptions and Wedding Celebrations.

A Resume of the Events of Interest in Chicago During the Week.

A List of Notable Weddings, Supplemented by Many Promising Announcements.

New York Society Slowly Waking Up to the Responsibilities of the New Season.

Events of the Week in Chicago Society and Notable Announcements.

The social season is now fairly inaugurated, the last stragglers having returned from the seaside with energies renewed for the yearly round of pleasure. As the weather grows cooler people begin to look forward with interest to balls and parties, and the ghosts of summer picnics haunt the halls of memory. And from the number of wedding announcements crowding in it would appear to be rather in the fall and winter than in the spring that the fancies of young people "gently turn to thoughts of love."

Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. James B. Waller, at Lake View, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Isabel Waller and Mr. Henry Adams Knott. The ceremony occurred at 9 o'clock in the presence of a distinguished company of invited guests, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Young, of Louisville, rendering the service with singular beauty and impressiveness. The bride was attended by Miss Adele Waller, Miss Virginia Waller, Miss Belle Waller, Miss Mary T. Otis, Miss Jessie Jenks, and Miss Flora McElwen as bridesmaids, and the groom by Mr. James B. Waller Jr. as "best man," while Mr. George W. Murison, Mr. Charles B. Kelley, Mr. Samuel D. Eldredge, Mr. S. B. Chase, Mr. T. Benton Leiter, and Mr. Martin O. Lewis acted as ushers. The bride, a graceful blonde, was attired in an exquisit bridal robe of Ottoman silk, brocaded with long court train draped with rare lace, diamond ornaments. Among those present were a large number of the best-known society people in Chicago and the vicinity, including many guests from other cities.

The same evening a fashionable congregation gathered in Plymouth Church, on Michigan avenue, to witness the nuptials of Mr. Frank B. Stone, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Stone, and Miss Carrie L. Rounds. The ceremony was conducted at 7:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Scudder. Beautiful flowers adorned the altar. The bridesmaid was Miss May Stone and the groomsman Mr. W. A. Angell. The ushers were Messrs. Eugene Brush, Will Clancy, J. B. Castle, J. W. Sweet, C. S. Moran, and R. W. Cox. From the church the bridal party went to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Jenks, No. 4159 Grand boulevard, where a reception was tendered the young couple and immediate friends of the family.

At noon last Tuesday Mrs. Louisa M. Dogget, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Corwith, was united in marriage to Mr. Moses D. Wells at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1261 Michigan avenue. The Rev. Dr. Barrows officiated, and the wedding was a strictly private one.

A quiet wedding occurred at the Church of the Epiphany Tuesday at noon, the contracting parties being Miss Edith Clegg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geoff Clegg, of Denver, Colo., and Mr. Daniel W. Marshall, of Helena, M. T. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Marshall, of Denver, brother of the groom, assisted by the Rev. T. N. Morrison, rector of Epiphany Church. After the ceremony the guests repaired to the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Jane Sayre, 58 Park avenue, where a wedding breakfast was served by Kinsley.

Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington boulevard and Peoria street, Mr. Andrew G. Lipsey and Miss Emily Johnson were united in marriage by the Rev. Henry G. Kinney. Miss Lillian A. Inman and Mr. Robert Lipsey, brother of the groom, were the attendants. A reception was given at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 146 West Jackson street.

Wednesday evening Miss Carrie L. Nash and Mr. H. M. Thurston were married at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 427 West Jackson street.

Wednesday at noon Mr. Charles T. Elliott and Miss Minnie K. Spalding were married at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Lewis W. Yelif, No. 808 Hubbard street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry B. Ensworth, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

Friday, at the house of the bride's parents, No. 2233 Calumet avenue, Miss Philo Barrett, daughter of Oliver W. Barrett, was married to Mr. Harry Raymond. No invitations were issued save to the immediate relatives. Mr. N. E. Rutter, of New York, son of President Rutter, of the New York Central Railroad, and Mr. Robert H. Van Schaack, of this city, were the right-hand men of this happy occasion. Mr. Raymond is well known on the Board of Trade. The young couple will be "at home" at their future residence, No. 3246 Forest avenue, on their return from an Eastern trip.

Thursday Mrs. J. J. Herrick, of No. 2223 Prairie avenue, gave a reception, and will give another next Thursday.

A dinner party was given Friday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Marsh, No. 2641 Prairie avenue.

Miss Bertha Perren, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. C. Perren, will be married at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, at the Western Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Western and Warren avenues. A reception will follow at No. 1027 West Monroe street.

Miss L. C. Reardon has returned to the city after a summer trip through Europe, during which she spent a month in the south of France.

Eastern People.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Entertaining this winter will be more general than it was last season, although it will be marked by less display. Small gatherings will be more frequent than large and unwieldly parties. Flowers will be used probably as lavishly as ever for dinners, germans, etc.

The October weddings do not yet dot the social calendar thickly, but Hymen still has time to rally his forces, and meanwhile the season will have an excellent send-off in the reception at the academy to Lord Coleridge next Thursday, when all who wish to see the courtly Englishman will at once appreciate at a new value their husbands, mothers, cousins, or friends who are members of the Bar Association, and who alone can secure their admission.

The week has been one in which a fire on the hearth, overcoats, and wraps were recognized comforts; and with the fires in the city the oaks and maples, woodbine and sumac also begin to glow in the country, where a few fortunate New Yorkers yet have leisure to stay.

With the departure of the President the Newport season may be considered as ending.

Although Lenox has lost several of its shining lights, there are yet a number of people there, including Mrs. Henry Braem, Mrs. Arthur Wellman, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. Charles Lamier, and Mrs. Henry Egleston. These gathered at Mrs. William Schermerhorn's the other evening to see the tableaux. Among the pictures were the Neapolitan market scene, in which Miss Lena Post and the Misses Wright appeared, and "La Toilette," a Dresden China piece, in which Mrs. Rawlins Morse and others took part.

The men at Great Barrington, near by, are said to go out shooting, and leave the ladies to themselves during the day. Some have reported excellent sport among the squirrels, partridges, and other game.

The Beckwiths, Schlesingers, Livingstons, Kirklands, and other lingerers at the Delaware Water Gap are reluctantly leaving that beautiful spot in its most winsome aspect.

Mr. Dickerson's barn, or windmill, at Far Rockaway had a "warming" last Monday evening that it should not soon forget. It would have approached nearer a country dance if all the ladies had come in calico, as a few did, and the gentlemen in jeans instead of broadcloth. The german was led by J. D. Cheever, and supper was served in the stalls. The company included all the Far Rockaway people, the Cheevers, Wilsons, La Montagues, Emmets, and others, besides a number of visitors, conspicuous among the latter being Miss Kate Buikley.

Tuesday a good number of people took the train for Southport, Conn., where Miss Jennie Louise Taylor, daughter of the Rev. William Howell Taylor, was married to Alanson Trask Enos at Sasco Hill, the country place of Ebenezer Monroe. The bridesmaids were the Misses Brinckerhoff and Miss Mamie Taylor, all little girls, and the ushers were H. McKneedler, of Philadelphia, F. Enos, Mr. Burton, and Mr. Mitchell. Mrs. Jonathan Sturgis, J. Polhemus, Mrs. D. C. Enos, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, the Rev. D. O. Irving, and others were among the guests.

The same day there was an unusually interesting gathering in Brooklyn at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Driggs, of No. 279 Washington avenue, who celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their wedding with a dinner to fifty guests.

The bridal procession at the wedding of Miss Kean and Mr. Roosevelt Thursday at Elizabeth was a stately and distinguished one, everybody said, but it is doubtful if the innovation of the bride and her father leading the procession will be often followed. While refreshing for a change, it does not seem so appropriate an order as for the bridesmaids, at least, to go before, bearing their flowers, and distracting, to some extent, the always curious gazing at the bride. It must be more comfortable for the latter.

The wedding of Miss Bergen to R. D. Stuyvesant, of this city, Wednesday was a social sensation for Babylon, L. I. The same day the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Colt Jervis, a niece of Mrs. Colt, to G. W. Beach at the Colt Memorial Church, in Hartford, was an occasion for a brilliant assembly. C. H. Colt, a cousin of the bride, left Cowes, England, about two weeks previous in the Dauntless, but did not arrive in time to be one of the ushers.

The coming week will be lively with other affairs than the Lord Coleridge reception. Miss Annie W. Townsend is to be married to Mr. Scribner, at Clifton, L. I., Tuesday, and the Bacon-Condin wedding takes place at Grace Church Wednesday. The Dode-Parish wedding takes place at the Presbyterian Church, Irvington, Thursday, and the reception will be held at Woodland Cottage, Mr. Parish's place. The same day Miss Helena Van Cortlandt Phelps will be married to Robert Temple Emmet, and a reception will be held at Glenellen, Mr. Phelps' house on the Sound. The same day is set for the wedding of Miss Burgiere and Mr. Montant at Kilburn.

Among the engagements recently announced are those of Miss Merritt, sister of George W. Merritt, and Dr. Dawson, and of Miss Jennie Remsen, daughter of William Remsen, and Joseph T. Thompson.

The prominent arrivals by ocean steamships during the week include S. M. Roosevelt, Sir Guy Clark Travers, C. Delano, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready, the Messrs. Harriman, T. J. Post, and Gen. and Mrs. Wilson.

OBITUARY.

A. M. Herrington—Action Taken at the Bar Meeting.

A meeting of the bar was held yesterday afternoon in Judge Blodgett's court-room to take action on the death of A. M. Herrington. Among those present were Judge Blodgett, Judge Cody, Judge Wallace, City-Attorney Grinnell, Corporation-Counsel Winston, Assistant City-Attorney Knight, Col. Shipley, and Messrs. W. H. Bradley, B. C. Cook, Richard S. Tuthill, Henry M. Shepard, John N. Jewett, W. B. Keep, Frank Baker, F. H. Winston.

Judge Blodgett was elected Chairman, and upon taking the chair referred feelingly to the great loss he experienced in the death of Mr. Herrington, and spoke of their warm personal relations. On motion Mr. F. S. Winston Jr. was elected Secretary.

Mr. F. H. Winston spoke of the shock he had felt upon receiving the news of Mr. Herrington's death and referred to his personal relations with the deceased. After paying a high tribute to his memory, speaking of the noble position Mr. Herrington by his own efforts had attained, his character as a lawyer and a man, Mr. Winston moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft appropriate resolutions.

Messrs. F. H. Winston, B. C. Cook, Judge H. H. Cody, Judge R. M. S. Wallace, and John N. Jewett were appointed as such committee. They retired, and subsequently reported the following, prepared by F. S. Winston Jr., which were adopted:

The death of the Hon. A. M. Herrington, at Geneva, Ill., the 14th day of August last, was an event not only in the history of Chicago and of this State, but it marked the loss of one who was known throughout the entire Northwest. His career as a man and a lawyer was a remarkable one. Born in comparative poverty, receiving a scanty education, and having read but little law at the time of his admission to the bar, he yet raised himself by his own unaided efforts to the rank he held at the time of his death, that of one of the best and most successful counselors and advocates at the bar of the Northwest. A native of the State of Pennsylvania, he was brought to Illinois by his father in 1833. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and his progress in the profession was rapid. He at once displayed those qualities and characteristics which afterward made him so prominent in the law, in politics, and as a man. The most marked of these, and the one which probably contributed more than any other to his success in life, was his great force of character. Positive, powerful, and energetic, his presence impressed itself upon all he undertook. He could hardly brook opposition, but, having once decided upon his plan, he would move upon the object he had in view with a force, and a power, and a directness that was like the course of a locomotive. Such was the force of the man that he would in a lawsuit fairly overwhelm an ordinary opponent. He had, too, great fertility of resource. His "reserved power" when called upon could extricate him in the most difficult combination of adverse circumstances. With these he had an intuitive knowledge of human nature. His judgment of men was made quickly, and rarely erred. These qualities united to make of him a leading nisi prius lawyer at this bar, and, indeed, of the Northwest. In court he never aimed at display, but the success of his client was the one thing he had in mind, and he generally accomplished his object. For many years prior to his death he had been the Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and was its most successful advocate before a jury and invaluable to its officers and managers as a counsellor and adviser.

In politics Mr. Herrington belonged to the Democratic party, a firm believer in its principals and intolerant of party heresies. He held the position of United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. He was a delegate to several National conventions, and several times placed on the Democratic Electoral ticket. He was a candidate for Congress two or three times in the district in which he lived—a strong Republican one—and contributed liberally of his time and money to aid his party.

Those who had but a slight personal acquaintance with Mr. Herrington were apt to misjudge him. He did not display his true character and feelings to every one; but reserved for those who knew him well, for the poor and the unfortunate, for those in need of kindness and sympathy, as warm a heart, as deep a sympathy as ever man possessed. In his outspoken contempt for all shams and hypocrasies he made, perhaps, many enemies. But it was not his nature to conceal his feelings under a mask, and when aroused by the sight of a wrong or an injustice he was quick and severe in his forcible denunciations.

He was an ideal friend. When he had once given his friendship to a man, nothing could shake it. Through good report, through ill report, in time of trial or of adversity, whether his friend was right or wrong, his friendship was prompt, ready, and unquestioning. He was one of those who could be relied upon under any and all circumstances. A single instance of this is sufficient. He held the office of United States District Attorney under President Buchanan. When the split occurred between the Democrats who sided with the President upon the question of slavery in the Territories and those who believed with Douglas he followed his friend and hero Douglas, and denounced as heresies the doctrines of the President and the latter as a traitor to the party. It cost him his position, but he stood by his friend. His firm, virile nature made his support a reliance which could be depended upon. A leader among men, combative, self-reliant, and aggressive, a cause or a man whom he espoused was certain of a vigorous and an efficient champion. There was withal a softer side to his character. He was devoted to the country and to flowers, and his place at Geneva bears evidence of a cultivated and an esthetic taste. Fond of children and a kind and generous friend to the poor about him, his loss is mourned by many a one who looked to him in life for support and help. Brave and fearless in life, he met the approach of death with a calm and trusting courage remarkable in its serenity.

Your committee recommend that this memorial be presented to the various courts of record in this county, and to the Appellate and Supreme Courts, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Mr. B. C. Cook, who had been associated with the deceased for many years, spoke of the early trials and hardships suffered by Mr. Herrington and of his indomitable spirit which overcame them.

Judge Wallace referred to the kind and genial ways of the deceased, the stanchness of his friendship, and his unwavering and strong personal character.

Judge Cody referred to his friendship with Mr. Herrington, which dated back as far as forty years ago.

Col. Shirley and City-Attorney Grinnell also spoke.

The following were selected to present the memorials to the courts: F. H. Winston, Judge Cody, W. B. Keep, R. S. Tuthill, Col. Shirley, J. S. Grinnell, and John U. Jewett.

The Hon. Charles C. Hazewell.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The Hon. Charles C. Hazewell, for many years chief editorial writer of the *Traveller*, died suddenly at his home today. He was over 70 years old, and had been in poor health for a month or two, though his recovery was fully expected. For a week he had been affected by a severe cough, and retired early last night. At 3 o'clock he had a coughing spell. At 5 he arose and wrote two or three paragraphs to close up the "review of the week" for the *Traveller* today. Having finished writing he handed the manuscript to a member of his family, and, saying that he would lie down again, returned to his chamber. Just as he had closed the door he was heard to fall, and members of the family ran in and found him dead.

Mr. Hazewell was born in Cranston, R. I., Oct. 1, 1814, and at the age of 12 commenced his apprenticeship in a printing-office at Providence, and from that time he was always in newspaper work. He was employed on the *Journal* of that city and in other offices until 1838, when he came to the Boston *Advocate*, and subsequently to the *Post*. From Bostod he went to Nantucket, where he managed the Nantucket *Islander*, and where he married Miss Harriet H. Wilde, who with two children survives him. He next became editor of the Concord *Freeman*. In 1847 he went to Columbus, O., where he edited the *Ohio Statesman*, then the leading Democratic paper of the West. Then returning to Boston he edited the *Daily Times*, and later the *Daily Commonwealth*, and a quarter of a century ago became a member of the *Traveller* editorial staff. For several years he was a regular correspondent of the London *Post*, and was for a long period a regular correspondent of the *Tribune*, *Herald*, and *Evening Post* of New York. He was elected State Senator for Middlesex in 1853, when Henry Wilson was Senator and George S. Boutwell Governor, and later he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention.

In knowledge of history, ancient and modern, he was surpassed by none of his contemporaries in this country or Europe. He was a walking encyclopedia of historical and biographical knowledge, and with the literature of the past and of his own age he was acquainted as few men have been. He was in correspondence with and enjoyed the friendship of all the prominent American writers on historical subjects. Possessed of a wonderful memory, a keen analytical mind, and a thorough knowledge of the adaptability of the English language, he early attained the attention of the reading public. He has been an occasional contributor to the *Atlantic*, *Harper's*, and other popular monthlies, and was for years regularly employed by the Appletons, G. P. Putnam & Co., and other New York publishers.

Archibald McAllister.

Archibald McAllister died at his residence, No. 1734 Indiana avenue, Saturday, Sept. 29, of apoplexy, after an illnes of two weeks, in the 68th year of his age. He was born at Salem, Washington County, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1816. At an early age he moved to Albion, Orleans County, where he engaged in business. In 1841, he married Anna A. Hazard, the only daughter of Uri Y. Hazard, of Ithica, N. Y. In 1848 he removed to Plainfield, Will County, Ill., where he engaged extensively in farming and milling, and was for many years identified with the interests of Will County. In 1867 he came to Chicago, where he resided until his death. He leaves a wife and five married daughters.

Died Suddenly of Heart-Disease.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Mr. Edwards Booth, of Fulton, died in Vetsburg's saloon, in this city, this morning very suddenly of heart-disease. He came here Tuesday night from Fulton, intending to go to St. Louis. He drank heavily while here, and was taken ill on the street shortly after leaving his hotel this morning. He was assisted into the saloon by the colored man who was sweeping out, to whom he said: "For God's sake give me a drink of whisky." It was given him, and he died almost immediately. He was the son of the late J. W. Booth, a well-known commission-merchant of St. Louis, and his two brothers still continue the house under the name of J. W. Booth & Sons. The remains will be sent to St. Louis tonight for burial.

Funeral of Mrs. Franks.

The funeral of Mrs. E. G. Franks, wife of E. G. Franks, Secretary of the Commercial Exchange, took place yesterday. As Mr. Franks was for many years Solicitor and Collector of the Citizens' Association, that body adjourned in the afternoon.

THE CHINESE HEAVEN.

New York *World*:—"In this country," said Mr. Wong Foo, editor of the *Chinese-American*, to a reporter yesterday, "the Chinamen of each province live by themselves and take care of their dead. There is a Chinese plot at Greenwood and another at Belleville, N. J. I see that several bodies have been removed from the latter place and prepared for shipment to China. Even in the grave the dead of each province lie by themselves."

"Are all the Chinamen who die among barbarians ultimately taken home?"

"Most of them not quite all," replied the editor, glancing over the proof of a slashing leader on the spiritual effect of amputating cues. "There are about 5,000 Chinamen in New York. Forty of them return to China every month, and of this number perhaps one third come back. If any one going back to the old country has dead friends here he takes them along. I do not believe that more than five per cent of the Chinamen who die in the United States are permanently buried here. Friendless Celestials are left here, and no one cares whether they go to Heaven or not."

"Cannot one of your race get into Paradise unless his bones rest in Chinese soil?"

"No, sir; Chinamen believe that the only road to Heaven lies through their country."

"But if a good, virtuous Chinaman who has kept his pigtail and conscience intact dies in a strange land, will he be excluded from Heaven because he is poor and friendless?"

"That's the doctrine," said Mr. Wong. "According to Christians, no man can be saved except through a certain belief, no matter how good he is; according to Chinamen, there is no salvation outside of China. One belief is about as rational as the other."

"When you dig up the remains of your countrymen do you have any services at the grave?"

"We burn a little incense-paper, maybe, and take a drink, just as Americans do on all occasions."

"What does the drink signify?"

"It's what you would call a toast. We drink peace to the soul of the departed, and a prosperous journey to the body. We use any liquor that comes handy. Sometimes tea or whisky, or, in extreme cases, water."

"How are the bodies prepared for shipment?"

"They are embalmed if they are fresh enough. If not, the meat is scraped off and the bones only are carried away."

CATHOLIC TEACHINGS ABOUT LIQUOR.

New York Times: It appears by the dispatches of today that efforts are making to effect a compromise between the Polish priest at Nanticoke and his Polish parishoners who insist on keeping their saloons open Sunday. Meanwhile Bishop O'Hara, who would naturally be the arbiter of a dispute between priest and people, has sailed for Rome, leaving the clerical and lay Poles to settle the question of Sunday drinking between themselves. A Roman Catholic subscriber, after remonstrating with the *Times* upon what he considers the "bigotry" which it has exhibited in suggesting that a priest in New York who should denounce Aldermen for keeping their groggeries open Sunday would probably get himself disliked, sends us the following as "the doctrine of the Catholic Church about liquor." The decisions have been collected and published by Bishop O'Reilly, of Liverpool, and are said to be "based on the teaching of the best Catholic theologians." That does not make them altogether authoritative, but they are none the less interesting, and we trust Father Gramlewicz may find them useful:

1. Whosoever drinks deliberately to such an extent as to lose his reason commits a mortal sin.
2. Whosoever knows by past experience that when drunk he is accustomed to blaspheme, or utter other improper language, or to injure others about him, besides the sin of drunkenness, is guilty of those other crimes committed during the state of intoxication.
3. Whosoever does not adopt the proper means for the correction of this vicious habit of drunkenness remains in a continual state of sin.
4. Whosoever entices and urges another to excess in drinking, who he foresees will be intoxicated, commits a mortal sin.
5. Any seller of liquor who continues to supply liquor to any individual that he knows will become intoxicated therewith commits a mortal sin because he deliberately coöperates in the grievous sin of another.
6. Whosoever is guilty of excess in drinking, though not to intoxication, in such a way as to cause distress to his family by squandering that which is needed for their support, commits a mortal sin against charity and justice. In like manner whosoever thus renders himself unable to pay his lawful debts, although he may not drink to intoxication, commits a mortal sin.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A New Phase in the War Between the Overland Railroads.

Organization of a New Democratic Club to Boom the Sage of Gramercy.

Interesting News from the Arctic Regions—Miss Hill Again Interviewed—Other Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—According to reports given out last week, the railroad traffic managers settled the differences between the overland roads and the freight pool. Very advantageous terms to the Northern Pacific were adopted. Everything looked serene, but a cloud no bigger than a man's hand has spread over the sky and threatens to bring in a storm that will involve the transcontinental lines. The trouble arose out of the express business. Wells, Fargo & Co., who have a monopoly of the express matter on the Central and Southern Pacific, desired to retain all the old business in the Northern country. This the Northern Pacific won't permit. Hence it has organized an express company of its own. Wells, Fargo & Co., as a measure of self-defense, secured an injunction restraining the Northern Pacific from interfering with them on its lines, but neglected to make the writ cover the water route between this city and Portland. The result is, that the manager of the Pacific coast steamers informed Wells, Fargo & Co. that persons on his line could not act any longer as the company's express agent. This meant the expulsion of the express company from their only means of reaching Porland. The local courts were invoked and a temporary injunction was granted pending the suit in equity to determine the express company's rights. The Northern Pacific managers intimated that if the courts hold that Wells, Fargo & Co. have the right as carriers on their line they will at once establish a service on the Central and Southern Pacific and break up the monopoly. As the Wells, Fargo & Co. stock is largely owned by Central Pacific Directors, this is a quarrel between two roads and may end in a general competition across the continent.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.

The 1st of this month the Central Pacific served the merchants of this city with a circular signed by the representatives of eight railroad combinations represented at the last conference, informing them the special-contract system would remain in force until further notice. It has transpired that the Northern Pacific is not a party to this agreement. Its representative, John Muir, declined during the conference to agree to this particular part of the scheme, but after much coaxing was prevailed upon to defer final action for fifteen days. It is almost certain that the Northern Pacific at that time will refuse to be a party to the special-contract system, as an organization here known as the Merchants' and Farmers' Association, for protection against railroad extortion, are moving in the matter and offering to patronize the Northern Pacific if it will cut loose from the special contract system. So far seventeen prominent merchants of San Francisco have promised to do business with the Northern Pacific upon the above conditions. Another significant circumstance is, that J. C. Galt, chosen by conference as Pool Commissioner, has not yet accepted the position, although the salary is $15,000, as he does not consider the tenure of office very promising. The work of the conference cannot be considered as being so satisfactory on the whole as the members tried to make the public believe, and the Northern Pacific appears to realize its independence to a greater extent than is pleasing to the Central Pacific. The Northern Pacific has already obtained a good portion of the business heretofore done by the Central Pacific, and the two last steamers for Portland carried each fourteen car-loads of freight destined for Northern Utah. Lusk & Co. have also sent five car-loads of canned goods by the Northern Pacific, and there is a growing inclination to ship all fruit and canned goods by that route.

NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

A new Democratic club was established here this week under the title of "Tilden Club." Its aim purports to be the advocacy of the Gramercy Park sage for the Democratic nomination, but those who know declare this is a device to conceal the real object, which is the overthrow of the present régime. The members are mainly sore-heads who were left out in the cold in the recent distribution of spoils. They are thirsting for revenge, and as they already number 1,600 may do some effective work in next campaign.

BONANZA FLOOD'S NEW PALACE.

A well-known contractor said this week that "Bonanza Flood" proposes to build a palace on Nob Hill which will be unique on this coast. He will import brown stone from New York and be the first one here to make use of the material so popular on Fifth avenue. The plans are all drawn, and the coming spring will see the work of building begun. The plans of Mr. Fair, who owns the companion lot to that of Mr. Flood, cannot be ascertained, but as a heavy wall is being put all around his lot it looks as though he expected to add to the Nob Hill mansions.

AMUSEMENTS.

Society has returned to town, but everything thus far being dull amusements are at a low ebb, the choice lying between McCabe, a clever English character artist, and the "Lights o' London." The outlook is gloomy, as the only attraction offered is Boucicault and his well-worn "Shaughraun." The starring mania has killed all the stock companies here and is responsible for the poor quality of the entertainments during the greater part of the year.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 6.—The United States revenue-cutter Thomas Corwin arrived today from Ounalaska, bringing the Schieffiin exploring party and also news that the schooner Leo, with Lieut. Ray and party, had arrived at Ounalaska from Point Barry Sept. 17. Lieut. Schwatka, who has been exploring on the Yukon River, joined the Leo at St. Michaels on her way down. They were to leave Ounalaska for this port Sept. 24, and are expected to arrive here in a few days. The Captain of the Leo reported the loss of the whaling bark Cyane off Point Belcher. The crew and a greater part of the cargo were saved. The ice was unusually heavy and the whaling season poor. Schieffiin, a noted prospector and miner, who came down on the Corwin, and who with a large party has been prospecting on the Yukon River and other streams, says that the country doesn't suit him, although he is satisfied that it contains plenty of gold, but is yet too inaccessible to mine profitably.

MISS HILL INTERVIEWED.

Miss Hill, claiming to be the wife of Senator Sharon, was interviewed today. She says the reason that the marriage was kept secret was Sharon's desire to be reëlected Senator from Nevada. He said that if the marriage was made public some woman in Philadelphia would raise a row and spoil his chances. She says that the marriage contract was signed in Sharon's office over the Bank of California; that he afterward tried to recover it, but she always refused to give it up, and to insure its safety had it sewn up in a jacket which she always wore. Her reason for having the Senator arrested was, she states, because she had learned that he was going East to marry a young lady in New York, and she was determined to prevent it. She says she spoke to Sharon about this proposed marriage, saying: "Senator, you know you have no right to marry that woman." He replied: "Baby, it's all right; I will only be gone a few weeks." "But," continued Miss Hill, "I made up my mind I would maintain my rights, and intend to do so."

MILITARY JEALOUSY.

It is stated that in army circles here and the Department of Columbia considerable feeling exists over the refusal of the War Department to comply with the recommendation of Gen. Sherman to transfer the Twenty-first Infantry in exchange for the Tenth Infantry. The former has been stationed in the Department of Columbia since 1872, gone through Indian campaigns, built frontier posts, and done its full share of hard work, whereas the Tenth has been stationed in the Lake region, with headquarters at Detroit, in the enjoyment of easy times. Some of the officers of the Twenty-first have been granted leave of absence from time to time. Notwithstanding this, several others have died without seeing their families since leaving home ten or twelve years ago.

SUICIDE.

Edward Finck, member of the wholesale liquor firm of Thomas Taylor & Co., of this city, committed suicide this morning. The deed is attributed to mental derangement, induced by great bodily suffering.

SUIT AGAINST SENATOR JONES.

The special counsel for the collection of delinquent taxes have commenced suit against Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada, to recover $20,000 alleged to be due for taxes on sundry mining stocks.

DISGRACEFUL FIGHTS

At Cincinnati and At Baltimore—Wrathful Grain-Dealers Resort to Blows to Settle Differences.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The Chamber of Commerce was the scene today of a disgraceful fight between two of its prominent members. Aug. 28 William Timberlake agreed to sell N. Christy five car-loads of oats at 28 cents a bushel. Three were delivered, but the other two were left on the track for four days. The price went up to 30 cents, and Christy refused to accept the grain. The settlement of the matter was left to the Chamber of Commerce Grain Committee, which decided today in favor of Timberlake. As soon as Christy heard of the decision he became furious, and walking up to Timberlake, who was standing among the grain desks at the east end of the Chamber floor, began to abuse him violently, and ended by saying he had a notion to kick Timberlake. The latter, who was coolly smoking a cigar, told Christy if he wanted to fight to come out in the hall. As they started out Christy caught Timberlake by the collar, when the latter turned and struck at Christy. At this moment men from all over the floor came running up and the combatants were separated. They, however, soon started out in the hall for a second round, when Christy caught Timberlake by the throat and began choking him, Timberlake in the meantime pounding Christy in the face. They were just getting down to good "slugging" work, when Michael Ryan and others came up and pulled them apart.

ANOTHER IRATE GRAIN-GAMBLER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—There was a sensation on 'Change this morning when a belligerent member assaulted the Secretary of the Corn and Flour Exchange. Throwing dough-balls, grain, or other missiles in the hall during business hours is strictly forbidden. Mr. W. F. Wheatley, the Secretary of the exchange, was walking down the floor carelessly shooting grains of corn with his fingers, when a grain struck the new silk hat of Charles Eichler, one of the young members, who, without saying a word, walked up to Wheatley and struck him a stinging blow in the face. Business paused for the time being. The members left the regular ring and formed about the pair, but Mr. Wheatley, realizing his position, retained his self-possession and did not resent the insult. Eichler was fined $5 by the exchange, and afterwards apologized to Mr. Wheatley.

DEVIL-FISH STORIES.

Octopuses Bigger than Hugo's Stories.

London *Pall Mall Gazette:* In one of the most fascinating of his romances M. Victor Hugo bases an argument for the possibility of the existence of Satan on the fact of the existence of the octopus. When the "Toilers of the Sea" first appeared the premise itself was disputed, and even this year a guest at a *table d'hote* in Guernsey made a patronizing apology for the exaggeration of the *grand homme* who from his eyrie on the roof of Hauteville House had imagined such a grotesque absurdity as the devil-fish that killed Clubin and was slain by Gilliatt. Even in the Straits of Malacca, it was remarked, the octopus never approaches the size of the monster that lay lurking in the recesses of the rock which witnessed the brave fisherman's triumph over the winds, the waves, and all the forces of nature. Time has vindicated the great poet, if not in Guernsey then in London. No one who has visited the American Gallery in the International Fisheries Exhibition will accuse Victor Hugo of exaggerating the horror and the power of that "monstrous embodiment of disease" variously described as the octopus, the devil-fish, the cuttle, and the squid. The skepticism as to the reality of M. Victor Hugo's realism has not extended to the New World. This may, perhaps, be owing to the golden rule of the American reporter to go to headquarters and get the absolute facts. Acting on this wholesome rule the American reporter has recently been busying himself with the sea-serpent, the octopus, and other mysterious monsters; and some blood-curdling tales of horror have been the result. A little incredulity may be pardoned, but we give one or two for what they are worth. One of these runs somewhat as follows: "We sailed," began the Captain of a mackerelman, "from Gloucester, and had tolerable luck; then, getting out of bait, we put into Hare Bay, on the Newfoundland coast. Then it came on to blow for three days. When the gale was over we got the water-butt into the dory, and my mate and I pulled into a little cove. Just as we were going in through the gut of it, it shoaled, and we came to with a rush. Long Tom gave a loud cry, and in a minute we were broadside on the worst-looking creature I ever saw. At first I thought it was a huge spider; its arms were flying in the air over us, and some were hanging on to the boat, as if the monster was going to come aboard. It had grounded on the shoal, and we had plumped right on to it. I was taken all aback, and the first I knew one of its arms was around the oar. Whish! came another, taking Long Tom around the boot and throwing him clean off his feet. He whipped out his knife and cut it off, and it fell in the boat, twisting just like a snake. Another came flying along and took me in the neck, cutting just like a knife, and all this time we were whacking and jamming at the creetur to keep him out of the boat. But its legs were covered with suckers and it kind o' came on. Right between the legs we saw a pair of bills working up and down, while the creetur was pumping ink and water from a sort o' spout just like a steam engine, so 't we were black from head to foot and the water all around. I got my oar up like a harpoon, and was just going to jam it in the head, when a wave took the dory, gave her a lift, and over she went, chucking me right on to it. I tried to jump clear, but the boat knocked me down, and the first I knew I felt a grip on my boot, and I saw the animal had me by the leg; he bit clean through leather, leg, and all, and for a minute I was all wound up. The water wasn't over two feet, and Tom jumped clear o' the creetur, and then shoving the boat clear he jammed the squid in the head with an oar four or five times and hauled me out. We righted the boat and dragged it in shore and spread her out, and how long d'ye reckon it was? Forty-eight feet. The body was just like a big bag, about twelve feet long, and soft like jelly. The tail looked like the fluke of an anchor, but the head was what took me. The eyes on it were black, and as big as saucers, and from around 'em branched off ten legs, covered on one side with suckers with edges on 'em just like razors and saws, and every time one struck you a kind of air-pump piston arrangement sucked the air out and pressed the sucker right into one. Two of the arms were the longest—I reckoned about thirty foot—and it was them the creetur was hanging by when we ran foul o' him. I was laid up for a couple o' weeks with the bite on my leg. We cut the animal up for bait and it filled about ten good cod tubs, and must have weighed 1,800 pounds." And thus ended the episode.

Another traveler saw at Cape May a short time ago on the American coast a sawfish that weighed 1,200 pounds, and was nineteen feet long. It had been taken in the shoals of Delaware Bay, where an innkeeper was fishing with a small seine for panfish. Pursuing these small fish into the net, the sawfish entangled his saw, which was about a yard and a quarter long, in the frail cordage. A terrific battle took place; the net and tackle were torn all to pieces, and the expiring monster died like a giant of the deep. "I took hold of his great saw, like a broadsword blade, of fine bone, in which were set fifty-six teeth, twenty-eight on a side, and generally opposit each other or nearly so, the teeth an inch long, squarish, and standing outward. His back ballooned him up; his three fins were like the mainsails on three-masted schooners, cleanly apart upon his long hull." It may be interesting to recall some of the innumerable stories told of these creatures. There is one of recent date from the Rev. Mr. Harvey, which we take from a modest, but highly interesting, little book compiled by Mr. Lee for the Fisheries Exhibition:

Two fishermen were out in a small punt the 26th of October, 1873, near the eastern end of Belle Isle, Conception Bay, about nine miles from St. Johns, Newfoundland. Observing some object floating on the water at a short distance, they rowed towards it, supposing it to be the débris of a wreck. On reaching it one of them struck it with his "gaff," when immediately it showed signs of life, and shot out its two tentacular arms, as if to seize its antagonists. The other man severed both arms with an ax as they lay on the gunwale of the boat, whereupon the animal moved off, and ejected a quantity of inky fluid, which darkened the surrounding water for a considerable distance. The men "estimated" the body to have been sixty feet in length, and ten feet across the tail fin; and declared that when the "fish" attacked them "it reared a parrot-like beak which was as big as a six-gallon keg."

But this is sadly in need of a little imaginative touching-up, such as De Montfort, for instance, was able to give not only to his own adventures, but to those of others. Here is one endued with quite a halo of romance: In one of his voyages a Dunkirk seafarer, while crossing from St. Helena to Cape Negro, was becalmed, and took advantage of the enforced idleness of the crew to have the vessel scraped and painted. While three of his men were standing on planks slung over the side an enormous cuttlefish rose from the water and threw one of its arms around two of the sailors, whom it tore away with the scaffolding on which they stood. With another arm it seized the third man, who held on tightly to the rigging and shouted for help. His shipmates ran to his assistance and succeeded in rescuing him by cutting away the creature's arm with axes and knives, but he died delirious the following night. The Captain tried to save the other two sailors by killing the animal and drove several harpoons into it, but they broke away, and the men were carried down by the monster. The arm cut off was said to have been twenty-five feet long, and as thick as the mizzen-yard, and to have had on it suckers as "big as saucepan-lids." Again, Lieut. Bayer, of the French navy, when between Teneriffe and Madeira, fell in with a gigantic calamary, not less, according to the account, than fifty feet long, without reckoning its formidable arms, covered with suckers, and about twenty feet in circumference at the largest part, the head terminating in many arms of enormous size, the other extremity terminating in two fleshy lobes or fins of great size, the weight of the whole being estimated at 4,000 pounds. On the whole, then, with these narratives before us, Victor Hugo may be accused more justly of underestimating than of exaggerating his devil-fish. Such a demon of the deep as that of Hare Bay would have been too much for Gilliatt, even though he had been twice the prodigy that he undoubtedly was.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Freight-Train at Pittsford, Mich., Crashes Into the Caboose of Another Train—Three People Killed.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—A horrible accident occurred at 6 o'clock this morning on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad at Pittsford, six miles west of Hudson, in Hillsdale County. A freight-train was standing on the main track, and was cutting out a car, when another freight came around the bend a few rods to the west and crashed with terrific force into its caboose, completely telescoping it. The latter immediately took fire, and the following passengers were burned beyond recognition:

Mrs. J. Rogers, of Hudson.

Mr. Wirick, of West Unity.

An unknown middle-aged man, bound for Adrian.

The three bodies were burned beyond recognition, the limbs and heads being entirely consumed.

Mrs. Mark Guy, of Hudson, had both feet badly smashed, an arm broken, and will probably die.

John Hartford, of Pittsford, a boy, was injured about the limbs and chest.

The shock of the collision of the trains awoke the whole village, and an immense throng gathered, but, there being no fire-extinguishers, nothing could be done except with pails.

One of the engines and several cars were demolished.

Doctors from Hudson were carried on a special to the wreck and attended the wounded

INSTANTLY KILLED.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—On an excursion train in Boyd County returning from a fair, near the junction of the Eastern Kentucky and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, a passenger named John Warnock fell between the cars and was killed immediately, the train passing over his head.

AN ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 6.—An accident on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Friday night near Cresco was caused by the engineer losing control of the train in descending the heavy grade of Pocono Mountain. The train overtook a coal train going in the same direction, piling the cars over each other, wrecking the engine and cars. The road was blocked so that the night line and emigrant train due at Scranton at midnight were delayed until 7 this morning. John Dunn, the engineer, was scalded to death. Archibald Lord, the fireman, was fatally injured.

FREIGHT-TRAINS WRECKED.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—About midnight last night, during a dense fog, two freight-trains collided at Casey, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Both engines were demolished, and a large number of freight-cars were wrecked. The trainmen saved themselves by jumping out of harm's way.

This afternoon about 4 o'clock a freight-train and construction-train on the Wabash Road collided near Tamworth, about seven miles south of this city. H. I. Call, conductor of the construction-train, was serious injured. His left arm and leg and shoulder-blade were broken, and he was otherwise bruised. His recovery is doubtful. Frank Kirkham had a foot split, several ribs broken, and sustained severe internal injuries. A special train bearing Dr. Patchen, the surgeon of the road, was sent out, and the wounded were taken to Centreville, where they reside. The two engines and several cars were wrecked.

DEATH OF A BABY ORANG-OUTANG.

Philadelphia *Press:* Kittie the seven months old orang-outang of the museum in Arch street died at an early hour yesterday morning. She had been ailing almost since she arrived in the city, a week ago. Her maternal parent, seeing that she was sick, tried to cure her by beating her about the head and swinging her around the cage to such an extent that they had to be separated. She and "Tommy" were therefore put in a compartment by themselves; but the devoted brother, with almost human sagacity, discovered very soon that she was defenseless, and spent his vacation slapping her face and hitting her with a stick that he wrenched from a board. When he tired of this he would stand her on her head and hold her by the heels—a proceeding that did not conduce to her good health. Finally she was placed in a small box by herself, where she lay in a little bed looking very miserable. A physician visited her daily, administering nauseous drugs, which she swallowed with angelic composure. Her diet consisted almost entirely of beef-tea. Orang-outangs in this country usually die sooner or later of consumption, and signs of that disease were looked for, but not found.

When Kittie had breathed her last, the remains were taken to the Jefferson Medical college and handed over to Prof. Henry C. Chapman for post-mortem examination. He discovered quite a deep abscess on the side and under the surface of the tongue, which had caused death. The heart and lungs were perfectly healthy, resembling those of a child, as did the brain, which was large and well developed. It is said that Kitty got the abscess on her tongue through trying to talk.

WASHINGTON.

Supposed Tenor of Gen. Swaim's Report in the Case of Sergt. Mason.

Improvements under Consideration in the Government Railway Mail Service.

Condition of the Treasury—Maj. Nickerson a Refugee in Canada—The Departments.

SERGT. MASON.

SUPPOSED TENOR OF GEN. SWAIM'S REPORT ON HIS CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Mr. James M. Lyddy, of New York, the attorney of Sergt. Mason, recently applied to the War Department for a copy of Judge-Advocate-General Swaim's report on the findings of the court-martial in that case. Secretary Lincoln refused positively to furnish a copy, giving as a reason that he regarded Gen. Swaim's report as a confidential communication. It is said that the objection to giving the matter to the public is due to the fact that Gen. Swaim made a report favorable to Mason's release.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

IMPROVEMENTS CONTEMPLATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—With a view to facilitate and hasten the delivery of mail matter in large cities, the Post-Office Department is gradually extending the system of sorting the city mails in the postal-cars, which was tried on a small scale with very satisfactory results some time since. The plan is to classify the city mails as far as possible while in transit by distributing the mail matter in the postal-cars under the heads, "for Postmasters," "for general post-office," "for lock-boxes," "for banks and bankers," and "for the several metropolitan postal stations," so it may be handled with greater quickness when it reaches its destination. The system was recently tried on several trains running into Philadelphia, and the service was so satisfactory the Postmaster at that city asked to have the mails sorted on all trains. Superintendent Thompson, of the Railway Mail Service, says when the Philadelphia Post-Office shall have been moved to Ninth and Chestnut streets and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall have furnished the facilities which they have promised at the Broad Street Station the city mails for that road need not be closed more than fifteen minutes before the departure of trains, and letters for Philadelphia sorted in the postal-car and marked for "lock-boxes" can be put into those boxes in fifteen minutes after the trains arrive. It is the intention of the Post-Office Department to eventually have the mail matter sorted in this way on the railway trains for all large cities of the country.

CASH ON HAND.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—The condition of the Treasury today is as follows:

Gold coin and bullion	$206,883,319
Silver dollars and bullion	119,753,891
Fractional silver coin	26,669,732
United States notes	53,129,567
Total	$406,436,522
Currency outstanding:	
Gold	$54,736,360
Silver	79,822,611
Currency	12,000,000

MAJ. NICKERSON.

HIS PLACE OF REFUGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—The whereabouts of the notorious Maj. Nickerson has been ascertained. He is residing in Thorold, Can. Upon this information being received the Secretary of War ordered him to proceed at once to Washington and report in person. An answer was received from him yesterday in which he declined to obey the order. He defies the authorities, feeling sure that he cannot be extradited. No further action has been taken in the matter, but in all probability he will be dropped from the army as a deserter. He has reported a false address to the department, disobeyed Gen. Sherman's order not to leave Washington, and now refuses to obey the Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

The Swiss Minister, Col. Emil Freye, has received and accepted an invitation to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Cincinnati. He served in that army as Major of Col. Frederick Hecker's regiment, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry.

The news of the arrest of Collector Cumbough, of the Second Kentucky District, reached Washington yesterday. The circumstances under which he had misused the Government penalty envelopes were communicated to Commissioner Evans some time ago. Some of the misused envelopes were attached to the communication to the Commissioner concerning the matter. The facts connected with this branch of the investigation will come out on the trial of the case.

An order has been issued establishing a daily exchange of through registered pouches between the Postmasters at Helena, Mont., and St. Paul, Minn., to go into effect Monday, Oct. 15. The pouches are to leave Helena at 10:40 p. m. via the Billings & Helena Railway Post-Office and leave St. Paul at 8 p. m. via the St. Paul & Fargo Railway Post-Office. An order has been issued establishing a through registered pouch exchange between the Postmasters at Chicago and Helena, Mont., to go into effect Monday, Oct. 15, pouches to leave Chicago daily except Saturdays at 9 p. m. via the Chicago & Minneapolis Railway Post-Office, and leave Helena daily except Thursdays at 10:40 p. m. via the Billings & Helena Railway Post-Office.

Ex-Senator Tabor, of Colorado, was at the Treasury Department early yesterday morning waiting to receive his $65,000 for the site selected some time ago by a commission at Denver for the use of the Government buildings in that city. He was very good-natured and much pleased at what he termed his great success in having finally beaten all those who have been fighting him. As it takes nearly a whole day for a warrant to go through the routine required at the Treasury, the task of following it from one official to another is a most tiresome one, but Tabor patiently watched its course and finally succeeded in getting his check from Treasurer Wyman. While waiting in the Treasurer's room he explained that the Government was getting a cheap piece of property in Denver, but that he would get the full value of his lots from the increase which the surrounding property owned by him would sustain from the improvement.

MEN AND WOMEN IN TONQUIN.

Correspondence London *Standard:* I landed on the river banks, and found myself in the midst of a population differing altogether from any I had hitherto encountered over a pretty wide portion of the globe. Slim, diminutive creatures the Tonquinese are, compared with whom even the Bengalee of the Ganges delta is a giant. But, strange to say, the women in most cases are as comely and fair as the men are repulsively ugly. But their size is ridiculous. Of about the same stature as Goorkhas, they on an average probably weigh no more than half the sturdy hill man. The men and women, when the men are dressed at all, are dressed alike. A colored handkerchief is coquettishly tied round the back of the head, and the other garments are a long, loose blouse with wide pantaloons. It is difficult for the newcomer at first to distinguish the sexes. What is most wonderful, however, of the costumes now in fashion is the head-dress which the better-off Tonquinese ladies wear. A "mushroom-shaped basket" might perhaps describe it, but then the mushroom must be of the size of a drawing-room table. Add two enormous tassels pendant on either side, and place underneath a Malay-featured, sallow-complexioned doll of about fifty pounds weight, and some idea may be formed of a Haiphong belle. Men and women, as in China, all carry fans. Indeed, I have seen coolies, whose walking costumes was limited to a fan and the woven substitute for a fig leaf which so often suffices for clothing in the East. In new English settlements, after the public-house which has attracted attention to the locality, the first buildings erected are generally a church and a prison. Frenchmen always begin with a café restaurant, and so Haiphong already boasts its establishment of that description. It is, of course, the central building and most marked feature of the place. It is strange how the French carry their language, their manners, and their customs with them to their foreign possessions, but how they communicate them also to their subject populations. Thus, in our café here we have Tonquinese waitresses, who, with the few words of French they have learned, have acquired also in some inexplicable manner the coquettish airs and gait of Parisian *brasserie* attendants.

RAILROADS.

An Increase of 2,715 Tons in the Volume of East-Bound Traffic Last Week.

Failure of the Chicago-Ohio River Passenger Agents to Form a Pool.

The Roads in the East-Bound Pool Thoroughly Disgusted with Fink's Award.

A Synopsis of the Forthcoming Annual Report of the Illinois Central—Miscellaneous Notes.

Last Week's Tonnage in the East-Bound Pool—An Increase of 2,715 Tons.

The sum total of the east-bound freight during the week ending yesterday—flour, grain, and provisions—was 46,716 tons, against 44,001 tons for the week previous, showing an increase of 2,715 tons. An analysis of the figures shows that there has been an increase of 2,586 tons in the amount of flour transported, equivalent to 25,860 barrels; a decrease of 4,291 tons of grain, and an excess of 4,420 tons of provisions. The increase in the flour shipments indicates that the milling business of Minneapolis has largely increased, thereby showing that the wheat deliveries at that point have grown very materially during the previous ten or twelve days. The direct grain shipments show a material falling off —4,291 tons—and this may be attributed to the decrease in corn shipments. The corn receipts during the week were largely reduced—most of the Western roads complaining bitterly of the decreased tonnage of this cereal. The shipments of provisions show an increase of 4,420 tons. This excess can scarcely be regarded as a legitimate increase in the export demand, and its magnitude gives a certain amount of color to rumors which have been afloat during the last four or five days that on certain lines of hog products an attempt has been made to inaugurate a corner. To do this effectively a large amount of the stock on hand must be shipped to points beyond the control of the "shorts," otherwise it would be impossible for the "longs" to manipulate any squeeze.

There has been a large falling off in the corn receipts, and the reason assigned is the falling off of farmers' deliveries. It would appear that the most of the old corn has been marketed at near-by points, and those who are further away are averse to selling their surplus from last year's crop at present prices. Some few lots of new corn have been received, but the amount has been so small as not to prove any indication of the crop of this year.

The following table shows the amount of flour, grain, and provisions shipped East from this city during the week just closed:

	Flour, tons.	Grain, tons.	Provisions tons.	Total tons.
Balt. & Ohio	75	1,931	957	2,963
Chic. & At..	2,211	3,018	211	5,440
Gr'd Trunk	496	2,976	5,181	8,653
Pan-Handle	163	964	2,366	3,493
Lake Shore.	619	5,114	1,509	7,242
Mich. Cent'l	1,015	3,969	1,617	7,601
Nick'l-Pl'te	106	4,944	668	5,718
Ft. Wayne..	749	4,049	1,808	6,606
Total......	5,434	29,695	14,317	46,716
Last week..	2,848	31,256	9,897	44,001

The percentages were as follows: Baltimore & Ohio, 6.4; Chicago & Atlantic, 11.7; Grand Trunk, 13.5; Pan-Handle, 7.5; Lake Shore, 15.5; Michigan Central, 14.1; Nickel-Plate, 12.2; Fort Wayne, 14.1.

The Chicago and Ohio River Pool—Failure of the Passenger Agents to Agree.

The Passenger Agents in the so-called Chicago and Ohio River pool met yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific, and were in session all day. It was a fruitless conference. The Cincinnati agreement, such as it was, provided that the Passenger Agents of the roads in interest should meet in this city, and harmonize, if possible, all the differences heretofore existing. Promptly at 10 o'clock the Passenger Agents met in Room 2, Pacific Hotel, and at once proceeded to business. Mr. L. D. Richardson, Commissioner, occupied the chair. There were present Messrs. Hill, Eastern Illinois; Ford, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis and Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis; Ernst, "Pan-Handle"; Stephenson, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Egan, "Big Four"; Keller, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; and Bronson, of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western. After the meeting had been formally opened Mr. Hill, of the Eastern Illinois, announced that he was unwilling to become a party to any pool on Ohio River business which did not comprise the Illinois Central, Wabash, and Alton Roads, all of which had an inlet to Evansville, via the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Road; and further, he would not remain satisfied until his road was allowed a differential rate of $1 on all passenger traffic to Indianapolis and Louisville. To these points his roads had no through cars or sleeping-car service. On the Cincinnati business he was not at all strenuous, as his road ran a through coach and parlor-car to that city.

This proposition at once raised a howl, and hours were spent in trying to induce Mr. Hill to recede from his proposition. He however declined to make any concession, further than to be willing to grant a similar differential to the New Albany line on its Evansville passenger traffic. Mr. Keller, of the New Albany, stated that he did not want any differential on any class of business transacted by his road, and, as far as he was concerned, would insist on an uniformity of rates by all lines to common points on the Ohio River. The other Passenger Agents concurred in the main with Mr. Keller, and Mr. Hill's claim for a differential rate was set down upon by a large majority.

The convention then took up the question of "reduced-rate tickets"—those to shippers, railroad employés, and on account of charity—and appointed Messrs. Keller, Egan, and Ernst a committee to draw up rules regulating their issuance. It was then agreed to reënact the old rates between Indianapolis, and Cincinnati, and Louisville, after which the conference adjourned to meet in Louisville Monday, when, in conjunction with the Freight Agents, the Passenger Agents will report the result of their deliberations to the Executive Committee.

It is the impression of railroad managers who have watched the proceedings of the Chicago-Ohio River roads, and some officials of the latter concur, that the attempt to form a pool at the present time will prove abortive. The Eastern Illinois, they say, is not the actual objector, but it is being pushed to the front in the interest of the Evansville & Terre Haute, whose President is the General Manager of the Eastern Illinois. The Evansville road, it is asserted, does not want any pool under any circumstances. It claims to have a monopoly of the business to that city, and also has a large traffic to the South via Henderson, Ky. These two branches of its business it desires to keep to itself exclusively.

Annual Report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company is now in the hands of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. The capital stock of the company is $29,000,000, only $449,000 of which is held in Illinois; and it is obligated for $10,000,000 of the common stock of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company. The total amount of bonds upon which it pays interest is $28,118,000, and its total liabilities, stock, and bonded debt is $67,118,000. It has an aggregate length of main line, branches, and sidings of 2,276 65-100 miles, 1,180 22-100 being in Illinois. Nearly thirty miles of new road have been built during this year. There are 328 stations on the whole line, 190 being in this State. The equipment consists of 333 locomotives, 311 passenger, mail, and baggage cars, and 8,271 freight cars. The company has 8,209 employés, receiving $4,678,700.22 per annum—4,513 employed in Illinois being paid $2,674,796.96. The freight carried amounted to 2,990,408 tons, 2,503,704 tons in Illinois; and the passengers numbered 60,913,576, over half of them in Illinois. The monthly earnings tabulated give the receipts from the Southern Division from January to June, 1883, the passenger department aggregating $2,876,159.59, and the freight department $6,897,906.82, $1,764,033.91 of the passenger fares and $4,145,675.30 of the freight earnings being credited to Illinois. The total transportation earnings were $9,774,057.41, and the earnings from other sources $900,784.64. The operating expenses and taxes were $5,749,382.55, and the additional expenses $4,408,536.06. The net income for the year amounted to $4,082,662 69. Semi-annual dividends of 3½ per cent each were paid, amounting to $2,030,000, which required the application of $49,921 from last year's balance. The balance carried forward for next year is therefore only $6,010,656.50. The accident list reports fifty-five killed and seventy-seven injured, all in Illinois.

The East-Bound Pool—Every Participating Road Thoroughly Disgusted.

Several of the General Freight Agents in the east-bound pool are indebted to yesterday's TRIBUNE for a clear exposition of the award of percentages made by Commissioner Fink under the new order of things consequent upon the completion of the "Nickel-Plate" and the Chicago & Atlantic. With this award not a single Freight Agent was satisfied, and the most disgusted road of all was the Pan-Handle. The percentage was cut down from 10 to 8 per cent, although since its reorganization and constructive divorcement from the Pennsylvania Company it had increased its tonnage from 60 to 80 per cent, and on this showing it demanded at least 15 per cent in the pool percentage. As Mr. Fink's award has not been officially received, it is not known when the east-bound pool will meet to consider it.

Fear and Trembling Caused by Alleged Rate-Cutting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—[Special.]—No more tickets were ordered to be "turned to the wall," but in Commissioner Fink's office a number of charges of irregularities were in course of investigation. Mr. Adolph Hollender, the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at No. 435 Broadway, was summoned before Commissioner Fink to answer the charge of cutting the rate on two tickets to Omaha. Mr. Hollender, who is a good-natured little man, and something of a wag, said it was done "for sweet charity's sake." He denied having made the alleged cut. Commissioner Fink sent a letter to Mr. John N. Abbott, the General Passenger Agent of the Erie, asking him to investigate the charge that Mr. William Call Jr., had sold two tickets to Kansas City by the Erie and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roads at a reduction. Mr. Abbott communicated with W. C. Locharty, the General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Burlington. Mr. Locharty sought Mr. Call, saw the receipt for the full amount for the tickets, heard Mr. Call's statement, and replied to Mr. Abbott today that he hoped in justice to the Burlington and Mr. Call that the latter would be summoned before Commissioner Fink at once to give evidence in the case. The knowledge that there were charges against different roads intensified the excitement among the railroad offices. It was known that the rules of the roads provided for the prohibition of the sale of tickets over roads adjudged guilty of irregularities, and that Commissioner Fink's authority for his action was supreme. There was nothing for the roads to do but to submit. The accused lines were seeking evidence against their accusers where there was reason for suspicion, and there was trepidation on all sides. A person went into the office of one of the railroads and bought two tickets. He asked the agent to mail the tickets to an address which he gave. The agent replied that he dare not put a stamp on the envelope to mail the tickets for fear he would be hauled up before Commissioner Fink for cutting the rate.

"Rates are firm today," said an agent. By that he meant to say that the commissions were not used so lavishly to attract customers as they had been, and that underhand work, wherever it had been going on, was suddenly stopped. The general impression was that several lines were yet to come under the ban of Commissioner Fink.

The Opinion of Judge Miller as to the Bonds of Two Southwestern Roads.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 4.—[Special.]—It is understood today that the holders of the Little Rock & Fort Smith and Little Rock & Mississippi River Railways' bonds, who are affected by the adverse decision of United States Judge Miller respecting the liability of the roads for the bonds, will appeal to the Supreme Court. The decision of Justice Miller is exciting general attention. The total amount involved indirectly in the decision is $5,500,000. Of this sum the roads named were held for $2,800,000. The decision of Judge Miller is substantially as follows:

The bonds are without the indorsement of the company, and if they are responsible for their payment, as the plaintiffs assert in their bills, that responsibility must arise out of some other matter connected with their acceptance and sale of them to the present holders. It is clear enough that there is in the bonds themselves with no indorsement nothing which binds the company that used and sold them to pay either the principal or interest. If they were so bound an action at law would be the proper remedy to enforce the obligation.

I have thus far said nothing about the status of the defendants as innocent purchasers of the property of the original company, which is the position asserted for one of them, and of the fact that under subsequent mortgage there are bondholders whose right to the property of the company and to an appropriation of their income is superior to that of complainant, but if I do not go into this question it is not because I am of opinion that there is no lien in favor of the holders of the State bonds created by the act of the Arkansas Legislature, and if such a lien can possibly be inferred in favor of the State it does not pass to the creditors of the State either by anything found in the statute itself or by any recognized principle of law.

These bonds were originally issued in 1869 by the Legislature, and were known as the railroad-aid bonds. They form a part of the public debt of the State which is declared fraudulent, and to repudiate which an amendment will be submitted to the voters at the general election in 1884. The bonds were used in constructing nearly all the railways in the State, and they sold at a good figure. The Supreme Court of the State has declared them unconstitutional, but Justice McCrary, of the United States Circuit Court, hearing an argument on demurrer had declared, the bonds a lien on the roads that used them. Justice Caldwell dissents from the decision of Justice Miller. The roads have gained a victory, however, thus far, and the bonds being thrown back on the State will introduce a new element of discord in the canvass pending the election for the adoption or rejection of the repudiating amendment.

The Chicago & Lake Superior.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the Chicago & Lake Superior Railroad Company, which is to run from Chicago north to the Wisconsin line, or has the privilege of going in a northwesterly direction from the terminus of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad. The capital stock is $1,000,000, and the incorporators include Jason C. Eaton, of La Crosse, Wis.; Julius Wadworth, Jeremiah Wilbank, Peter Geddes, Hugh T. Dickey, William Rockenfeller, T. L. Franks, and James Stillman, of New York; Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland; T. W. Wadsworth, E. Walker, and E. K. Hubbard, of Chicago.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Fort Wayne Road brought in 350 immigrants from Europe during the last week. They were bound for points in the Northwest.

On and after tomorrow the Lake Geneva train over the Northwestern Railroad which left this city at 8 a. m. and returned at 7:10 p. m. will be discontinued.

Perceval Lowell, General Passenger Agent of the Burlington, returned yesterday from San Francisco, where he was in attendance at the session of the California pool.

B. F. Ayer, General Solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad, has returned from Europe after a three months' tour. He is fully restored to health and will resume the duties of his office with renewed vigor.

Engineers will in a short time begin the work of surveying the route of the Cincinnati, Green River & Nashville Railroad from Nashville. Mr. Huntington is pledged to begin work on the road in ninety days from Oct. 1.

A very pleasant little affair occurred at the Pacific Hotel. Division-Superintendent Clinton, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, was made the recipient of a purse of $1,111.50 contributed by the employés of the Rio Grande Division of the Texas & Pacific Road, of which he was formerly in charge. The presentation was made on behalf of the subscribers by Mr. Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Road, in an elegant little speech, in which he referred to the esteem in which the recipient was held by his many railroad friends in the Lone Star State. Mr. Clinton made an appropriate response, gratefully thanking the friends whom he had left behind for the substantial way in which they had remembered him. A collation followed; and for several hours the party, which included Messrs. M. C. Meehan and J. E. Scully, of the Texas Pacific Road, regaled themselves with recitals of humorous and striking incidents which they experienced during their professional career.

Commissioner Carman has called a meeting to be held at Cleveland Wednesday of General Freight Agents interested in the Middle States—Northwestern traffic—for the purpose of agreeing upon an uniformity of classification and billing.

No information was received yesterday from New York about the proposed advance in dressed-beef rates, and the statement made in the Ohio River pool Friday that they had been advanced five cents is regarded as premature. An advance is looked for, however, at an early date.

The Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company reports that the gross receipts for September were $265,000; net profits, $146,500. Notwithstanding the strike in the bituminous coal region the receipts for October will be $325,000. The net profits will be $170,000 should the strike cease, as expected.

JAPANESE DEITIES.

Miraculous Conception of Kudase—The Sacrifice of a Savior.

Correspondence San Francisco *Chronicle*: In the National Museum at Ayeno Park, in Tokio, Japan, are to be seen some old paintings of the Virgin Mary and the infant Christ, after the style of the orthodox conception of the old masters who painted for the Roman Catholic Church, and which were probably brought from Spain or Portugal by the Jesuit priests who penetrated to this far-off land to disseminate the doctrines of their church and extend the power and influence of the Papal authority. While looking at these mementoes of the religious zeal of these Jesuit fathers and chatting on the subject of their teachings and labors in Japan with a Japanese who had been in Europe and who was thoroughly posted on the claims of Christian creeds and doctrines, and who is also familiar with the legends of his own people, I was informed that one of the gods of Japan was not only miraculously conceived, but was born in a manger. The story of this god is as follows: One of the numerous gods known to the Indian family of deities is Nioi-vin-Quan-non, who in the days of the misty past became incarnate in the person of Kudase, noted in the traditionary lore of India as a person of great eminence of character. Shortly after the introduction of the teachings of Buddha into Japan a virgin dreamed that she held converse with Nioi-vin-Quan-non, and that he he informed her that he must be born into the world in Japan, that he might in bodily form and in the flesh talk with the people and convert them to the true faith, and thus insure them present good as well as eternal felicity. He then informed her that she was to become his mother in the flesh, that she might be honored among women. Now it happened when the fullness of time had come this virgin, with her maid, was walking in the neighborhood of the stables where the Mikado's horses were kept, when she was suddenly taken with the pains of childbirth and was obliged to take refuge in the stables, where she gave birth to a child whom she called Sho-Toku-Tai-Shi, and who is now worshiped under that name as one of the noted gods of popular faith and worship. As a child Sho-Toku-Tai-Shi was noted for his precocity as was the child Jesus. From his earliest years he could converse most eloquently on weighty matters and argue with the most acute intellects of his time. He became a great teacher and aided greatly in the rapid spread of Buddhish doctrines.

As Christ is said to have descended into Hell and there suffered the torments of the damned in propitiation of the sins of those who should believe on Him, so there is asserted to be a god of the Japanese who has suffered all the pains and penalties meted out to the reprobate wicked in the deepest dungeon in the prison house of King Yemmas in Iigoko, or the hill of the Buddhists. The name of this self-sacrificing god is Yata-no-Iizo. How many centuries he has been in Hell is a matter of conjecture only, as the precise period of his self-incarceration is not stated; but if he is down below at this present day he has put in some centuries of his valuable time in suffering as a vicarious sacrifice for mankind. It seems that in the olden times visitors were allowed to enter Hell and take a look over its broad extent and view its system of tortures. As the devils and demons down there were never employed in visiting the earth to entangle the unwary human that they might engulf him in their lake of fire and wo, there was no objection ever made by the King of that country to the free entrance of any visitor from earth who came either on pleasure or business. One man named Ono-no-Tokamura, it seems, had a free season-ticket for himself and friends, and he at one time took with him an individual who had some knowledge of the gods. This man had seen Yata-no-Iizo under more favorable conditions than it was his fortune to meet him now. Of course he was astonished to find his old acquaintance in the place, and anxiously inquired of him why he was there. To his astonishment he was told by Yata-no-Iizo that his confinement and terrible tortures were self-imposed, and that his purpose in placing himself where he was originated in a desire to save mankind from what was in store for the wicked and unbelieving. His sufferings had been endured as an atonement for the sins of the living, but for the lack of some one to teach the people the benefits to be derived from his self-sacrifice, his tortures were, or had been up to that time, useless. A compact was then and there entered into—and possibly the contract was as good made in Hell as if it had been perfected in Paradise—that upon his return to the upper world this man should win souls for Iizo by telling them the truthful history of his self-imposed incarceration in the torture-house of King Tammao. The promise there made was kept with zealous fervor, for as soon as possible after his arrival above ground the traveler carved an image of Iizo and proclaimed him as one who had given himself as a propitiation for the sins of the world, that all who believed in him might have everlasting joy and felicity in the realms of Paradise.

Kobo-Daishi was also of miraculous conception. The conception of Kobo-Daishi was the result of a dream, as was that of Sho-Toku-Tai-Shi. Kobo-Daishi, though entombed for more than a thousand years, is believed by his followers to be only in a state of contemplation and will again take active part in the affairs of this world. The temple dedicated to the worship of this god in Ko-yo-san has connected with it a hall 100x50 feet in size, called the Man-ro-do, or "Hall of the Thousand Lamps," as it is filled with brass lamps that have been placed there by the devotees who have worshiped there. Many of these lamps are kept burning continually. Whoever has lighted a lamp to the honor of this god is insured a happy passage into the home of the blessed. There is another god known as En-no-Sho-Caku, whose mother was declared to have been conceived while she was dreaming. The traditionary lore of Japan is full of strange tales of miracles and supernatural events, and every temple and shrine in the land is the outgrowth of the popular belief in these legends.

There is in Kioto the temple of Kami Gamo, founded over 1,200 years ago by Temmu Tenno in commemoration of the daughter of one known as Kamo no Taketsumino Mikoto, who was named Tama Yori Hime, of whom it is related that as she was walking by the side of a stream which runs near where the temple now stands, an arrow tipped with a feather floated down the stream, which she took home with her. She soon discovered that she was to become a mother, and eventually gave birth to a boy. It did not suggest itself to Tama Yori Hime to assert that she had been dreaming of coming possibilities, but she simply declared that no human being was the father of her child. Her parents were in doubt as to the innocence of their daughter, but how to discover the truth was the question. After a time, when the child could fully understand what was said to it, its grandparents concluded to try the effect of natural instinct and the mysterious sympathy that is supposed to exist between parent and child. So they made a great feast, to which were invited all the male acquaintances of the daughter. During the festivities a cup of sake was handed to the child, and he was told to offer it to his father. Without a moment's hesitation the little fellow ran out of the house and placed the cup in front of the arrow, which the mother had stuck into the roof of the house upon her return from her memorable walk upon the banks of the stream. To make the legend more extraordinary still, it is said that the boy then changed himself into a thunderbolt and shot up into the heavens, followed by his mother. Strange to relate, the romance allows the arrow to remain sticking in the roof, which detracts somewhat from its importance, considering the place it holds in the story. Of course such a vindication of the truth and purity of their daughter was highly pleasing to the parents, and showed conclusively that she had been honored by some god unknown to herself.

FROZEN MUTTON IN ENGLAND.

Manchester *Guardian*: A large quantity of frozen mutton arrived in Manchester yesterday morning. It came under the auspices of the Australian Meat Agency, and is, we are informed, the first consignment that has reached the provinces. The sheep were killed about seven months ago on South American fields, and come to the market now in fresh, wholesome condition, with frost glittering on their sides. The Paraguay sailing-vessel, by which 17,165 carcasses were brought to this country, has just arrived in the Thames, and the mutton now in Manchester was transferred Thursday to a refrigerator-car, which was run alongside the dock.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democrats Preparing to Carry the Election by Fraud.

The First Ward Polling-Places Changed to the Vicinity of McDonald's "Store."

War Declared Between the Machine and the County Clerk's Office.

A New German Democratic Paper to Be Started by Gen. Lieb.

Crooked Work in the First Ward—The Democrats Preparing to Stuff the Ballot-Boxes.

The First Ward Republican Club met at the Grand Pacific last evening, President Abner Taylor in the chair.

A circular was received calling attention to the Republican Central Club and asking co-operation to make it a success.

Ald. Dixon said, while he did not favor the proposed club, the Secretary should see to it that every member was placed on the roll, otherwise they would not have a voice in forming the organization and have no ground for complaint hereafter.

The Secretary and Mr. Howard were directed to attend to the business.

Mr. Nickerson offered the following:

WHEREAS, Only three of the five polling-places in the First Ward have been located in and near the saloon of Michael C. McDonald, Esq.

Resolved, That the Secretary request the Democrats in the County Board to locate the other two in the gambling-house over the "Store," so that repeaters can walk from poll to poll and the money that would otherwise be used for wagons be spent for whisky.

He thought the resolution appropriate inasmuch as the poll of the First Precinct had been moved from the engine-house, No. 19 Dearborn street, where it had been for years, to a saloon in the rear of No. 111 Madison street—a saloon with a gambling-house on either side of it; the poll of the Second Precinct from the place it had always been to No. 135 Monroe street, adjoining McDonald's saloon; and that of the Third Precinct to No. 195 Clark street, across the way from McDonald's. He couldn't see why, under these circumstances, the polls of the Fourth and Fifth Precints should not be located over the "Store." Time could be saved by moving voters, and those who didn't want whisky could buy chips; and, in this way McDonald could get all the money back. There was no use in holding an election unless the five polls were in a bunch. The change of locations was an outrage, but, having three polls in the vicinity of Mike's saloon, the Democrats should put the five there.

The Chairman thought the idea a good one.

Ald. Dixon said if the resolution was adopted the Commissioners might act on it. He was decidedly opposed to having the poll of the Fourth Precinct moved from the place where it had been for years. His precinct should be left out, and he moved to amend the resolution to that effect.

The Chairman didn't see why any exception should be made.

AN EVIL MOTIVE.

Mr. S. W. King was sorry that the poll of his old precinct (the First) had been moved by Mackin, McDonald & Co. to a saloon between two gambling hells. The motive that prompted them was evil, because no honest citizen would like to risk his life by going to such a place. He was almost sorry that he lived in the First Ward. He saw no way to defeat the machinations of the Democrats [laughter] except by more diligence and work. He believed they were going to "get away" with the Republicans this fall. He too was opposed to the resolution because he didn't want his precinct (the First) "put in the same category with the others."

Mr. Roberts remarked that the Republicans of the First Ward had no earthly show, and the resolution should be passed in order to let the community know the fix they were in. It would open their eyes, and show what a fix the ward was in. A greater outrage was never perpetrated.

AN EARNEST PROTEST.

Mr. Brokosky said the resolution might be misunderstood. His idea was to express indignation at the action of the County Board. He offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the First Ward Republican Club earnestly enters its indignant protest at the location of three polling-places in close proximity to the Store of McDonald at the instigation of Joseph Chesterfield Mackin and M. C. McDonald.

He didn't suppose the polls could be changed now, but a protest was the next thing.

Mr. Nickerson didn't think the matter was improved by the substitute. The original resolution should be passed.

Ald. Dixon said the elections in the First were as fair as in any other ward, because there were Republican soldiers to guard the ballot-boxes. The voting-places had been changed in spite of requests and petitions, and it was an outrage, still he would vote against the resolution. The County Commissioners should be asked to put the three polls in the old places, which the voters knew. If the changes were persisted in many people would be disfranchised. It was not right, or fair, or just for the polls to remain where they had been located. If the board carried out the resolution its action wouldn't be legal, because the polling-places must be in the precincts.

Mr. Roberts was certain that no request would be entertained by the Commissioners, so they should be given a "drop of sarcasm." McDonald and Mackin had things their own way.

Mr. King wanted a resolution passed "demanding" a change. There was no such number as 135 on Monroe street, and the intention evidently was to have the poll in the rear of McDonald's saloon or in the entrance to the gambling-house overhead, where all the "paraphernalia" for fraud could be set up.

Ald. Dixon moved that a committee of three, together with the Chairman, be appointed to wait on the County Commissioners Monday and request that they put the polls in the old places, and show them the necessity of doing it.

Mr. Brokosky withdrew his substitute.

The Chairman said he would appoint the committee, but wouldn't act himself if they were to go to the County Board. He would do so, however, if they were to call on Mackin and McDonald, and see if they wouldn't make the changes. The committee might accomplish something by interviewing them, but they could do nothing by going to the County Board.

Ald. Dixon was confident if they could get a hearing in the open board they could carry their point.

Mr. Roberts—They will laugh at you.

Mr. King—We couldn't die in a better cause.

The Chairman—I have been there, and am dead already. [Laughter.] The changing and bunching of the polls is the greatest outrage ever perpetrated, but I think it will wake up the Republicans. I don't know of a better way to do it; nor of a better time to perpetrate such an outrage than this fall. If we lose the election, probably by next year the business element of the city will begin to think they have some interest in the politics of this county and turn out. I am willing to let the house burn now, as I don't see any way of preventing it.

Mr. Wren—The charter election was the biggest fraud ever perpetrated on Chicago, and only one man (Hildreth) who took part in it ever got back to the Council. This outrage will ultimately be a benefit to the city.

The motion and the resolution were lost.

Mr. Nickerson moved that a committee of three be appointed "to go and make the thing known to the Commissioners." If it didn't do any good, they would let them know that the club was aware of the outrage.

This was agreed to, and the Chair named Messrs. Nickerson, Dixon, and Brokosky.

The club then adjourned until Saturday evening, when members of the Executive Committee of the Central Club will be elected.

McDonald's Machine and the Coming Election of County Commissioners.

Four weeks from next Tuesday there will be an election in Cook County of five County Commissioners and of one Judge on the Superior Court Bench. All the outgoing officers for whom successors are to be elected are Republicans, and all desire to be reëlected, but the chances for reëlection seem decidedly slim at the present writing. The outgoing County Commissioners are O'Neill and Ender from the North Side, Knopf and Albright from the West Side, and Farren from the Hyde Park District. With the exception of Albright not one of these admits that he is a candidate for reëlection, but it is generally admitted that they all would accept the nomination should it "come their way." But little interest has been manifested in the coming election thus far outside of strictly official circles. Marshal Jones and Sheriff Hanchett, it is true, have no occasion to impress on those with whom they come in contact the importance of the election in view of the approaching Presidential campaign. Their argument is this, that the Republican party will be almost powerless to counteract the well-known tactics of the Democratic machine if they allow the latter to get an undisputed majority in the County Board. The Democrats now control, thanks to dissensions in the Republican ranks, besides the city Administration, the County Clerk's office, with its immense patronage and political influence, the County Agency, the County Hospital, both County Buildings, and to some extend the Poor-House. This gives them an immense prestige in all elections which cannot be overestimated, and which should not be strengthened by giving them the absolute majority of the County Commissioners, who appoint grand juries as well as judges of election, and therefore possess the power to control the outcome of elections as well as to prevent any investigation of frauds at the ballot-box.

In looking over the situation one is struck by the fact that the Republicans seem to stand in awe of a seemingly perfect Democratic organization, and for that reason are willing to let everything go by default and not to try to heal the dissensions within their ranks, while at the same time the Democratic family is by no means as happy as it might be, and the Democratic ranks, notwithstanding all its boasted firmness, is full of weakness, which augur success for energetic and well-directed attack. The elements of weakness in the Democratic ranks are of a two-fold nature. In the first place the machine rule is beginning to be irksome to a great many.

There are plenty of Democrats who dislike the idea that Mike McDonald and Joe Mackin should dictate what the Democrats of Cook County shall do and what they shall not do. Both of these gentlemen feel themselves perfectly sure in their self-assumed positions as managers of the Democratic machine, and have the utmost confidence in the "force of character and power of brain" of Mackin, who devoted all his time to the interest of the Democratic party and "public decency," as he himself is fond of putting it. Their statements about the difficulty of keeping scalawags from the Democratic ticket, about honesty at elections, and such like, are disgusting in the highest degree to independent Democrats, and "kickers" are in consequence more plenty than ever. Mackin was not present himself to be criticised by his fellow Democrats, and if such criticism comes from an officeholder trouble is sure to come. Just now there is a spark of war of considerable magnitude on the Democratic horizon, founded on the condition of things just described. Mr. McGurren, an employé of the County Clerk's office, has openly denounced Mackin as a gasbag and a conceited political dude, hinting at even something worse, and the suave Joe has heard of it. He is now making war on McGurren, and as the latter for some very weighty reasons is oversolid with Mike Ryan, the County Clerk, a coldness has sprung up between the latter and Mackin, the head man or the machine. The breach is widening day by day and will certainly weaken the Democratic organization unless the influence of Carter Harrison is strong enough to force a reconciliation between the contending powers.

But Mr. Harrison has weakened himself not only with the machine, but also with a great many independent Democrats, by his apparent submission to the dictates and the influences of the Liquor League. It has not passed unnoticed that one attorney of the Liquor League has by him been appointed a member of the directory of the Public Library; that the same gentleman's influence secured the appointment of a member of the School Board who is not acceptable to the Irish Democrats; that Oil-Inspector Prager owes his place to the influence of the Liquor League; that another attorney of that association is about to be appointed a member of the School Board; and that the Secretary of the State Liquor-Dealers' Association has just been appointed Clerk of the North Side Police Court, although this gentleman has hardly resided a year in Chicago, while another officer of the Liquor League is kept in the position of Police Court Bailiff against the protest of the Controller, who is by no means satisfied with the manner in which that gentleman settles his accounts with the city. The Democrats do not like it that the Liquor League is given such vast political importance by the Mayor, and he will likely be given to understand that the Democratic party does not consist exclusively of saloonkeepers.

Besides these disintegrating influences the Democrats are also troubled with indications of coming trouble in the ranks of the saloonkeepers, who are their main reliance as far as controlling the German vote is concerned. Aside from the question if the Germans at large like the idea of being the political appendages of saloons, it seems really doubtful if the saloonkeepers can be kept together at all should the proceedings instituted to test the validity of their low-license claim soon show an inclination to go against them. The feeling among them is at present of such a character that they are very likely to turn their backs completely on the Democrats the moment they see that Democratic tactics cannot protect them against the operations of the Harper law.

Another thing is likely to estrange the German vote to some extent from the Democratic party. Mr. Christopher Yunk, an old German Democrat, who was lately West Town Collector, has announced himself as candidate for County Commissioner, but his friends have been informed by McDonald that no West Side German is to be nominated on the Democratic ticket, as the Irish element is so poorly represented in the County Board at present that it needs strengthening. This the Germans do not like, as both the outgoing County Commissioners from the West Side were elected as Germans.

McDonald himself still insists that it will be very hard work to keep scalawags from the Democratic ticket, and deplores the tendency of his party to give way to the bummer element. But other Democrats, for instance Commissioner McCarthy, protest against Mr. McDonald claiming to be the Democratic party, and proclaim their independence of the machine.

True, Joe Mackin was permitted by the Democratic County Commissioners to designate the polling-places and to appoint the judges of election, but that is explained by the statement that he did so only as the representative of the Democratic Central Committee. Both Mackin and McDonald feel gratified at their success in carrying the appointment of their tools for the election-judgeships, and boast that they have spoiled the appetite of Republican candidates.

"Ender and Knopf both told me after looking over the list of Judges yesterday," said McDonald, "that they would not run now."

Still there are Republicans who are willing to brave the alleged heavy odds in favor of the Democrats and serve as candidates for the County Board. Ex-Ald. Seaton is one of them, and so is ex-Ald. Brady. They are strongly mentioned in connection with ex-Ald. Altpeter for West-Side candidates. Ex-Ald. Frank Stanton is also spoken of as a possible candidate. Commissioner Albright says that he will run under all circumstances, whether nominated or not. On the North Side candidates are not plentiful, John O'Neill and John Murphy being the only ones mentioned so far, but both of them declare that they will not run.

In the Hyde Park District Commissioner Farren has a rival in the person of Mr. Krueger, an old citizen and business-man of Blue Island, who feels sure that he can be elected against Ernst Hummell, the brewer, whom the Democrats seem to have settled on for good as their candidate.

As far as Democratic candidates are concerned Ald. Geohegan, Frank Niessen, and Frank Agnew are most talked of on the North Side, also Mr. Dowlan of the Seventeenth Ward. On the West Side matters seem to be quiet as yet.

For Judge of the Superior Court the Republicans seem to have no candidate besides Judge Jameson, the present incumbent. The Democrats talk of Judge Trumbull, Judge Dickey, and Mr. Greene, a young Hyde Park lawyer with an immense Irish-Catholic following.

The Republicans are still laboring on the Central Club plan. It does not seem to meet with very great favor simply on account of the men who have been most instrumental in developing the plan. Still it is agreed that something should be done to get the Republicans in shape to successfully cope with the frauds by which the Democrats are now wont to carry elections. The condition of the jury-list taken from the poll books of late elections is conclusive proof that an immense fraudulent vote is being cast in Chicago, not one in seven of the names on the poll-lists seeming to have a responsible living representative. That frauds are intended at the coming election is shown by the selection of voting places, which are throughout placed in localities which are controlled absolutely by the Democratic gangs.

The Democrats desire to carry the next election because they want to come out victors in 1884, and will stop at nothing to carry out their plans. From present appearances the Republicans will have to do some lively work if they want to prevent the consummation of the Democratic schemes.

The Democrats are also to have a German newspaper organ to help them. Arrangements were completed yesterday between Gen. Lieb and Max Stern, a printer, by which the Chicago *Democrat*, a weekly German paper owned by the former and edited by employés of the Water Department, will appear as a daily penny paper about Nov. 1. It is said that the enterprise will be backed by Carter Harrison, who has been anxious for a long time to obtain complete control of some German newspaper.

The Registration.

The registry of voters for the coming election will begin a week from Tuesday, when the judges of election have to be at the polling-places at 9 a. m. to make a list of all persons entitled to vote at the next election. The list then made has to be posted in the polling-places until the next meeting of the judges, which will take place two weeks later, and which has to last from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. At this meeting all corrections have to be made, but the judges are obliged to listen to citizens at their first meeting. On account of the notorious fact that thousands of fraudulent names are on the poll-lists of the last election which will form the basis of the new registry list, it is very necessary that the registry be watched by public-spirited citizens from the very beginning.

GULLY.

The English Prize-Fighter Who Reformed and Became a Member of Parliament.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—[Gath.]—"For instance?" said I.

"Take the case of Gully, the English prize-fighter, who sat so very long in their Parliament," continued my acquaintance. "He got to be a standard member of Parliament, elected from time to time. You will find a reference to him in Greville's memoirs, which came out a few years ago. Gully was taken out of prison during Jefferson's Administration by a backer of prize-fights to fight a man named Pierce, whose other name was 'The Game Chicken.' Gully had been a butcher's apprentice. He was lifted out of jail on promise that he would fight. Prize-fighters were getting scarce in England, and the Prince of Wales had a great passion to see fighting of that kind. Gully was licked in the first fight, but being well backed he fought the celebrated Belcher and whipped him, and then fought a big fellow named Gresson; and when he left the prize-ring Gully was considered the best man in it. He stood just like John Morrissey after he whipped Yankee Sullivan and John C. Heenan."

"What did the retired prize-fighter go at next?" I asked my Ohio friend.

"Why, he took to the turf, became a gambler and bookmaker, and went up to Newmarket, the great racecourse of England, and started a gambling-hell. He not only kept this establishment on Morrissey's pattern, but he added the Plunger's style to it, and begant to corrupt trainers, jockeys, and boys, and so became possessed of all the secrets of Newmarket, which he sold out or gambled on them, and in a few years he got to be very rich. Therefore he combined, three-quarters of a century ago, two of the prominent characters we have recently seen on the American turf, and whom I need not name."

"What did Gully do next?"

"Why, he went to the stable of a Mr. Watt, a raiser of race-horses in the north of England—some such a man as Lorillard or Harper in our day—and he made an arrangement with Watt to back his horses and to bet Watt's money. Watt had then the best stable in England. The two men won enormous amounts. Gully was the talk of all England in that day."

"What was his next step?"

"By shrewdness and observation he saw that there was money to be made in some of the big staples of that time, and he took his gambling money and put it into coal. This coal or coal-land went up immensely and made him still richer. He had a wife, a very low woman, and she fortunately died, so that he was enabled to marry again, and he took a tavernkeeper's daughter—young and pretty and with very decent breeding. Under her influence he drew out of the coarser forms of gambling. From a blackleg he began to keep horses, though he still bet occasionally, but only very big sums. Finally he bought a fine estate in England, near Pontefract, called Ackworth Park, and settled down as John Gully, Esquire."

"Did he then go into politics, like Morrissey?"

"He did just that. He had considerable influence with the sporting class of 'Squires and farmers, and the politicians saw it and tried to tempt him to run for Parliament. He had been watching men of breeding, and concluded that he had better decline. When he declined to run for Parliament of course his character for modesty advanced. Therefore, when he did run—and he wanted to do it all the time—he came out for reform, and put up his money gamely. The second time he declined a nomination, and finally a nobleman withdrew in his favor—that is to say, the man who was running against him backed out of the race, and some said he was bought off. Gully went to Parliament."

"Did he behave himself in Parliament?"

"Yes, he behaved about as well as Morrissey did, but he had more social ambition than Morrissey, and stuck to it longer. Gully was a tall, well-formed man, rather graceful, yet powerful. He had delicate hands and feet, his face was very coarse, and his expression bad. He had not a bit of education, but he did have some dignity, and improved it. More than that, he had strong sense, reserve, discretion, and he cultivated his taste, particularly to the point of never intruding himself where he was not asked, and when invited never becoming immodest. He abandoned his blackguard and blackleg acquaintances, assumed dignity toward them, and finally dropped most of them."

"Did he acquire any consideration in Parliament?"

"Oh, yes; he finally ceased to be an object of curiosity, and when he died there were but few persons who remembered much about his earlier rascalities. At the same time his record was as black as hell. In his earlier days he had plundered the young, the dissolute, and the rich. He had done ervey dishonorable thing that could be done on the race-track. His importance only shows that politics is a game that brings in every kind of man."

BIG DIAMONDS.

New York *Times*: A jeweler in Maiden Lane held up between his thumb and forefinger yesterday afternoon a rough yellow stone as large as a hickory-nut. "That is the biggest diamond ever brought to this country," he said. "It weighs 125 carats. In cutting it will lose 30 or 40 carats, according to the design. It is an African stone. Our house bought it in the London market. The weight of the famous Kohinoor is 102¼ carats. Before cutting it weighed 186." The stone in the jeweler's hand was almost an inch square and three quarters of an inch through. It ran up to a sharp point on one side and on the other was dome-shaped. The jeweler said the shape was perfect for cutting. There was a blue streak in the centre. This was said to be no imperfection. When the stone was cut, the jeweler added, it would be much lighter in color. The diamond is better calculated for a crown than for a personal ornament. It might be worn by a lady in the hair, as a medallion at the throat, or in a bracelet. It will be sent to Boston to be cut. The art of diamond-cutting is said to have been brought to as great perfection in this country as in Amsterdam. The stone after cutting will be worth about $100,000.

A large house in Maiden Lane a short time ago sold a remarkably brilliant diamond in the London market for $60,000. It weighed 25½ carats. Its value was in its fineness. Its history was known for 100 years. It was said to have belonged to the Khedive of Egypt. It was brought from London, but the price asked could not be obtained here, and it was sent back to a purchaser there.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

WEBB CITY, Mo., Oct. 4.—Val Hatton, a miner, was killed by a premature explosion of vulcan powder yesterday, and Tom Martin and Mr. Amos fatally injured.

MILWAUKEE.

The Efforts of the Liberals to Effect Local Organization.

Preparations for a Grand Celebration Today by the German Population.

The Trial of Wright, the Defaulting Postmaster of Racine—Notes About Town.

THE LIBERALS.

EFFORTS TOWARD LIBERAL ORGANIZATION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The anti-Spiritist Ring of the Liberal League, finding it difficult to keep up any public interest and carry on meetings, has practically given up the field to the other faction, and will allow the latter to take the charter granted by the National League. The attempt to start the new organization with the old charter progresses slowly. The difficulty appears to be that the "Liberals"—or, at least, a strong faction among them—are disposed to rule out all who are not prepared to subscribe to the tenets of the organization. In other words, while making war on the church because the latter has prescribed forms of faith and creed, the Liberals are not disposed to fraternize with those who take exception to the League's formulated doctrines. For instance, City Controller Smith, who is an enthusiastic advocate of taxation of church property—one of the fundamental ideas of the League—is in favor of proper Sunday laws, but the League wishes all Sunday laws abolished, and hence Mr. Smith, and all those who believe with him, are not allowed "within the pale," or, at least, must be "kept in probation" for the present. In few cities in the country do the Liberals make louder boasts of their strength than in Milwaukee. At the same time the leaders confess that the movement is in a discouragingly dormant condition here, and only the most earnest effort can succeed in keeping up the semblance of life. President Wakeman, of the National League—which recently held its convention here—lately adopted a most shrewd plan to place his ideas before the people. Just at the close of the convention Mr. Wakeman delivered an address, which was supposed to embody the leading views of the organization over which he presides. The attendance was small, the address insufferably long, and the daily papers made but a very brief report of the proceedings. Following the convention one of the city clergymen preached a sermon reviewing the convention's work. His sermon was reported in one of the dailies. From his home in New York Mr. Wakeman wrote what purported to be a review and criticism of the sermon, and his production was published. In point of fact Mr. Wakeman's letter was a well-prepared summary of his speech; and so he succeeded in securing the publication of a report which did not find its way to the public in the regular course of proceedings.

THE GERMANS.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND CELEBRATION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Tomorrow the Germans of this city will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the landing of their countrymen in America. So large a proportion of the people of Milwaukee are of German birth or blood that the celebration will be practically a public city matter. Mayor Stowell, though not a German, has accepted an invitation to participate in the exercises to the extent of being present, though the condition of his health will not allow him to deliver an address. The orations of the day will be given by Congressman Deuster in English, and Mr. Sigel, a local editor, in German. Sixty-nine societies and organizations will participate in the parade, with a membership of nearly 6,000. The procession will be divided into six general divisions, each headed by a brass band. A special feature of the procession will be moving tableaux on decorated wagons, representing scenes in the history of the country, in which German-Americans are specially interested. The "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Watch on the Rhine" will be sung by monster choruses made up of the German singing societies of the city. Altogether the affair will be the largest and most imposing public demonstration ever made here by the Germans with, perhaps, the exception of that which followed the close of the Franco-Prussian war.

NOTES.

MINOR MATTERS ABOUT TOWN.

Alexander Mitchell, who is still in Europe, will sail for home Oct. 11. A brother will accompany him.

Monday next Edward F. Elwell, heretofore with West & Co., booksellers and stationers, will assume the duties of the new office of stationery agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

Mary Shena, the South-Side bride who mysteriously disappeared Tuesday morning a few minutes previous to the hour appointed for her marriage, is still missing. A continued search has thus far failed to reveal the slightest trace of her, and her whereabouts are as great a mystery as ever.

Although work on the great addition to the Plankinton House is going forward rapidly, it will not be completed before next spring. The hotel has always been a source of pride to the city, but when finished it will be one of the most complete and most thoroughly magnificent public houses on the continent.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Merchants' Association in securing subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the tornado at Rochester, Minn., reports the total sum of $2,468.50 collected and remitted to the relief committee at Rochester. A list of the names of the contributors, which was appended to the report, will be forwarded to Rochester.

The resignation of Capt. William P. O'Connor, commander of the Sheridan Guard, is announced. The loss of this valued officer is a severe blow to the company, and, indeed, to the National Guard in this part of the State. Capt. O'Connor is forced to give up his command by failing health. He is a member of the Board of Public Works, and a conscientious devotion to the work of his office is all that he can now attempt.

Henry T. Wright, the defaulting ex-Assistant Postmaster of Racine, will be arraigned in the United States Court next Wednesday for sentence. All negotiations for a settlement of the case in hopes of securing a light sentence have fallen through, owing to the inability of Wright's friends to raise the money. The amount of the defalcation was about $5,000. Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, will come up to pass sentence.

The Directors of the Museum of Fine Arts held a meeting at the residence of Alexander Mitchell last evening. Through the efforts of this organization Milwaukee has a permanent art-gallery which is second to none in the country west of Cincinnati; and a great share of the credit for establishing and maintaining the museum belongs to Mrs. Alexander Mitchell. She has given time, money, and work freely to the enterprise, has personally superintended and directed the labor necessary, and in every way has aided the undertaking.

INSULTING AN AGENT.

[Detroit *Free Press*.]—When a Detroiter removed to Denver eight or ten years ago and went into the grocery business he naturally bethought him of insurance. One morning he called at the office of the "Great Consolidated Insurance Companies" and asked of a dapper little man who sat reading a paper if the President was in.

"Yes, I am the man," was the reply.

"And is the Secretary here?"

"I am the man, also."

"Perhaps you are likewise the Treasurer?"

"I am, sir. And to prevent further loss of time I will add that I am also the Board of Directors, actuary, adjuster, and cashier."

"Then you are the whole company?"

"Certainly, sir. We have tried it both ways and we find that these Western people want some one to shoot at when an insurance doesn't toe up. By consolidating everything into one man it makes a great saving of ammunition."

"What are your assets and liabilities?"

"What?"

The question was repeated.

"See here, stranger," said the astonished agent, "you must be a tenderfoot. When it is known all over Colorado that I'm raking in about $8,000 per week from my three saloons and two poker rooms, the idea of asking about liabilities is an insult. I don't want your risk, sir! Good day, sir!"

BOSTON GOSSIP.

The Literary Clans Assembling for Their Annual Feast of Soul.

How Charley Thorne and Dr. Joyce Were Thrashed by a Plucky English Officer.

James Jackson Jarves and His Old Masters, Which Look Like "Ringers."

A Unitarian Tea-Party—Miscellaneous Literary and Art Notes.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—The literary clans are gathering once more, and, despite the wail which the *Advertiser* lifted up its solemn and highly respectable voice to wail over the departure of the intellectual greatness of the modern Athens, there is a pretty respectable showing still. Mr. E. P. Whipple is here, alert and witty as ever; Whittier, still productive, albeit venerable; W. D. Howells, who went abroad for a stay of three years, but before the end of one is at home and at work upon a new novel; T. B. Aldrich, Mrs. Celia Thaxter, and others too numerous to mention. The Papyrus Club has its first dinner for the season Saturday this week, and will gather a circle of wits not easily matched, even in New York, although the *Advertiser* feels that Gotham has wrenched from the senile hand of Boston the scepter of intellect; the informal meetings of the St. Botolph are also resumed this week; and the rooms of the other clubs already show plenty of wideawake members of an evening now.

And apropos an incident at the Somerset Club the other evening may serve to show the almost ludicrous fear which Butler inspires. Doubtless in another generation his name will be used as a bugaboo to frighten refractory children into proper behavior, and a good many older ones certainly tremble at it now. The talk the evening to which I allude turned, as most conversations do nowadays, upon politics, when one gentleman, a man of at least intellect enough to have become one of the leading consulting lawyers of the city, advanced the proposition that it was not only very possible, but not wholly improbable, that Massachusetts might see a bit of civil war this fall. "If Butler is defeated by a few thousands," he said, "and the election is sure to be a close one, he is precisely the man to raise a cry of fraud and refuse to give up his office. How great his power is over the masses has been shown again and again, and there is plenty of turbulent blood in the Commonwealth that is only too ready for any excuse for disturbance. Of course," he added, "such a madness could only be temporary, but it would be very ugly while it lasted." I have no comments to offer on this remarkable utterance, save that I naturally regard it as unfounded; yet it is only fair to state that it was respectfully received and discussed. The extraordinary action of Mayor Palmer in regard to the precinct officers has raised a perfect storm of suspicion and anger. The Republican State Committee, in an address published yesterday, boldly declare that the Mayor has rejected the nominations of the City Committee "in order that his party may gain an illicit and dishonest advantage at the election"; and the move seems the most impolitic that could have been made.

A STORY OF THORNE.

The departure of Dr. Joyce, author of "Dedré," "Blanid," and other novels, for Europe, calls up various anecdotes of his jolly days. He is now terribly broken in health, the wreck of what he was, and it is probable that his ruined health is largely due to domestic troubles. Dr. Joyce had a wide acquaintance of lively people, and among his numerous friends was the late Charlie Thorne, the actor. When Thorne was in town the two were frequently together, and on one notable occasion they were in the barroom of the Revere House, when the "commendable spirits of wine did somewhat arouse the nobler emotions and loosen the tongue." Dr. Joyce was moved to be eloquent upon the wrongs of Ireland, which just then lay heavy upon his soul. Thorne offered fresh sympathy with every glass, and the two soon worked each other into a most hilarious state of virtuous and indignant patriotism. "Why, in this very harbor," cried the Doctor at length, "in the harbor of Boston, where the British tea was thrown overboard, is an English ship at this minute: and British officers are staying in this very house!" Thorne opened his mouth to swear it was a burning shame, when, with a patness suggestive of old comedy, the door swung open and in walked two strangers. They were in citizen's dress, but it was impossible to mistake their markedly English appearance and military air. Of one nothing further is recorded than that he was tall and slender; the other was short and rather undersized, with light, dudish whiskers, single eyeglass screwed under his right eyebrow, tiny cane, and a dandified appearance generally. The pair walked quietly to the bar and gave their order, while the two proclaimers of the "wrongs of old Ireland" glared ferociously at the daring Britishers who presumed to venture into their very presence. The strangers took no notice, and, finding his black glances of no effect, Thorne made a huge theatrical stride towards the little dandified newcomer. "Drink with me!" he demanded, in the peculiarly offensive fashion of a drunken bully who is determined to pick a quarrel. "I beg your pardon," the other replied politely, but with a good deal of the British drawl, "I—aw—am drinking with my friend. Some other—aw—time—should be pleased, 'm—aw—sure." "When I ask a man to drink with me," Thorne blustered tipsily, drawing himself back in a fighting attitude, "damn him, he's got to drink!" The little Britisher looked at his big opponent quietly, then quietly struck out straight from the shoulder. The bully's head lurched over into a dish of oysters which graced the bar, and a sudden babble of cries and oaths rent the air. The plucky little officer, without the slightest apparent emotion, turned to drink his ale, when Dr. Joyce, more excited over the wrongs of old Ireland than ever, advanced to the fray, flourishing his thick walking-stick like a shillalah. The Englishman raised his cane like a flash, tapped the burly poet upon the wrist, wrenched the big stick away, and flung it over his shoulder. Crash! it went into the midst of a big mirror. The confusion was by this time indescribable. The barkeeper summoned the proprietor; Thorne struck out again to be a second time tipped into the oysters; Dr. Joyce delivered a number of opinions far more emphatic than poetic; while all the bystanders lent a hand at increasing the general din. In the midst of all this riot the little dandified Britisher was as calm and unmoved as a clock. When the landlord appeared he said politely, but with perfect nonchalance: "Sorry for the row—broke—aw—mirror—charge it in the bill." He finished his ale, paid his scot, and ignoring the continued babble, the threats of Thorne and Dr. Joyce's protestations as utterly as if they did not exist, he turned upon his heel and walked out with his friend. "Now, who in thunder," queried the landlord, as the door swung to behind the retreating couple, "was fool enough to interfere with him? Do you know who it is?" "No," shouted the crowd, open mouthed. "who is it?" "Why, that is Captain ——; he's one of the crack athletes of the British navy." "That little cuss!" ejaculated Thorne, and he showed signs of settling back into the oyster-dish for a third time. Louis James took Thorne's place on the stage until his bruises could be hidden with paint, while as for Dr. Joyce he probably relieved his feelings in an entirely new and remarkably spirited lyric upon the wrongs of Ireland.

THE JARVES FUSS.

James Jackson Jarves is not wholly happy in these days. He considers himself hardly used by the Boston art critics, while they, on the other hand, are having an excellent time baiting him and poking fun at his so-called collection of "old masters." The truth is, he has been abroad so long that he is saturated with the idea that Americans must be fools, and it is to be feared that the most careful self-examination would have revealed nothing to disabuse his mind of such a theory. He gathered together a lot of rubbish from old curiosity shops, sprinkled in a few passable things, and, saying to himself, "Go to, now; we will spoil the Americans"; he girded up his loins and came over to the Foreign Exhibition. A weather-beaten Madonna, which has confessedly stood for centuries by the wayside, and which could be equaled by the work of any stonecutter a little above the ordinary, he has dubbed a Michael Angelo; he unblushingly produces Titians, Tintorettos, Raphaels, Rembrandts, and Velasquezes, all to be taken, it is true, somewhat on trust, as they for the most part are far too modest to brag by their looks of being the work of hands so illustrious; but here is Mr. Jarves himself, who has seen the very house in which Titian lived, and if that doesn't prove that he painted the portrait of a Venetian gentleman now at the Foreign Exhibition, especially when everybody knows Titian painted many a Venetian, why, then, Mr. Jarves is a romancer, and that is all there is about it. He has just published a second catalog—the first having been roughly handled—which he calls "A Retrospective Catalog," apparently because it takes back so much that was said in the first one; and bitterly does he complain that his statements have been questioned. He and his rubbishy old works of art will probably eventually start upon a tour of the country together, so it is not impossible that you may some time have the pleasure of seeing the caravan in Chicago. In which case provide considerable quantity of salt before reading the catalog, for surely one could never get through that remarkable work without danger of following the example of Lot's wife.

A UNITARIAN TEA-PARTY.

If there is one thing the Boston Unitarians really love and admire it is a genuine Hindoo, and if he by chance belong to the Brahmin Somaj, then they adore him. One of these superior beings, with the beautiful name Babu Protap Chunder Mozoomdar, lets the light of his countenance shine upon the Hub just now, and tonight a reception is to be given in his honor at the Hotel Vendôme, where all theatrical and theological stars are entertained. The names of various clergymen of orthodox profession are included in the list of those in charge of the affair, but it is really a Unitarian celebration. The Rev. Phillips Brooks is well known to have strong leanings toward Unitarianism, while the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the Rev. E. E. Hall, the Rev. Brooke Herford, and other shining lights of that denomination are prominent in the matter. The Rev. Dr. Duryea will preside, and there will be brief remarks, with much side talk and a fair proportion of eating.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has been to New York this week for its annual jollification, and returned this morning in a somewhat demoralized condition. There is a tendency in Boston to stigmatize this eminently venerable body as "The Tailors' Brigade," and as a matter of fact there are an unconscionable number of the knights of the needle and shears—not scissors—connected with it.

"FLORALS."

Christmas cards are somewhat out of fashion, but the custom of sending some remembrance of the sort was both so pleasant and so convenient that people do not easily give it up wholly. What it is the fashion to call "Florals"—although only one deeply versed in the mysteries of modern nomenclature could tell the fitness of the name—are coming to take their place, and so elaborate are these souvenirs that some of our leading publishing houses make a specialty of them. A floral which presents the singular and original combination of lithography and etching will this month be published by Roberts Brothers. It is Lord Houghton's favorit child-rhyme, "Good Night and Good Morning," and Walter Severn, the English artist, has set each stanza in a gorgeous illuminated border of flowers, and accompanied each with an etched illustration. The whole is printed upon handsome cards, bound together with a dainty blue silk cord and tassel.

LITERARY NOTES.

It is pretty generally acknowledged that Miss Maud Howe, who posed abroad several years ago before she became passé as the American beauty, is the veritable author of "A Newport Aquerelle." So far from denying this, as she had been said to do, Miss Howe's invariable answer to the charge of writing the rather vulgar novel has been, "I haven't even read it," which, under the circumstances, is of course tantamount to a confession.

One of the most noticeable of recent donations to the Boston Art Museum is a picture called "Solitude," painted by Robert Barrett Browning, son of the two poets, and presented to the museum by Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore. It is a large canvas, and represents a deep, still lake resting in the shadow of a range of heavy hills, which rise nearly to the top of the picture, leaving only room for a glimpse of a cool sky overhead full of light, which shines upon a willow standing in the foreground between the spectator and the water. The prevailing tones are rich dark greens and olives, which, contrasted with the sky and with the reflections in the pool, are wonderfully effective. The picture has a wonderful atmosphere, and is as a whole so good as to make one sure that young Browning will be heard from as among the leading artists of his generation one of these days. Mrs. Moore brought, I believe, three of his pictures to America, and my impression is that one is in Philadelphia and one in New York.

It is a saucy thing to say, perhaps, but there is certainly a fitness in the title which Mrs. Julia Anagnos has chosen for her forthcoming volume of poems, "Stray Chords." Anything for which Mrs. Anagnos is responsible must somehow be a little astray. She is the eldest daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, with the face of a Fra Angelico angel, a figure injured by a tendency to embonpoint, and the most heartbreaking carelessness of attire it was ever my fortune to behold. I have seen her in the parlors of Mrs. John T. Sargent, formerly of Chestnut street, and famous in connection with the Radical Club, when she rose to read a poem, and, as she moved across the room with a manner which is positively divine in its quietude and serenity, I have sat and shivered lest her clothing should fall away from her, her back hair tumble down, and a general wreck result. I am bound to say that such a consummation never did occur, and I may add that I am sure it would not have disturbed her beautiful calm if it had! She has written some exquisit verses, far excelling anything her mother has done, and the volume will be a most interesting one; but the title does appeal to one's sense of the ludicrous.

As I send this letter off the amusing disagreement in the Democratic State Committee over the advisability of circulating the illustrated Tewksbury pamphlet still goes on. An edition has been ready for some days, but has been held back because a majority of the committee have so strongly insisted that it was not advisable to use them. Gov. Butler, however, is firm and not too mild about the matter, and declares that those pamphlets shall be put into the hands of Massachusetts voters if he has to distribute them himself. It would give a delightful personal flavor to the campaign, something like that once introduced into the English canvas by the beautiful Duchess who exchanged kisses for votes, if the doughty General should hire a band and a barouche, drive about, and scatter his own pamphlets.

JOHN PENNIMAN.

ROUGH ON HENRY GEORGE.

New York *Tribune:* The fantastic absurdity of Mr. Henry George's theory of land was neatly shown at one of his own meetings the other night. He had eloquently denounced ownership of land as akin to ownership of human flesh, and, no doubt, many of his hearers, whose minds were full of vague pictures of huge "monopolies" and "bloated bondholders," agreed with him. But then arose an Irishman who said he had, by hard work and saving, managed to become the owner of his own house. He protested that he was not like the Irish landlord, and that he ought not to be made to "go." But Mr. George was consistent and declared that he must "go," all the same, just like any other monopolist. It would be difficult to conceive of any system of Communism better calculated to take all the ambition out of a man than one which would tell the workingman that under no circumstances could he make his hearthstone his own property. Mr. George's theory, if it had no other fault, is opposed to the strongest instincts of human nature—that of self-preservation. The desire for individual ownership of the home is to be compared, in its strength, to the love of wife and child, and it is safe to say that no theory can make head against it. Even if this were not all so, the possibility of carrying into effect such a scheme as the Government ownership of all land is so remote that absolute free trade is a practical proposition beside it. It is a curious circumstance that men are found to form numerous societies, and sing songs, and put in motion the usual political machinery in behalf of such a Utopian idea.

A BURNING MINE.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*, traveling from Bismarck to the Little Missouri, saw a burning mine. He says: "It gives off so sulphurous an odor that I at first thought the heat due to the decomposition of sulphides. But the glow is red; little sulphurous acid is formed; you can stand over the crevasse without fear of either burning or suffocation. Sulphur is volatalized and recrystallized on the edge of the crevices. There is no smoke; the air quivers with the heat. The burning area is from ten to fifteen rods square, and has been on fire since the first visit by white men, and no one knows how many centuries before. It is only one of a number of fires that are known on the Bad Lands." The writer goes on to say that the Bad Lands are probably the ashes of extinct coal-fires.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

A Controversy as to Whether It Should Be Genuine—That Is, Fermented—or Only Juice.

And a Still Further Controversy as to Whether Its Use Is Not Productive of Drunkenness.

Opinions of Prominent Clergymen of All Denominations—Some Diversity of Opinion.

New York *Sun:* Whether fermented or unfermented wine shall be used at the communion table of the Christian churches is not a settled question in any denomination. There are churches of every denomination that will not use anything but the pure unfermented juice of the grape. There are others that use the ordinary wine of commerce. The controversy on the subject has been protracted, and scholars of renown have spent much time in the study of the Scriptures with a view of determining their exact teachings on the subject. It is claimed by some that the wine used and referred to by Christ was fermented wine, used as a beverage. Others hold that He used only unfermented wine, and that to believe anything else would be not only unscholarly, but an imputation upon the character of Christ by the unjust charge that He gave sanction to the use of intoxicating liquor. Seeking light upon the present attitude of the church in respect to this subject, a *Sun* reporter called upon Dr. J. M. King, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, who said:

"The Methodist Church holds very pronounced views on the subject of intemperance, and its Discipline is very strict in regard to it. On the subject of the use of wine at the Lord's table, there appears in the Book of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the heading of the prescribed service for the administration of the Lord's Supper the words, 'Let none but pure unfermented juice of the grape be used in the administration of the Lord's Supper whenever practicable.' Those words were put in there by order of the General Conference. The words are carefully chosen. They do not make the use of unfermented wine obligatory, but such use is urgently advised. In fact, there are many Methodist churches that still use fermented wines. The decision of the matter is left to the stewards of each church. The movement for the use of unfermented wine has been contemporaneous with the temperance movement. The strong argument in its favor is based on the possibility that some reformed inebriate might have the old appetite revived by one taste of the communion wine. I have heard of cases where men have attributed their relapse into drunkenness to the sip of wine they had taken at the Lord's table. I cannot say that I ever knew of such a case of my own knowledge, I do not care to say whether I believed the stories that were told me. Possibly in some instances men may have been glad to find what might seem a pardonable excuse.

"While my own view is that the results of scholastic research have left the stronger arguments with those who claim that the wine referred to and used by Christ was the ordinary fermented wine in use at that day, I see no occasion for permitting that opinion to exclude unfermented wine from the Lord's table. If it is an error to use unfermented wine it is surely a safe error. The thing celebrated is, after all, the important point, and not the apparatus of the celebration. If, therefore, there is the slightest possibility that the use of fermented wine may revive the dreadful appetite for strong drink in some poor soul I am glad to sacrifice any mere opinion to prevent such a dreadful result. Since the law of our church advises, though it does not command the use of unfermented wine, I, for one, heartily join with those who wish to exclude fermented wine from the communion table. But I have presided over churches where fermented wine was used, and I have never witnessed any bad effects. I know that temperance people have very strong opinions on the subject, and that it was their influence that prevailed upon our General Conference to take the action it did. I want to help the temperance movement all I can, and therefore I do not try to persuade any congregation to use the fermented wine, which I believe was the kind used and referred to by Christ. If I do err in this respect it is an error on the safest side, I am sure."

The Rev. Dr. Terry, pastor of the Forty-third Street Methodist Church, said: "Several years ago, at a meeting of clergymen, I read an essay in reply to Dr. Fowler's pamphlet in favor of unfermented wine. I took the ground then, as I believe now, that the wine used and referred to by Christ was the fermented wine used as a beverage at that time. I can find no evidence that it was anything else. Nevertheless, I cordially coincide with the recommendation by the General Conference that unfermented wine shall be used whenever practicable. I know of no harm that can possibly come from unfermented wine, and do not wish anybody to have it to say that they came to harm by the use of the other. I cannot say that any case ever came to my personal knowledge where a man was actually led back to inebriety by the use of communion wine. I have been told that such cases have occurred.

"As Presiding Elder of this district, which comprises eighty Methodist churches, I have used both kinds of wine at communion. I do not know exactly by how many churches each kind is used. I know that some churches deem the unfermented wine to be inadequate for the purpose. I do think that the advocates of unfermented wine have made out their case from the standpoint of scholarship. But they have made out a very strong case from the standpoint of temperance, and that is sufficient for me. I therefore cordially agree with the urgent advice of the Book of Discipline in accordance with the direction of the General Conference, which was made, I believe, in about the year 1872. I should judge that about half the churches in this district use the unfermented wine. There are a number of establishments that manufacture unfermented wine for the churches. Much of it is made in Vineland, N. J. In one church of which I was pastor the stewards concluded to use unfermented wine, but they unfortunately got a bottle of very sour and disagreeable stuff, and some of the brethren said that ordinary wine would be much preferable. There is a very extensive literature on the subject. I am firmly convinced that even if only one man can be saved from drunkenness it will be ample compensation for whatever sacrifice of opinion may be made by the use of unfermented wine. In some churches they make wine for communion by soaking raisins and pressing out the juice."

The Rev. Dr. H. R. Wilson, Presbyterian, said: "We have no law on the subject in the Presbyterian Church. We do not think it is a matter that involves serious consequences. I know that Dr. Crosby has strong opinions on the subject. He holds that the wine that Christ used was the wine used as a beverage at that time, but there are other Presbyterian divines who hold other views. Each church settles the question by itself, without direction from the General Assembly. The report of the last meeting of the General Assembly makes no reference to the subject. I have attended the sessions fifteen years, and I do not remember that it has been discussed in that time. I believe that on one occasion a manufacturer desired to address the assembly in favor of the use of his product, but it was concluded not to permit it, as it would be merely a commercial advertisement. We have very pronounced views on the subject of temperance. We have a standing committee which makes a report on that subject to every General Assembly. We believe that if a man is a Christian he is made so by the grace of God, and if he is a true Christian he will remain one. There may have been cases where the use of wine at the communion table has aroused a latent love for liquor. I have heard of such cases, but none ever came under my own observation. One such case would not be enough to establish a law. I think the wine that Christ used was the same as that which the Jews used at their feasts. It would not be easy to prove that that was unfermented wine."

The Rev. Dr. G. W. Samson, of the Baptist Church, wrote a book entitled "The Divine Law of Wines," in which he claimed that the wine used by Christ was unfermented. This was sharply criticised, and Dr. Samson wrote in reply: "The wine made by Christ at the wedding has this succession of testimonials in confirmation: First, the fact that conforming Jews, of whom Jesus through His life was one, from time immemorial have used unfermented wine at weddings. Second, the best, most costly, and always first used wine in ancient and modern banquets has been the lightest, and among the Romans this was unfermented. Third, Cyril, Bishop of the church in Jerusalem about A. D. 380, expressly declares this. Geikie, in his now popular 'Life of Christ,' returns to the early Christian view of the nature of the miracle. As to the charge against Christ, that He was a wine bibber, all Christians regard it as much a calumny as that He was a glutton and a friend of abandoned women. That the 'fruit of the vine' used at the supper was unfermented is confirmed by these testimonials: First, the natural meaning of the term 'fruit of the vine.' Second, the immemorial custom of consecration of Jews at their Passover, which 'cup' was the same used by Christ at the institution of the Supper. Third, the direct statement of Clement (A. D. 200), and of Jerome (A. D. 400). That the gleukos was unintoxicating Cyril declared (A. D. 380), while writers of the views of Horace Bumstead now admit this, and that gleukos was included under oinos lexicographers of every age and land agree."

The Rev. Dr. Duffield, in a work styled "The Bible Rule of Temperance," declared that the wine used by Christ was the same as that used by the Jews at the Passover—unfermented.

The Rev. Albert Barnes, in his Commentary on John I., 10, said: "The wine of Judea was the pure juice of the grape, without any mixture of alcohol, and commonly weak and harmless."

Rabbi S. M. Isaacs wrote: "The Jews do not in their feasts for sacred purposes, including the marriage feast, ever use any kind of fermented drinks. In their oblations and libations they employ the fruit of the vine—that is, fresh grapes, unfermented grape juice and raisins—as the symbol of benediction."

P. J. Joachimsen said: "The great body of the conforming Jews of New York use wine made from raisins at the Passover feast. . . . Some, but not many, use imported wine—Italian, Hungarian, or German, which is certified as 'Perach' or 'Kosher' wine."

The Rev. W. M. Thayer, in a work on Communion Wine, wrote: "The Saviour's language implies that he continued the practice of the unfermented juice of the grape."

The Centennial Conference of Free-Will Baptists at Weirs, N. H., adopted a preamble and resolutions, including these words: "That fermented wine should not be used in the communion service, and the church or minister who uses it deserves censure."

The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson wrote: "God speed the time when Scriptural arguments in behalf of wine-drinking shall be buried in a grave so deep as that wherein now lie the arguments by which the Word of God was once marshaled to the support of slavery."

John Ellis, M. D., of the Swedenborgian Church, published two large books, in which he reviewed the testimony of physicians, scholars, clergymen, and scientific men, taking the ground that unfermented wine should be used at the communion table. In his latast book, published in the present year, he quotes the following:

> Is it nothing to you, O Christians,
> As ye sit around the board,
> Where the feast is spread before you,
> And the rich-hued wine is poured,
> That a mighty spirit of evil
> Dwells in that bright wine's flow,
> That pleasure floats on the surface,
> But danger is hiding below?

Norman Kerr, M. D., F. L. S., of London, has published several books advocating the use of the unfermented wine and opposing the position of those who claim that the use of fermented wine is sanctioned by the Bible. In a work entitled "Wines: Scriptural and Ecclesiastical," he wrote: "Is it not in accordance with common sense to infer that the sacred volume cannot contradict its own doctrine? There is a difference between wine a poison and wine a blessing." "There are two modes of interpreting Scripture references to wine. By the one mode our Divine Master made and the Bible sanctioned the social use of wine containing poison in an intoxicating proportion. By the other mode the wine the Bible condemns is the wine with the poisonous properties, while the wine, the moderate use of which the Bible approves, and which our Savior made, was not poisonous but wholesome." Dr. Kerr adds: "It is difficult for any one inexperienced in the treatment of dipsomania to realize the truth. But so real is the danger that, churchman as I am, even when a drinker myself, I never allowed a reformed drunkard to go near a communion-table where an intoxicating liquor was presented. In this practice I am supported by Dr. Richardson, Dr. Fergus, Surgeon-General Francis, and other experts."

Archdeacon Jeffreys wrote: "Many years' experience of the cases of reformed drunkards has convinced me that the danger is real, and I feel a miserable, misgiving of heart every time I administer the sacrament to one of those unhappy beings in an intoxicating drink."

Dr. Richardson, F. R. S., said in a public address: "As to the practical point whether there is danger in this matter of using wine at the sacrament, Yes, I say there is. . . . I could at this moment name ten persons who wished to accept the communion, and who do not go to it lest they should fall back into those ways from which they were rescued. . . . I invariably tell them not to run the risk."

Surgeon-General Francis, C. R. S., wrote of the case of a lady that came under his knowledge who felt the appetite for drink aroused at the communion table.

Dr. Kerr says: "Many of the reformed who regularly worship at an Established Church are compelled in sheer self-defense either to deprive themselves altogether of the privilege of communion or to resort for that purpose (as in many cases they do, to my personal knowledge) to some Nonconformist chapel, where unintoxicating wine is used." He gives an account of the spread of the movement for the use of unfermented wine by the Episcopal Church in England, and says that it is rapidly gaining ground. He quotes the opinion of the well-known ecclesiastical lawyer, Dr. A. J. Stephens, Q. C., that there is no evidence to show whether the "fruit of the vine" our Savior administered at the Last Supper was unfermented or fermented, and that, "as a matter of principle, it is indifferent whether fermented or unfermented wine is used, no question of doctrine being involved."

OLD TALES RETOLD.

The Stolen Confederate Gold—A New Story of the Robbery Which Fixes the Responsibility.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29.—The *Constitution* prints a long story relating the facts in connection with the robbery of the Confederate treasure in 1865 on its way from Washington, this State, to Richmond, Va. The story is anonymous, but purports to have been written by an eye-witness of the scenes which he describes. It abounds in contemptuous allusions to the hated "Yankees," and is full of the disgusting buncombe which was so common in the South before and during the War, and which still meets a hearty welcome, unfortunately, in some parts of the South. Stripped of all this vile and irrelevant matter, the story is a valuable contribution to history, and if its author is what he claims to be it clears up the mystery which has so long surrounded the lost Confederate gold, which Jefferson Davis and a number of lesser Rebel lights have at different times been accused of stealing.

According to the story now told, the Confederate treasure in the early part of June, 1865, was kept apart in a storehouse, part in the old bank, part at the station, and the bullion in the cellar of a storehouse in Washington, Ga. It was guarded by a number of persons appointed by Jefferson Davis, and these persons, the new historian says, had stolen a good part of the gold. At this juncture a man named Wiseacre appeared in Washington with authority to take the treasure to Richmond. He gathered together the bulk of the gold and bullion, placed it in wagons, and started for Richmond by way of Abbeville, S. C., accompanied by many of the same men who had watched the treasure in Washington, and who went along as guards. They went about five miles beyond Danbury, Ga., and camped for the night in a lot belonging to Mrs. Susan Moss. Gen. Vaughn's brigade of Confederate cavalry had been disbanded near Mrs. Moss' house, and several of the soldiers were scattered through the neighborhood, living in different families. A man whose name is indefinitly given as Capt. M——, who had belonged to Vaughn's brigade, gathered a band of his soldiers together, and at 10 o'clock at night he charged on the guard protecting the wagons. Capt. M—— was dressed in the uniform of a Union officer, and this fact was made use of to charge the robbery to the "Yankees." The guard made but slight resistance, and the wagons were captured without firing a gun or a pistol. The boxes of gold and silver were broken open, and each man took as many double-eagles and silver dollars as he could carry, and hastened away to hide it. Holes were dug in the ground by some of the men, while others hid their stolen treasure in the branches of trees, and still others sunk it in ponds, marking the places so that it could be found when the excitement sure to be caused by the robbery had died away. All night long the work of hiding went on, and only the gray dawn drove the robbers away from the scene. The ground is said to have been literally covered with gold and silver coins.

Wiseacre offered $1,000 to anybody who would put him on the track of the robbers, and a soldier named McBride was captured on the following day and made to disgorge the share of gold which he had received. About a week after Gen. Alexander, with a band of searchers, came across a party of the robbers, made them prisoners, and undertook to make them give up the money. Before he could do so, however, a party of Vaughn's men arrived from Goshen, charged the captors, and rescued the prisoners. Soon after this the "Yankees," urged on by Gen. Alexander and aided by the negroes, undertook to recover the money which had been stolen, and some of it, according to this story, was wrung from the thieves by the most brutal tortures. The writer can give no accurate estimate of the amount of the treasures which was stolen, but he insists that it was much less than has been stated in the published stories. No horse could struggle under the load of gold which some of the men are said to have carried away. The writer of the story says that the men who captured the wagons were not the principal plotters of the schemes of robbery. The plan, he asserts, was conceived before the treasure started from Washington, and was formed by the very men who had had charge of the gold, and some of whom went along as guards. The great secret, which has never before been told is the fact that there was collusion between the robbers and the guards at Washington. On this point the historian says: "The gold remained in Washington a good while, not exactly at the mercy of every one, but under control of quasi guards. As I have stated elsewhere, these custodians had tacit control, and in order that they might go blameless, if they appropriated any of the gold to their own use, they must have a place to escape. The coming of Wiseacre was a timely thing with them. He did not know what amount reached Washington, and what was taken before leaving that place might never have been noticed, still those who had it were afraid to risk being found out. As soon as Wiseacre announced his intention to take the money back to Richmond via Belleville, these men saw their opportunity. They readily consented to give up to him a considerable amount, and joined him in hunting up more. The idea, with those who had had charge of the gold, still haunted them that they had made too large a grab, and that it would be found out on them. What should they do was the question. They knew that those men of Vaughn's brigade were staying down in the edge of Lincoln County, immediately on the route by which Wiseacre proposed to take the treasure. A few days before the time for them to start for Abbeville they sent one of their men out secretly to plan for the train to be robbed, which we have seen was so successfully accomplished. This is the great secret. This opens up all and everybody can now see clearly through the whole thing. Those men who had taken the gold before Wiseacre came knew they would be found, for they had so much that it could not be accounted for, and if they could manage to get it all scattered they would never be suspected. The reader may look back over what has been said, and every circumstance goes to prove that there was an understanding, not with the Danbury crowd, but with those men around Washington. How could Capt. M—— have had all things ready at so short a notice? The wagons did not pass where he was living until about sundown, for it was late when they passed through the village, and they had four miles to go before passing where any of Vaughn's men were staying."

GOATS IN PARIS.

The Morning Promenade of "Nannies"—Milked Without Any "Kicking."

Correspondence San Francisco *Chronicle*: Speaking of persons and things essentially Parisian, the man and his goats must certainly be counted among the number. I have seen in Naples men and women leading cows with crumpled horns through the narrow crooked streets, from which they drew at intervals fresh milk for the benefit of their Neapolitan customers, but that sight was not more interesting than is the one I see here in Paris—that is to say, flocks of black goats, from which is daily drawn lacteal fluid for the benefit of old and young. It is quite a sight, the morning promenade of these nanny-goats. No bearded bucks are permitted to accompany this excursion of the milky way, tramping quietly along the sidewalks, brushing their black hairy bodies against one's new trousers or the skirts of richly dressed ladies, well-filled udders almost touching the ground and overflowing with the milk of animal kindness. The Basque berger, or goatherd, is a picturesque looking individual, quite in keeping with his gentle but strong smelling associates. He has retained the red cap and short, dark-blue jacket of his native Pyrenees, and hanging from his neck is a little flute, a flat piece of wood not larger than your hand, on which from time to time he blows some wild, shrill notes, that serve to attract the attention of his customers, as well as to recall any of his flock whose curiosity has led them to linger too long at some open shop-door.

At the berger's heels is one of the Pyrenees mountain dogs, in close relation to the Highland collie, with soft expressive eyes, and long shiny hair, and it performs its duty—that of keeping any of the flock from turning the wrong corner and straying away—with the most conscientious and intelligent accuracy. There are ten or a dozen goats in each flock, and they are on duty only every other day. Occasionally one of the mothers is accompanied by a sporting kid, which gives no little trouble to the dog and delight to the juvenile customers of the goatherd. This fellow lives outside of Paris, but every morning he starts for the city at an early hour to serve his customers—this one in the bourgeoise quartier of the Faubourg St. Denis, that one to the aristocracy of the Faubourg St. Germain, another along the grand boulevards, and so on throughout the Capital. The bonnes are always ready for him, and they are often accompanied by the little invalid, the milk being the best when drank warm from the udder. The goatherd calls up one of his flock, the docile nanny submits to being milked without "kicking," and having pocketed his three cents for a quarter of pint, he moves on; merrily blowing his flute to attract the attention which his position deserves. By 10 o'clock his round has been made and his flock are on their way back to the country. Outside the fortifications there is a halt, and while the honest berger eats his frugal dejeuner the goats are nibbling at the green grass which grows along the ramparts.

QUIPS.

Pater: "Well, my boy, and how do you like college? Alma Mater has turned out some good men——" Young Hopeful: "Ya-as—she's just turned me out!" He had been expelled.

"Poor creatures!" exclaimed Mrs. Grosgrain looking at the picture of nude and savage women; "no clothing of any kind! I wonder what the poor things have to talk about?"

"What are you going to do when you grow up, if you don't know how to cipher?" asked a teacher of a slow boy. "I'm going to be a school-teacher, and make the boys do the ciphering," was the reply.

"This Is Horrible" was the headline a Cleveland editor wrote to go over an account of the defeat of the local base-ball club. But the straw-headed printer got things mixed and put that headline over a poem by a prominent poet, and the poet wouldn't believe that it was the printer's fault, and somebody is going to get hurt.

The Rev. Atticus G. Haygood says: "Intelligence spoils no man for anything that a man ought to do in this world." There is where Atticus is at fault. Intelligence spoils a man for jury duty. In this place an intelligent man—one who knows anything about the case, or anything else—is promptly challenged by the defense.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Two "commercial tourists" met in the depot the other day. "Hello, Charley!" says No. 1; "haven't seen you in an age. What are you doing now?" "O, I'm in the same old line," responds No. 2. "With the same old house?" "Yes, the same old concern; but situated a little differently." "How is that?" "Well, I've got an interest." "Is that so? How long since?" "Since the first of the month." "Let me congratulate you." "Yes, the old man told me I'd got to take an interest in the business this year or quit. So I took the interest."

A Sage, who was on his weary journey to Wisconsin, came upon a crowd one day, and observed a general sadness in all faces. "Why this gloom?" queried the old man, as he laid down his bundle and felt for the front end of his plug of tobacco. "O Sage, we mourn the death of a good man," was the reply. "Was he honored?" "He was." "Sober, upright, charitable, and given to peace?" "He was." "Who of you praised and encouraged him in life?" asked the old man as he looked around him. A hush fell upon the crowd, and no one replied. "Praise that comes after death," whispered the Sage, "does not even cut down the undertakers' bills. Better squander your time sawing wood for his widow." Moral: The widow will be expected to take in plain sewing to support herself.—*Detroit Free Press.*

LAKE MARINE.

The Captain of the Steamship Davidson Believes She Is a Total Wreck.

Wreck of the Casey on Spectacle Reef—The Crew Reach Land in a Small Boat.

Work on the Milwaukee Harbor Abandoned for the Season—Good Demand for Grain Vessels.

The Wrecked Steamship Davidson.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The propeller James Davidson, ashore on Thunder Bay Island, was moved a little out of her position last night by a heavy southeast sea. She is four feet out forward and aft, and the water is up to her rail. She is considered by her Captain, Harry McGreen, to be a total wreck, although the tug Winslow, with a steam pump, will make an effort to release her tomorrow. As long as the wind holds in the east there are no fears of her sustaining further damage.

Wrecked on Spectacle Reef.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Casey, loaded with lumber for Chicago, was wrecked on Spectacle Reef last night. The crew are safe at Duncan City, having just reached there in a small boat.

[The craft referred to is probably the schooner Lyman Casey, of the steam-barge Abercorn's tow, as that is the only vessel of that name on the lakes. She occasionally comes here with lumber from Saginaw, and is owned at Marine City by Lester & Morton, of that port, who value her at about $8,000. She was built at Toledo in 1867, rates B1, and has a registered tonnage of 292. She was probably insured.]

Milwaukee Harbor Improvements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Col. D. C. Houston, of the United States Army Engineer Corps, in charge of the river and harbor improvements here, reports tonight that the work upon the breakwater for the harbor of refuge in Milwaukee Bay has been suspended for the season of 1883. This work has been carried on in accordance with the plan recommended by the Board of Engineers in 1881—viz.: starting from North Point in eight feet of water, but leaving a gap of about 600 feet between the beginning of the breakwater and the shore, to be closed hereafter if found necessary, the north arm runs for 2,400 feet. The main arm then runs 5,200 feet. One thousand feet south from the angle an opening 400 feet wide is left for a fair-weather entrance and exit. The southern end of the main arm is at a distance of about 4,150 feet from the present end of the north pier. Should it be found, when the main arm of the breakwater has been completed, that increased protection of the interior of the harbor of refuge against southeast gales is advisable, it is proposed to secure it either by extending this main arm until it intersects the prolongation of the north pier, or by putting in a covering breakwater nearly closing the interval between the south end of the main breakwater and the north river pier, but leaving an entrance of about 1,000 feet at the south end of the main arm. Commencing at the starting point the work accomplished up to the present time is as follows: The first or northern section is composed of six timber cribs, each 100 feet in length by twenty in width, having an average depth of twelve feet, filled with stone ballast. The next section, of 1,000 feet in length, is comprised of timber cribs, ballasted with stone, of dimensions fifty feet long by twenty-four feet wide, having an average depth of twenty and one-half feet. These cribs were sunk upon the natural bed of the lake. The next section, of 850 feet in length, reaches to the southern extremity of the north arm, at which point the natural depth of the water at mean lake level is about twenty-nine feet. The cribs forming this section were set upon foundations of stone, the top of the foundations being leveled off at a depth of twenty feet below the surface of the lake. The total length of the north arm, as built, is 2,450 feet.

Lake Freights and Charters.

The engagements of grain vessels yesterday represented the gross amount of spot room at present in the harbor, but inasmuch as the season of navigation is nearing an end the day's transactions may be considered very light. So far as shippers are concerned lake shipments should be exceedingly large, as there is an immense quantity of grain in store, and the demand for vessel-room strong. The trouble at present lies in the scarcity of tonnage, the arrivals and clearances having fallen off considerably during the last few weeks. This is easily accounted for by the fact that many large craft have either gone back to the ore trade or been sent to Lake Superior to load grain. Yesterday the inquiry for vessels was quite active. Freights were firm on a basis of four cents for corn and four and a half cents for wheat to Buffalo. There was also a good demand for Canadian-bound vessels, but there were none on the market, although shippers were offering better rates than were obtained Friday.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.

	No. bu.
Propeller Montana, wheat	20,000
Propeller Fountain City, corn	25,000
Propeller John Pridgeon Jr., corn	46,000
Propeller City of Rome, corn, rye	60,000
Propeller Scotia, corn	50,000
Schooner Niagara, wheat	50,000
Schooner Ida Keith, rye	35,000
Schooner Helvetia, corn	54,000
Total	363,000

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers H. J. Jewett, corn, etc.; Idaho, corn, flour, etc. Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Tacoma, coal; schooners Golden Age, coal; Camden, coal. For Milwaukee—Propeller C. J. Kershaw, coal. For Green Bay—Schooners Clara Parker, coal; Christine Nilsson, coal.

LAKE RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Corn, bushels	1,756,500	Flaxseed, bushels	78,260
Wheat, bushels	774,370	Barley, bushels	31,950
Oats, bushels	225,000	Flour, barrels	78,550
Rye, bushels	117,480	Lumber, feet	11,119,000

SHIPMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Coal, tons	55,350	Railroad iron, tons	3,740
Cement, barrels	6,010	Salt, barrels	9,500

CANAL SHIPMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Wheat, bushels	748,210	Rye, bushels	64,740
Corn, bushels	1,168,400	Oats, bushels	185,250

Coal freights were again dull, and rates were unchanged. The only engagement made was that of the schooner Camden for Chicago at 60 cents. The barge Maggie was placed for railroad iron to Port Arthur on private terms. Canal freights continued firm on the basis of 6¼ cents on wheat and 6 cents on corn to New York. The steamer Onoko, with grain from Chicago, arrived this afternoon. The Duluth wheat cargo of the steamer Iron Duke fell short about 1,200 bushels, and the Chicago corn cargo of the schooner Golden Age, overran ninety bushels.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propellers James Fisk, Commodore, merchandise, Chicago. Freights are firm and slightly improved rates. Charters—Propellers Hurlbut, Alcona; Schooners Senator, San Diego, Marsh, ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports at $1.50.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The schooner H. J. Webb broke adrift from the steam-barge John N. Glidden's tow about 9 o'clock last night during the heavy southeast storm off Little Point au Sauble. A heavy sea was running, and the vessels labored heavily. The Webb was the stern vessel of the tow, and when she broke adrift she pulled the timberhead out of and carried away the taffrail of the schooner F. A. Morse, which was next to her in the tow. The Glidden, with the Warmington and Morse, arrived this evening. The Warmington had her fore and main sail unbent, and sent them to a sail loft. The scow Dan I. Davis arrived today minus a portion of her deck load of ties, lost during the storm of yesterday. Arrivals—Propeller Lycoming, steam-barge D. Ballentine and consort Northwest, J. N. Glidden with Morse and Warmington, schooner P. S. Marsh.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Argonaut, Leland, W. L. Brown, Monahansett; schooners Montana, N. Redington, Merrimac, H. M. Scove. Sailed—Steamers Argonaut, Leland, Monahansett, W. L. Brown; schooners C. A. King, R. Winslow, H. M. Scove, Merrimac, Constitution, Montana. Wind east, light.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Tug Boss, schooners Orphan Boy, St. Lawrence, Provost. Departed—Schooner Hornet, steam-barge Wetmore with Brunette. Wind southwest, fresh. Weather cloudy.

Lake Huron.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schooners City of Chicago, lumber, Chicago; Stampede, salt, Sheboygan. The United States steamer Dahlia is here replacing the buoy at Tawas Point, lately carried away by a raft. A northeast gale prevails. A large number of vessels are seeking shelter. The propeller Arundell has been here since last evening repairing machinery.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Among the down fleet today were the schooners A. Boody, Our Son, H. C. Winslow, Oliver Mitchell, W. I. Preston, A. Cobb, Mary D. Ayr, M. J. Cummings, Maria Scott. Departed—Propeller Oneida, Lawrence; schooners J. B. Penfield, George Steele. East wind, fresh and thick.

Lake Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Hale with Bradley, Colonial with Specular, Republic with Holland. Cleared—Osceola with Sumatra; propellers Smith Moore, A. Everett with Sophia Minch, Hale with Bradley.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Passed up—Sparta and consort, 10:15; Kittie Height, Julia Willard, 6:10; Vanderbilt, 6; Thomas W. Palmer, E. L. Coyne and consort, 8:35; Philadelphia, 9:30; Erie Belle, M. E. Tremble, 10:30; C. H. Curtiss and barges, 1:40; Robert Holland and barges, 4; George King and barges, 5:15; Cuba, 5:25; Jim Sheriffs, 5:30.

Down—B. W. Jenness and barge, 9:30; P. H. Birchard and barges, 9:40; City of Mackinaw, 9:45; Scotia, 10:10; Metamora and barges, 1:35; Alaska, 5:15; A. D. D. Porter and barges, 5:45; Progress, 6; California, 11; Columbia and consort, 2; India, 3:10; Europe, 4; Enterprise, Dauntless, 5:35; George H. Marsh, 5:85; John Owen, Lizzie A. Law, 3. Wind northeast, fresh; weather thick.

Canadian Ports.

SARNIA, Ont., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Passed down—Propellers Celtic, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; California, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo: Europe, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Pulaski, Oswego to Toledo, coal; T. R. Merritt, Kingston to Toledo, light; Augusta, Kingston to Toledo, light; Charger, Ogdensburg to Ashtabula, ore; Rival, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, ore; Gulnair, Kingston to Cleveland, light; Elgin, Kingston to Cleveland, iron-ore; Jamaica, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Mystic Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal; West Side, Oswego to Toledo, coal. Down—Propellers Canada, Toledo to Montreal, corn; Lake Ontario, Toledo to Montreal, corn; Armenia, Chicago to Montreal, corn; Pacific, Toledo to Ogdensburg, general cargo; schooners D. G. Fort, Chicago to Oswego, wheat; J. L. Mott, Cleveland to Brockville, coal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Juniatta, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittal, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop James H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop White & Triant, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Favorit, Menominee, towing.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, lumber.
Schr William Grandy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Kate Darley, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Schr A. C. Carpenter, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Marinette, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Empire State, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Maumee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Oak Leaf, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Olga, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's Pier, wood.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Conquest, Bay de Noque, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Grand Haven, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Cumberland, Buffalo, 72,100 bu corn.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, 2 bales goods.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, light.
Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, light.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, lumber.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, 11,400 brls flour, 20,330 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop De Pere, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, light.
Prop Maine, Manistee, light.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Ludington, light.
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, 57,500 bu corn.
Schr Driver, Muskegon, light.
Schr Telegraph, Manistee, light.
Schr H. D. Moore, Frankfort, light.
Schr Mary E. Packard, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lucy J. Clark, Sarnia, 21,886 bu corn.
Schr Fioretta, Collingwood, 19,479 bu corn.
Schr Granger, Collingwood, 25,175 bu corn.
Schr Montpelier, Muskegon, light.
Schr Green Bay, Pine Lake, light.
Schr Golden West, Escanaba, light.
Schr A. Mosher, Manistee, light.
Schr Tempest, Garden Bay, light.
Prop White & Triant, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, light.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, light.
Schr Olga, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Berrien, Benton Harbor, light.
Schr Niagara, Buffalo, 50,000 bu wheat.

FORTY BILLION GERMS.

A Wonderful Theory That Concerns the Welfare, Happiness, and Life of Every One.

In his quiet and cosy library at the close of a busy day sat a gentleman and his wife, he absorbed in a new book and she in the newspaper. Quickly glancing toward her husband she asked at a certain point in the article:

"John, what is the germ theory?"

"The germ theory—well—yes; just look in the encyclopedia under 'Germ'; that will explain it so much better than I can."

Accordingly his wife opened the book at the word named and read: Germ Theory of Disease—A theory advanced by the ablest and best investigators and scientists of the times. It supposes the surface of the earth, the air, and water to be inhabited to a greater or less extent with a peculiar growth of the lowest form of fungi—commonly termed bacteria—whose power of reproduction, under favorable conditions, is so great that a single germ will increase to 15,000,000 in twenty-four hours' time, and unchecked in its increase would grow to a mass of 800 tons in three days' time if space and food be furnished. There is no condition under which it can be said to be absent, unless it be from fire or air filtered through cotton batting in numerous layers. A single drop of water containing a germ put into water boiled, filtered, and thus freed from bacteria, will grow murky in a day or two from the development of new germs. When it is considered that it requires about 40,000,000,000 to weigh one grain, some remote idea can be had of the capacity of germ reproduction. Prof. John Tyndall in a late work elaborately treats of the influence of germs in the propagation of disease, and charges upon this cause the inception and development of very many of the ailments most injurious to man. Prof. Pasteur, an eminent French savant, has carried his original and beautiful experiments so far, and from them deduced such practical results, as very greatly to diminish the number of cases of anthrax among sheep and chicken cholera among fowls—proving his theory that these are essentially and actually germ diseases. These germs are carried into the system through the lungs, the stomach, and possibly the skin, but through the lungs chiefly. Once in the system, they begin to develop, poisoning the blood, invading the nerve centres, disturbing the functional activity of the great organs of the body and inducing a general impairment of the vital processes. They are the cause of fevers, rheumatism, Bright's disease of the kidneys, pneumonia, blood poisoning, liver disease, diphtheria, and many other ailments. Lately Prof. Koch, a famous German physician, has proved that consumption of the lungs is due to this cause—the presence of a peculiar germ.

When the circulation is bounding, the nerves elastic, and the system all aglow with life and energy, the germs seem to develop poorly, if at all. But with weakened nerves, poor digestion or malassimilation of food or a lowering of vitality from any cause, a change ensues, and in this impoverished and weakened fluid the germ finds a genial home and develops until symptoms of disease are distinctly manifested. This is seen in the every-day experience of all. The healthy man resists the influences around him and does not take cold, while those whose systems have become weak from any cause readily contract colds. This is on the same principle as the germ theory. The germs attack any weakened spot in the body, and fixing themselves upon it, begin their propagation. It is plain therefore that it is only by fortifying the weak portions of the body that the germs of disease can be resisted and driven from the system. But this has proved almost an impossibility heretofore, and it has been the study of physicians for years how best to accomplish it. Within the past few years, however, a preparation has been attracting great attention, not only throughout the entire land, but among the medical profession and scientists generally, which is based upon this theory, and it may safely be said no remedy has ever been found which can so successfully place the system in a condition to resist the germs of disease as Warner's Safe Cure. This article is unquestionably the best and most efficient that has ever been discovered for this purpose, and—

"John, say, John! does the encyclopedia advertise Warner's Safe Cure?"

"I should not wonder, dear, it's a grand remedy, and that pamphlet we received the other day stated that Dr. Gunn, of the United States Medical College, indorsed it. At all events the wonderful cures it is accomplishing entitle it to be honorably noted among the great discoveries of the present century."

However the facts above stated may be, the truth remains that the germ theory of disease is the correct one, and that the great remedy mentioned is the only one which has ever been found that can put the system in a condition to kill these germs before they obtain a hold upon the body, and undermine the life.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Tuesday's New York *Sun:* The President of the United States ought not to be an object of charity.

Tuesday's New York *Times:* Among the first payments recived [Monday by Tax-Receiver McMahon] was $6,542 tax on property assessed at $285,700 [really worth a million], owned by President Chester A. Arthur and Robert Graham Dun.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Baron von Zuylen, of Holland, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. J. B. Hartzell, of New York, is at the Sherman.

P. F. Ryan, of the firm of P. F. Ryan & Co., has returned from the East.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Black and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. La Montague, of England, are at the Palmer.

Judge Daniel Clark, of Manchester, N. H., and Judge B. G. Cortland, of Dover, N. H., are at the Palmer.

Howard Hodgkin, of London, Eng., and R. Rutledge-Fair, of Belfast, Ireland, are at the Grand Pacific.

Ex-Senator W. W. Rockwell, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., and the Hon. J. M. Wiley, of Buffalo, are at the Leland.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Goddard, of Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. Stockton Bates, of Philadelphia, are at the Grand Pacific.

The family of Capt. Jewett Wilcox, who have been spending the summer at the "old homestead," in Vermont, have returned to their new residence, No. 259 Dearborn avenue.

Gen. A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster, passed through the city yesterday on his return to Washington from his Western trip. He made a short social call on Postmaster Palmer.

Mr. Henry W. Raymond, formerly associated with THE TRIBUNE, has assumed full editorial and business control of the Germantown (Pa.) *Telegraph*, one of the oldest and most prosperous of the country weeklies of the United States.

Mrs. Fanny Stein Wyman, who has been visiting her family in Wilkesbarre, Pa., is expected home about the 10th inst. for a short time only, after which she, in company with her brother (Mr. S. Cary), will pass the coming winter in California.

Gen. F. W. Butterfield, publisher of the *Centropolis*, of Kansas City, passed through the city yesterday en route for New New York City, to meet Père Hyacinthe and wife, who will arrive there, it is expected, tomorrow. The Père's wife is Gen. Butterfield's sister.

Gen. A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and left in the evening for Washington. Gen. Hazen has been with the Villard party. He lingered behind the rest to spend a few days with some friends in Montana.

IN GENERAL.

Thirty-nine patients were treated in the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children in September, and 117 in the dispensary. Many donations were received.

Mrs. P. H. Rymal has come back from Canada, and denies the truth of the statements made by her husband in recent court proceedings, that she had run away with their children in order to get them out of the reach of the court.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 58; 9 a. m., 60; 10 a. m., 62; 12 m., 64; 1 p. m., 64; 3 p. m., 63; 6 p. m., 60. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.48; 6 p. m., 29.65.

The Trustees and Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of this city announce that the recent fire in the amphitheatre of the Hahnemann Hospital will not interfere with its course of instruction, now in successful progress. The lectures will go on as usual in the college amphitheatre.

A festival in behalf of St. Anne's Church, the Rev. P. M. Flannigan's, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, will begin Friday evening and last for a week. The reverend father is desirous of liquidating a floating debt of about $4,000 in order that he may be enabled to make some further improvements in the new and handsome church on Garfield boulevard.

The Chicago branch organization of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee met yesterday at the Sherman House to make the necessary preparations for attending the sixteenth annual reunion at Cleveland, Oct. 17 and 18. The Committee on Transportation not being ready to report the meeting adjourned until next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

An interesting and stubbornly contested game of Lacrosse was played at the Chicago Base-Ball Park yesterday afternoon between the Calumets, of this city, and the St. Louis club. The playing at close quarters was an excellent display of science by both clubs, and called forth many rounds of applause from the spectators. The home club won the first three innings in succession, and consequently were declared the winners, but not until they had experienced some difficulty from the skilful but unlucky playing of the visitors. The attendance was small.

Friday morning before his departure for Rome Archbishop Feehan visited St. Patrick's Academy, corner of Oakley and Park avenues, where he was received by the Rev. Fathers Hodnett and Macken, in whose company he visited the study hall. An address was read by Miss Fannie Lanolugh, and the Archbishop was presented with two floral offerings by the children. The distinguished visitor acknowledged the compliment in happy terms and delighted the children by obtaining for them a half-holiday.

Mention was made in yesterday's paper of the divorce suit of Brigham vs. Brigham. Mr. B., the defendant in the case, denies that his wife had an estate of $100,000, as was stated, she being worth only about $30,000. He also says that she never paid $7,000, or any other sum, to clear him from debt, but that, on the contrary, he paid all her expenses, which, he says, were heavy. He also denies that he ever wrote her any postal-cards of an improper character, and states that no experts ever testified that any which were sent were in his handwriting.

The concert at Lincoln Park at 2:30 p. m. today by Prof. John A. Hand will be given under the auspices of Mr. E. J. Lehmann. The following is the program: Part 1. March, "The Fair," Unrath; overture, "Jolly Robbers," Suppe; waltz, "Queen's Handkerchief," Strauss; selection, "Heart's Hand," Lecocq. Part 2. Overture, "Bronze Horse," Auber; waltz, "Myrtle Wreaths," Fahrbach; quartet from "Rigoletto," Verdi; fantasie, "La Mascotte," Strauss. Part 3. Overture, "Giddy Boys," Suppe; American songs ("Muddy Day"), Brahams; galop, "Go Ahead," Hand.

Suit was brought by the artist, G. P. A. Healey, about two months ago against the Catholic Bishop on a note of $5,000 given in 1867 by Bishop Duggan. The present incumbent, Archbishop Feehan, had never heard of any such claim, nor had any one connected for the last twelve years with the affairs of the diocese. It purported to be a note made in 1867, due two years after date, and no explanation was given why the note was never presented before for payment, nor ever alluded to by Mr. Healey in his frequent personal interviews with the ecclesiastical authorities during that time. On the advice of Mr. English, the attorney of the diocese, search was made among the old papers, and at last a check was exhumed showing payment of the debt to Mr. Healey, through his attorney, in 1869. Payment was then pleaded in court, and upon the check being shown Mr. Healey he apologized for bringing the suit, and directed his attorneys to confess payment and dismiss the suit, which was accordingly done. Mr. Healey is not a methodical business-man, and the great fire of 1871 is the probable occasion of his not having any memorandum to revive his recollection that the claim had been paid.

THE CITY-HALL.

Henry Hoffman, carpenter, and Henry Vanendorph, owner, were fined respectively $10 and $25 by Justice White yesterday for violating the building ordinance at the corner of Robey and Iowa streets.

City-Attorney Grinnell has given a verbal opinion to City-Clerk Neumeister that the ballots in the Second Precinct of the Ninth Ward ought to be kept to be used as evidence if wanted in the case brought by the Union League Club. The City Clerk has taken no action in the matter as yet, as he says he has asked for a written opinion on the subject.

Controller Burne y has issued an order compelling all employés of the City-Hall to call personally for their pay. Heretofore there has been a practice on the part of some of the men of selling their salary orders before the end of the month and giving orders for it. In a number of instances advantage was taken by certain parties and the pay secured at a discount. The Controller proposes to break up this sort of business.

The Tenement and Factory Inspectors during the last week made twenty-two special examinations, examined 116 houses, seventy-five factories, and eighty-two stores, made sixty-five special examinations, served thirty-four notices, and abated forty-two nuisances. Plans for 170 new buildings were examined and filed. No. 895 West Madison street is reported as having bad ventilation, poor drainage, and is in a filthy condition. Other places reported to be in an unsanitary condition are No. 983 Madison street, No. 2513 Indiana avenue, and No. 2933 Fifth avenue.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

The County Board Committee on Building passed yesterday on bills to the amount of $14,000, incurred in the construction of the new Hospital Building, which is rapidly approaching completion. A resolution is to be introduced in the board tomorrow finally settling the change in the original plan for the new building, by which the top story of the tower is left out, the contractor to allow $2,000 for the change. The committee also audited bills to the amount of $800 for steam-fitting in the Normal School Building.

The names for the new jury-boxes are now being prepared, and as soon as 5,000 are copied the new boxes will be filled and put into use. Each ticket bears the full name, residence, and business address of voters at the election of November, 1882, and is besides numbered to correspond with the list of jurors made by the Commissioners. The bailiffs have to return the tickets to the jury clerk, indorsing on the same the time of its drawing and the service of the juror, or the reason for which he was excused, as the case may be, and the jury clerk will then make the proper entries against the names in the list. Only every other name is now taken from the list, which contains upwards of 10,000 names, and it is expected that the supply of names will last at least two years. New names will be added to the list after each election, and it would seem as if the new system would meet the principal objections made to the system of drawing jurors heretofore in use.

LAWBREAKERS.

Justice Prindiville yesterday fined Nicholas Pauley, a carpenter, $50 for erecting a frame building on Twenty-first street.

Justice Scully yesterday fined Police-Sergt. Peter Bilzeth $5 for striking Patrick Hough, of No. 23 Commercial street, with a cane.

For want of prosecution the case of alleged embezzlement against Herman Jacobson was yesterday dismissed by Justice Lyon. Jacobson was accused of appropriating to his own use about $8,000 belonging to George Dee, a hardware merchant of Elgin.

Durming the month of September the North Side Citizens' League prosecuted forty-three charges against twenty-four offending dram-sellers for violation of the liquor laws. Of these six were held to the Criminal Court under $200 bonds each, eighteen fined by the Justices, four dismissed by the Justices, five nolled at request of the agent, and ten continued under $200 bail each for further examination.

ACCIDENTS.

The whistle of a passing tug yesterday frightened a horse belonging to Charles Sculke, of No. 52 String street, and the animal jumped into the river and was drowned.

John McDermott, 6 years old, whose home was at No. 302 North Branch street, was run over by a team and wagon in Weed's lumber yard yesterday morning and instantly killed. The driver of the wagon was John Hodgkinson, employed by Elsey Bros., No. 920 West Madison street.

Dr. W. H. Bradley, whose residence is at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, was accidentally thrown from his buggy in front of No. 156 West Washington street yesterday afternoon, and had his shoulder dislocated, and one of his right ribs broken. His condition is not considered critical.

James Walsh, a plasterer, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the falling of a scaffolding on which he was standing while at work in the new schoolhouse on Lexington street, near Leavitt. The fall was only about fifteen feet, and two other workmen, Dan Coffee and Charles Fitzsimmons, who were on the scaffolding at the time, escaped with slight bruises. Walsh was 55 years old and lived with his wife and family at No. 129 Sedgwick street.

CHINESE WOMEN.

THEIR DEPRESSED AND DEGRADED CONDITION.

The lecture-room of the Y. M. C. A. was densely crowded with ladies yesterday afternoon to listen to an address from Miss Adele M. Fielde, who has been for seventeen years a missionary among the Chinese at Swatow. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of the West, and Mrs. A. J. Howe presided and introduced the speaker. Miss Fielde is a large lady, with a round, fresh, and pleasing countenance, and is a deliberate, methodical, and clear speaker. She is apparently about 35 years of age. She went to China to many a missionary, who, when she arrived, was dead and buried. She remained in the country and devoted herself to missionary labors, and is now supported by the Baptist ladies of Minnesota. Her remarks related chiefly to the pitiable condition of the women of China, and to the necessity of caring for them in order to plant Christianity in the country. She said their ignorance was astonishing, as only one in 1,000 or 2,000 of them could read a book with ease. They lived in almost incredible seclusion. She had met with one who had not been out of her house in twenty years, and another 45 years old who lived within two minutes' walk of a canal, but had never seen a canal-boat. They were much more superstitious than the men, and worshiped a number of fetiches that the men did not. They taught idolatry to their children, but the men would never take the trouble to do so. They were treated with great cruelty and divorced from their husbands at will for being talkative or for showing disrespect for their mothers-in-law. She thought there ought to be double as many missionaries for them as for the men, and yet for each woman missionary in China there were as many women as there were people in New York City and suburbs. She dwelt for some time on the horrors of infanticide. She said a Chinese woman brought her little girl to her and said: "This is your daughter, for she would have been killed in infancy but for you." She said she had a large family of children such as that in China. When the women became Christians they were terribly persecuted. She told of one who was beaten almost to death by her brother-in-law with his wooden shoe and another who was hung up by her heels an hour or two a day for several days by her relatives to make them abjure their new faith, but without success.

She gave what she thought the requisits for a good female missionary to China. There was needed a firm persuasion of the truth and priceless value of the Christian religion. There was needed a strong constitution, good health, and a cheerful disposition. She found a missionary in tears one day who said she had been weeping for two hours because a Chinese pupil had told her a lie. That woman wore out in less than two years. She had 100 women in the training-school at Swatow, forty of whom she considered capable of teaching others. Some of them became eloquent talkers on religious subjects, and she had known them to hold the attention of an audience of native women for three hours on a stretch. She thought it bad policy for a missionary to wear the native costume, as it generated suspicion among the people. The Chinese Government was bitterly opposed to foreigners, but the people did not dislike them, nor harm them. They annoy the missionaries very much on their first arrival in a town, however, by their curiosity. The question they usually asked were, "How old are you? Where did you come from? What did you come for? Were you born with those rate eyes, or did they fade out afterwards? Can you see through a brick wall with them? How is it that your face is white and your hands black?" this last question referring to her black gloves.

Miss Fielde talked nearly two hours, the last half hour being devoted to answering questions.

A VILLAINOUS TRAFFIC.

THE FLESH OF CANCEROUS CATTLE BOUGHT BY THE CITY BUTCHERS.

About three months ago a number of the leading meat-packers of the city requested Health Commissioner De Wolf to provide for a rigid and systematic inspection of all animals reaching the Stock-Yards—those that were used for the packing and general export trade as well as those bought for home consumption. Prior to that date the custom had been to inspect only the dressed meat at the slaughter-houses, except in cases where the inspector received special information of diseased cattle being in the yards. As it is the duty of the buyers for the leading packing-houses to reject all animals which they suspect being diseased, their orders on this point being strict and definit, the action of the firms in asking for this extra inspection was merely for the purpose of having additional and impartial testimony as to the purity of their goods. The inspection, however, has been fraught with unexpected results so far as the public are concerned. Since this order became law Health-Officer Lamb has inspected all cattle leaving the yards, with the result of discovering that a large number of cancerous or "heavy-mouthed" cattle were being used by city butchers. Though the disease can be readily recognized when the animals are alive, yet when dead and dressed it is almost impossible to detect it. It is in this season of the year that the bulk of the diseased cattle is forced into the market, the owners not wishing to risk holding them over for the winter. With the exception of cancerous cattle, however, the Stock-Yards this season have been exceptionally free from diseased animals. Not a case of murrain, Texas fever, or other disease, with this exception, has been discovered so far as the Health Officer is aware. But the cancerous cattle have been so numerous that forty fifty have been shot within the period alluded to. Nine were shot Thursday, nine Friday, and two yesterday. All these had been purchased by the city butchers, and would have been killed and sold as good meat but for the action of the authorities. Several butchers, Mr. Lamb stated, will have nothing to do with such animals, but the majority are willing to buy them and run all risks for the sake of the extra profit. There are sixteen cancerous cattle in the yards at the present time, all of which will be condemned and shot as they are being taken out. Mr. Lamb is positive that none of the packers will have anything to do with this kind of cattle, the trade being confined solely to local butchers.

It seems strange that the State law is insufficient to punish the original owners of the cattle, who bring them to market knowing them to be diseased and unfit for food. The scalpers, butchers, and all concerned in the villainous traffic should also be liable, the loss of the animal being a punishment totally inadequate to the offense.

FLYNN'S SPOUSE.

A HUSBAND'S STRATAGEM TO COAX THE RUNAWAY BACK.

The mysterious disappearance of a married woman, Mrs. Kate Flynn, is delighting the gossips of the North Side. John Flynn lived with his wife and two children in one of the cluster of shanties in the rear of 84 Walton place until a few days ago, when the mother suddenly turned up missing. The neighbors say that husband and wife did not live happily together. Mrs. Flynn is described as a large woman, good-looking, and inclined to be dressy. All the women of the neighborhood are ready at any moment to neglect their own affairs and indulge in a short chat on the topic which is at present interesting everybody in that vicinity. From various sources the following facts were elicited. The evening of the disappearance Mr. Flynn came home as usual for his supper, but found only his children crying for their mother. When night came, and Mrs. Flynn did not put in an appearance, her husband became anxious for his wife's safety, and then, suddenly remembering that she threatened to leave him the day before, he searched the house and found that his wife had taken with her some wearing apparel and a considerable quantity of money, which he claimed he had secreted in the bed. Days passed and Mrs. Flynn's absence remained a mystery. Then a letter was sent to Superintendent Walling, of the New York Police Department, purporting to be signed by Michael Holland, informing that official "that the husband was at his work when she (Mrs. Flynn) went away, but was brought home dead that night. The children are without house or home."

The fact is that Mr. Flynn is alive and well, daily attending to his work, and his children, both bright and intelligent, are well taken care of. When a reporter of THE TRIBUNE called at the Holland shanty yesterday, he found Mrs. Holland busy talking with several women of the neighborhood about "poor Mr. Flynn." Yes, Mr. Flynn lived here—in that 'ere box," said Mrs. Holland, pointing to a small shanty. The reporter made his way through several heaps of garbage and arrived at the door where dwelt the unhappy Mr. Flynn. No one responded to a knock at the door, however.

"Did your husband write to New York about Mr. Flynn's death?" Mrs. Holland was asked.

"No siree; there isn't a liver man today than he is," she said. "Me husband is a harud working man, and he wouldn't be guilty of the loikes. I guess Mr. Flynn wrote the letter hisself to get his wife back to her childer. Me man knows nuthing about the letter at all."

"I don't think she will come back any more," suggested a woman standing near. "She's a good 'un, and was flyer than she looked to be, the redheaded imp; just to think to go off, leavin' her little children on the hands of a neighbor."

"I don't put much faith in all they say," said another. "I think Flynn paid her money to get sent. All this talk about the money she took is idle gossip. Flynn is trying to make himself big at his wife's expense. They are both alike, and I wouldn't believe a word."

"And sure she was always gossippy," said a small, sharp-eyed woman, "and the like of her will always get along. Don't bother about her; it's good riddance to bad rubbish."

Mr. Flynn denies all knowledge as to the authorship of the epistle sent to New York. He says probably some friend wrote it and signed Michael Holland's name. He was positive the latter had nothing to do with the affair.

"My wife," he continued, "left me without any warning, and I cannot give any reason for the step. She is no doubt in the East with her friends. Of late she has been attending mission meetings, and they have turned her head. I always treated her kindly and she had no cause for complaint."

INSANE ASYLUM.

COMMISSIONER MATTOCKS' PLAN FOR THE NEW BUILDING AT JEFFERSON.

Commissioner Mattocks has had a plan made for a new insane hospital to be erected on the county farm in Jefferson, which he will submit to the County Board not later than a week from tomorrow. Since the insane asylum is overcrowded and is in a dilapidated condition, making a remodeling necessary sooner or later, it was confident of the adoption of his plan, which will not require a very great outlay of money. It contemplates a central pavilion of about 100 feet diameter, from which eleven narrow wings radiate like the spokes of a wheel, each wing to contain a corridor 200 feet long, with cells or rooms of the common size—ten by fifteen—on either side. These wings are to be inclosed by a circular building containing a corridor with windows opening outside, and with cells or rooms on the inside, windows opening into the triangular spaces formed by the inner wings. Besides these are to be pavilions built out like bastions from the outside building, each taking up about one-half of each of the eleven sides of the unoccupied ground by the building. These bastions are to be utilized for rooms for private patients, attendants, and other purposes. The whole structure is to be only one story high, and the corridors, with the exception of those on the reception of the outside one, will be under supervision of guards stationed in the centre building, in which also all the rooms necessary for the purposes of administration are to be located. This building will have room for about 400 patients, and will receive steam-heating from the present building.

Commissioner Mattocks expects an appropriation of $50,000 for this building, and thinks it can be built for this amount. The plan is patterned after that of the Moyamensing Prison in Philadelphia and of some asylums in European countries. Mr. Haliberg, the architect, has drawn it.

A FAIR CONTRACT.

THE ONE BETWEEN HYDE PARK AND THE SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS.

A tax-payer in Hyde Park writes THE TRIBUNE that it is no wonder the village is "short and bankrupt" when the Trustees sell $8,000 worth of water to the South Park Commissioners for $3,000; that the engineer was ordered to estimate the quantity used, but didn't do so; and that the contract was "rushed through" the Village Board, and is being "kept quiet." The making of the contract, he says, was owing to the "Reform Board" being under obligations to a "certain boss," who is a Park Commissioner.

The alleged "boss" said to a reporter yesterday in explanation:

"It was a question three years ago whether the Park Commissioners should erect pumping-works on the lake shore and have a system of their own or tap the mains of the already established works of the Village of Hyde Park. That was before I became a member of the board—while I was still Village Clerk; and after a conference the Commissioners made a contract with the Trustees, agreeing to pay them $3,000 a year, and that contract has been renewed year after year, after discussion as to whether or not it was enough. No other party has offered this year than three years ago, and the matter was under consideration for weeks this spring before a decision was arrived at. Hyde Park wouldn't reduce its expenses of pumping a cent's worth, but if the Park Board established pumping-works the village would lose $3,000 a year, and the Park Board would be put to an expense of $4,000 or $5,000 a year for water. That is all there is to the thing. As to the bossship, that is absolutely gratuitous."

A BAFFLED PARENT.

A RUNAWAY MATCH—A WEDDING AT THE LELAND.

A very pretty little story, ending in an elopement and marriage, will no doubt delight the gossips of the good town of Fairbury, Ill. Dr. N. H. Saulsbury, of Strawn, Ill., is the hero, and Miss Emma Dubois, of Fairbury, a dark-eyed brunet, the heroine. Her parents are well-to-do people, and the Doctor is a well-known physician, who has a large practice. For many months the young people have loved each other. They lived fifteen miles apart, and they had to meet secretly, as Miss Dubois' father was strenuously opposed to his daughter receiving the attentions of her lover. But Miss Dubois did not let concealment, like a worm in the bud, prey upon her cheek. Not at all. Every time that her gallant love asked the old question, "Do you love me?" she would reply, "Better than ever."

The respective parents of the couple were not altogether aware of the intimacy, and there was no thought of anything serious. Miss Dubois informed Dr. Saulsbury that her stern parent would never consent to a union with him. He remarked: "Then we'll get married anyhow." And Miss Dubois, nothing loth, listened to a proposed plan of elopement. It was arranged that she should let her sister-in-law, Mrs. Morris Dubois, into the secret, and under the ostensible purpose of going shopping go to Chicago with her and meet her lover at the railroad-station here. It was arranged that the marriage should take place at the Leland Hotel, where there would be no interrupdon from an irate papa, and then, after having the knot properly tied, spend a brief honeymoon there. The Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the People's Church, was called in to officiate at the ceremony, and the couple with the witnesses were promptly on hand at the appointed time last evening. Miss Dubois looked fresh and pretty, with downcast eyes and a deep crimson blush mantling her cheeks as the party entered one of the parlors. The groom said he never felt better in his life, but after the ceremony he said he was at a loss to know how he could get the regulation blessing from the bride's father without incurring his further displeasure. After some deliberation, however, it was decided that Mrs. Dubois should go in advance and break the news gently, and convince the old gentleman that "whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder." After the ceremony a pleasant party sat down to a quiet supper. It included the bride and groom, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Cook Kellogg, Mr. E. L. Ballou, and Mr. C. A. Florence, Northwestern Passenger Agent of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. Mr. Ballou made all the arrangements for the affair, which came off so successfully, and Mr. Kellogg and Mrs. Dubois acted as witnesses at the marriage. At the hotel everything went on as quietly as usual, and only a few people were aware of the real facts of the case.

O'DONNELL'S FRIENDS.

THE "AVENGER" TO BE PROVIDED WITH CHICAGO COUNSEL.

At a meeting of Irish Nationalists held last night a committee reported that Senator Logan and the Chicago Congressmen will, at the request of their constituents, ask the Department of State at Washington to furnish reputable counsel of this city or resident in the State of Illinois with a letter to the American Legation in London. This letter will authorize the latter to ask of the British authorities the courtesy of allowing counsel to appear for O'Donnell and participate in his defense if O'Donnell should prove to be a bona-fide American citizen and should set up that claim. The committee were instructed to communicate with Senator S. M. Cullom and the Congressmen of Illinois not resident in Chicago, and to ask them to coöperate with Senator Logan and Congressmen Davis, Dunham, Adams, and Finerty. It was ordered that a cablegram be sent to the Hon. A. M. Sullivan and Henly Lodge, Clapham, O'Donnell's counsel in London, to ascertain if Patrick O'Donnell is an American citizen, and if he claims his American citizenship.

W. J. Hynes and W. W. O'Brien have been selected to go to London from Chicago to cooperate with Roger Pryor and Judge Fullerton, of New York, in defending O'Donnell.

OTHER SYMPATHIZERS.

The Executive Committee which had charge of the Orden Grove picnic held Aug. 5, met last evening for the purpose of deciding upon the best disposition of the funds. The amount cleared was $3,240, and it was decided to forward it to the National Irish fund, with the request that it be devoted, if necessary, to the defense of O'Donnell, who killed Carey, the informer.

IDEALISM.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY ENJOY THEIR FIRST INTELLECTUAL FEAST.

The Chicago Philosophical Society began its annual course of evening services last night at Apollo Hall in Central Music-Hall. President C. B. Waite opened the course, and read a paper on "Idealism."

The idealist, he held, taught that there was no such thing as matter or time and space; no such properties as length and breadth; no such relations as more and less; no such conditions as motion and rest; but all were so many states or conditions of the mind. The idealist denied the existence of the entire external world.

In its present form it was a doctrine of modern times. Commencing with Descartes, the lecturer traced the various modifications of the doctrine through Locke, who, in a few unguarded expressions, gave some countenance to it; Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, and Schofenbauer. Most modern writers on speculative philosophy have been tinged with idealism. The Scotch school, with Reid and Hamilton for its chief expounders, cut entirely aloof from it, denying that the mind cognized only its own ideas, and asserting that the mind directly cognized the external world.

The speaker illustrated the subject in various ways, and protested against the languages used by idealistic writers. They have no right to speak of the image of an object formed upon the retina of the eye, but should say an "ideal image of an ideal object upon the ideal retina of an ideal eye." The idealist practically recognizes sensations, but in his speculations he ignores them altogether. Having entered the window of the mind, he kicks the ladder from beneath him, and says it never existed. Finding himself intellectually inside, he says nothing exists outside.

The speaker went into an examination of the subject of color, denying that vibrations produced color. He said the vibrations did not produce green, blue, and red; but they enabled us to perceive green, blue, and red. He claimed, in conclusion, that this system tended to Atheism.

"Much," said he, "has been said of the skepticism of the agnostic. But no skepticism can be so complete and overwhelming as that of the idealist. After all faith in everything that is seen is destroyed, we are expected to believe in the unseen. To believe in God, who is the divine truth, wisdom, and goodness, and to worship that infinit Being who has given us a world and glimpses of a universe, which turn out to be, after all, a most stupendous delusion."

At the next meeting, Oct. 13, Sidney Thomas will read a paper on "The True Basis of Ethics."

POSTAL-CARDS.

THE SOLEMN JEST OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICER.

He was a reporter from a morning German paper. He came into the office of the Post-Office-Inspector, as was his wont, and asked cautiously if there was any news.

"No; nothing much," carelessly replied one of the officials. "Have you heard of the new order?"

"What new order?" eagerly asked the reporter, making a move for his pencil.

"Why, that the Government is not going to issue the postal-cards any longer."

"Is that so?" said the reporter, very much interested, and this time pulling out a great tab of soft paper and a stubby pencil.

"That's a fact; they will not be made any longer."

With the vision of a scoop on all the English, Bohemian, and Scandinavian papers floating before him, the reporter asked in a whisper, "Where do you get your information?"

"Well, we haven't any official information yet, but we know it is so."

"But will be a great hardship to the poor people," ventured the reporter.

"I don't see how it will," replied the official.

"I suppose it was done on account of the reduction postage to two cents."

"I don't know."

"No, that wasn't the reason they decided not to make them any longer," spoke up another official.

"Well, what is the reason then?" asked the now desperate reporter.

"Why, simply because they are long enough now. The Government and the people are very well satisfied with the present length."

The door slammed hard as the German reporter went out.

REHOBOTH.

IT IS TO BE TURNED INTO A FREE DISPENSARY.

At its monthly meeting held last Thursday the Executive Committee of the Central W. C. T. U. reached a decision with reference to the future management of the Fourth Avenue Rehoboth Mission. Since May 1 all of the building at 129 Fourth avenue, except the ground floor, has been rented by Miss Carrie Moffatt for a Home for Fallen and Inebriate Women, and has been conducted on the faith-and-no-prayer principle. The ground floor has been rented by the Union, and occupied with a Gospel mission, which the Union employed Miss Moffatt to conduct. Latterly Miss Moffatt's administration has not given satisfaction, and she was relieved, but her successor was not appointed. Last Thursday the committee determined to turn the Gospel mission into a medical mission, and place it in charge of Dr. Isaac Prince, who has been for several years past the assistant of Dr. George E. Shipman in the management of the Foundlings' Home. Dr. Prince will enter on his duties Nov. 1, when the mission will be furnished with a splendid free dispensary. The poor will be invited to call at stated hours for medicines and medical treatment free of cost, and the Doctor will visit through the neighborhood in the double character of a physician and a Christian missionary. The religious meetings will not be abandoned, but conducted with more energy and better support than before. There will be a Gospel meeting every evening, preaching twice Sunday, a Sunday-school and a kindergarten, all under the general management of Dr. Prince. The Home for Fallen Women, on the upper part of the building, is Miss Moffatt's own enterprise, and will be conducted by her as heretofore. The women of the Union are making strenuous efforts to secure a suitable hall in the heart of the city for their 3 o'clock meetings, which are now temporarily discontinued, but have so far met with very poor success.

THE CITY FATHERS.

THEIR EXPERIENCES ON THE LOUISVILLE TRIP.

Ald. Manierre, who went with the other Aldermen on the excursion to Louisville, returned Friday, and was at the City-Hall yesterday. He gave a glowing account of the trip. No one was at the depot there to receive the Chicago statesmen, owing to the non-delivery of the telegram announcing the time of their arrival. In consequence of this they had great difficulty in securing lodging for the night, there being no 10-cent lodging-houses in Louisville, and the police-stations were all full. Limited accommodations were eventually secured at the Gait House, where the Aldermen were compelled to bunk four and five in a room. The time was spent in seeing the sights of the city, attending the Exposition and races, and other harmless amusements, such as locating saloons, etc.

"But Burke got off after all!" suddenly exclaimed Ald. Manierre.

"How was that? I thought his wife pulled him away from the train."

"She did, but he gave her the slip. He jumped off the street-car at Archer avenue and caught the train as it was passing by."

"How did the Aldermen behave themselves?"

"First rate. I did not see one under the influence of liquor."

There was a moment's pause, and the Alderman added, reflectively, "I wasn't out with them nights."

"Was there any betting at the races?"

"Yes; Riordan and Doerner made several hundred dollars. O it was a real nice party. The Mayor of Louisville is a fine representative of Southern chivalry and hospitality. He is a ceremony a pleasant party sat down to a quiet supper. It included the bride and groom, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Cook Kellogg, Mr. E. L. Ballou, and Mr. C. A. Florence, Northwestern Passenger Agent of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. Mr. Ballou made all the arrangements for the affair, which came off so successfully, and Mr. Kellogg and Mrs. Dubois acted as witnesses at the marriage. At the hotel everything went on as quietly as usual, and only a few people were aware of the real facts of the case.

ALLEN'S BANK.

A PROSPECT THAT THE COOK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK WILL SOON PAY ANOTHER DIVIDEND.

A. H. Burley, Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, filed a petition yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, stating that he had been able by hard work since his appointment to pay a dividend of 8 per cent, but has a sad prospect even now of endless litigation. The assets now remaining consist of the following: Real estate, $7,700; stock in Inter-State Exposition, $659; judgments, overdrafts, notes, etc., $880. Total, $9,230.

In addition there are notes of John McArthur for $16,093, all worthless; a claim for $1,345,297 against the estate of B. F. Allen, on which he has already received $111,952, and expects at least $22,577 more to make up a 10 per cent dividend. The Allen's estate is worth, as near as can be ascertained, $362,790, while the claims against it are $3,876,979, and will pay a further dividend of from 1 to 3 per cent at some future time. Polk & Hubbell, of Des Moines, Ia., hold a large proportion of the claims against the Allen estate, and they offer $40,000 cash for the bank's remaining assets, including the Allen claim and all unpaid portion of the dividend already declared. It is the opinion of the lawyer, in view of the long delay and litigation and further time that will elapse before any other dividend is declared on the Allen claim, thinks that this offer is a good one, as he can then close up the bank's affairs at once and in a satisfactory way, and he advises its acceptance. Judge Blodgett entered an order requiring all parties interested to show cause by Oct. 20 why such compromise and sale should not be made.

TWIN BOTTLES.

TOM NOLAN'S WAY OF GETTING FREE GIN.

The yells, hootings, and snatches of songs rendered by shrieking voices suggested rather an insane asylum than a liquor store as a TRIBUNE reporter passed one of the latter concerns on the North Side. The establishment was graced by the sign, "Family Liquor Store." Standing behind the bar, and backed, not by the usual array of glittering glasses, but large and grim-looking casks respectively labeled rye, Bourbon, gin, etc., was an elderly man with a bull-dog expression on his face. The man is a character in his way, and serves out to his customers those pernicious beverages contemptuously referred to by the apostle of prohibition under the comprehensive name of rum.

Several of the drinkers were making things lively. One of them asseverated in the broken accents of a husky throat and voice:

"Come, Jim, let's have anudder."

"You can't have any more," replied the compounder of beverages, curtly.

"I got lots o' chink to pay fur it," replied the other.

"I don't want your cash; and now git out of here," said the bartender, with an oath, and the individual referred to slunk away, humbly.

"There's a man," said the rumseller, "who works the cutest game to get drunks you ever heard of. Jim Nolan has left the conviction on the minds of many newspapers that they have been taken in. O he is a sly cuss!"

"How is that?"

"Well, you see he always carries two bottles about with him, which are just as much alike as if they were twins. He waltzes up to a bar and pulls out a bottle and asks to have it filled with gin. Then he puts the bottle back in his pocket and slings a quarter and prepares to go. By this time it has been discovered that the quarter is a bad one, and Jim innocently remarks, 'I say, I got a bum quarter. I'll come here and take your gin,' and he pulls out a bottle—but not the one which was filled with gin, but its twin brother filled with water. The barkeeper, who has grown suspicious, pours the stuff back, and does not find out that he has been taken in until some customer tells him that there is 'too much water in that gin.' That's why I have very little to say to Jim Nolan, and he knows it."

"BRICK" POMEROY.

HE TELLS WHY SUIT FOR $150,000 WAS BROUGHT AGAINST A DENVER NEWSPAPER.

The dispatches yesterday morning stated that "Brick" Pomeroy had brought damage suits against the Denver (Colo.) *Republican* for damages in $150,000. "Brick" Pomeroy, who has been in the city several days, stated last evening that he had brought a personal suit for $50,000; the Atlantic-Pacific Tunnel Company had brought suit for $50,000, and the Secretary of the company, A. S. Whitaker, had brought another suit for an equal amount, aggregating $150,000. "Being the largest stockholder in the company," said Mr. Pomeroy, "I have brought these suits to protect their interests as well as my own. I am charged with selling valueless stock, and spending money where it will do no good. As I am the largest stockholder, and have put more money in the work than any one else, it does not look as if I have been taking any body else's funds, and I have as much faith that our bread is not cast upon the waters. I was a Democrat at the last State election, and supported Grant for Governor. This angered the *Republican* people, and they have been through my tunnel. That clique wants to break me up personally and politically. Some of them have an insane idea that I want to be the next Governor of that State, and with Butler at their head generally, but my ambition lies in a more solid direction: but now, since I have been forced into this fight, I propose to 'make the fur fly.'"

MACKIN'S MISHAP.

A MEDDLESOME CARPENTER INTERFERES WITH THE WRONG MAN.

The Constitution of this State provides that every elector shall be free from arrest while he is going to or is in attendance on the polls, except it be for treason, felony, or breach of the peace. This is well enough, but recent occurrences show that the provision ought to be enlarged, so that persons who are all the while attending to election business may be freed from the annoyance of civil suits. The elector cannot be bothered about a debt election day, which is almost the only time when he takes any interest in politics. What is now needed is some amendment to the Constitution which shall protect the statesman, who is all the time looking after the interests of the people.

Here is Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, for instance, who is just now busied with the fine work which the party expects of him preparatory to the coming election. All his spare time is taken up in making arrangements which shall secure the boys a victory. Yet in the midst of all this plotting and planning a man comes along and drags the toiling statesman before a Justice of the Peace.

The case is this: One William Lumley, a carpenter on La Salle street, goes before Justice Lyon, and swears oath that Mackin is indebted to him in the sum of $6.75. This indebtedness, it is alleged, arose as follows: The 7th of last July the plaintiff made some window-screens for the Union employed Miss Moffatt to conduct. Latterly Miss Moffatt's administration has not given satisfaction, and she was relieved, but her successor was not appointed. Last Thursday the committee determined to turn the Gospel mission into a medical mission, and place it in charge of Dr. Isaac Prince, who has been for several years past the assistant of Dr. George E. Shipman in the management of the Foundlings' Home. Dr. Prince will enter on his duties Nov. 1, when the mission will be furnished with a splendid free dispensary. The poor will be

SEA'S FALL OPENING. JUBILEE.

Fun for Bargain-Lovers!

Monday, October Eighth.

SEA'S DRESS GOODS.

A RUSH, A CRUSH,

there will be at

SEA'S,

beginning TOMORROW, MONDAY, and will continue

6 DAYS.

ONLY at the following

REDICULOUS PRICES.

Don't Miss, Don't Delay.

3 Days May, 6 Days Must.

We were LUCKY in getting hold of about 25 cases, more or less, RIGHT FROM THE MILLS at about 50c on the dollar, or half price, to what most

RETAILERS PAID.

First Comes 5 Cases of

BROCADE POPLINS

In all the latest shades and colorings.

6 1-2 cts yd.

They are selling for 12½ cents all over Chicago.

5 CASES

4-Leaf Worsted Twills,

Will be sold for the startling price of

All Shades. **9cts.** Yard.

You well know they are worth 15 cts. at other stores.

5 CASES

Double Width English Cashmeres.

All colors, for fall and winter wear, going and will be gone for

Worth 25 **12 1-2c.** Per Yard.

Twelve and One-Half Cents Per Yard, Selling Everywhere for 25.

3 CASES

40-Inch Diagonal Cloth.

Next 6 Days for **22c.** Worth 50c.

Just 50c. Elsewhere.

2 CASES

40-Inch All Wool Drap Croise,

To be sold for

49 cts.

Cheap at $1.00, so everybony says.

40 PIECES

All-Wool Dress Flannels.

Big Bargain. **49c.** Only

Heavy Weight and all New Shades

BLACK GOODS.

20 Pieces 40-Inch Black Cashmeres.

All Wool. **33c.** Worth 45c.

BETTER QUALITIES FOR

39c. 49c. 69c.

The Greatest Bargains We Have Ever Given our Customers in Blacks.

PLAIDS AND NOVELTIES.

GREAT VARIETY FOR

Fall and Winter Wear.

29c. to $1.39 a Yd.

All to Be Had Beginning Monday at 9 O'Clock at

SEA'S

SEA'S HOSE

Scrabble for Hose.

Hose---Scrabbling Prices.

Fall and Winter Goods ready for you.

Several cases, more or less,

LADIES' WOOL HOSE, SOLIDS, REG. MADE,

39 CTS. Cheap at 50c.

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE, Fay Ribbed, Reg. Made, All Colors, Including Black. **44 CTS.** Including Black.

We think they are worth 62½ cents.

LADIES' FINE CASHMERE HOSE,

Plain, reg. made, double heels and toes,

ALL COLORS,

Including Black. **49 CTS.** Including Black.

LADIES' ENGLISH CASHMERE,

In All Colors **74 CTS.** Worth $1.00.

MISSES' ALL-WOOL HOSE, DERBY RIBBED,

Reg. made, d'bl heels and toes, ALL COLORS,

Size 5 to 8½ **36 CTS.** Including Black.

FLANNELS.

30c. All-wool Medicated 19 cts.

38c. Quality Twilled Flannel 24 cts.

BLANKETS.

10-4 White Blankets.

$2.00 for **149 CTS.** Worth $2.00.

10-4 White All-Wool Blankets

Our Price **$4.98** Others, $6.50.

LADIES' CLOTHS

54 inches wide, ALL COLORS,

Reduced from $1.25 **98 CTS.** $1.25 for 98c.

Shoes!

In this Department

We can show you this week SPECIAL BARGAINS, AS FOLLOWS:

$1.75	Ladies' Kid and Goat Slippers	for	$ .95
2.00	Boy's Buckle Shoes .	for	.95
1.50	Children's Shoes, 8 to 11 .	for	.95
3.25	Ladies' front-lace Slippers .	for	1.95
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All who wish new soles will

SAVE MONEY

By noticing the above prices

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The Universal Provider.

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Special Sale

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Brocaded Silks,

All colors,

69c. Well Worth $1.00.

SPLENDID LINE PLAIN SILKS,

Worth $1.10 **88C.** Worth $1.10.

Black Silk Sale.

Daily arrivals of

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At 79c., 98c., $1.09.

24-in. Goods, $1.25 to $2.50.

See Our Black Silks Before Purchasing.

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Special Sale of Colored.

Good Value. **$1.48.** Worth $2.00.

Brocaded Silk Velvets

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Plush Black,

And colors all the newest patterns and colorings,

$1.24 to $4.24.

Would like to have you see them.

Arcadia Velveteens.

Full assortment of colors,

74c. to $1.24 per yard.

For stage and evening wear.

All Light Shades in Silks, Satins & Velvets,

39 to 98 cents.

SEA'S, State-Street.

Special Inducements

Offered in

Sea's Leather Department.

THIS OPENING WEEK.

Alligator Purses.

In assorted colors, with steel ball frame and kid lining

Worth 25c. **4C.** Worth 25c.

Another Novelty

Just introduced in our

LEATHER DEPARTMENT,

ILLUMINATED BAGS.

Ask for them and have them shown to you along with the

Wonderment of Every Lady,

Our

49c.

Seal and Alligator Bag, with straps to match at astonishing prices.

Bags, Pocketbooks and Purses

Of all designs and suitable for the most fastidious.

TOMORROW

We will have on sale

PURSES

At

Worth 10c. **4C.** Worth 10c.

With patent coin drop,

At

24c, Worth 50c.

34c. Worth 75c.

All at

SEA'S Grand Opening TOMORROW.

McGUFF.

Has been more destructive to human health and life than war, pestilence and famine combined." So said a distinguished writer many years ago, and it is as true today as then. The poor victim of Blood Disease is drugged with Mercury to cure the malady, and then dosed with iodides to cure him of the Mercurial Poisoning; but instead of any relief, the first breaks down his general health and makes him a cripple, and the other ruins his digestive organs. To those afflicted in this way Swift's Specific is the greatest boon on earth, and is worth more than its weight in gold. It antidotes this Mercurial Poison, tones up the system, and brings the sufferer back to health and happiness. Every person who has ever been salivated should by all means take a thorough course of this remedy.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Twiggs Co., Ga.

Five years ago I found on my plantation a colored man who was badly diseased. He stated that five years before he had contracted a violent case of Blood Poison, and had been treated by many physicians, all failing to cure him. I treated him with Swift's Specific, and in a short time he was sound and well, and has not had a symptom of the disease since. D. M. HUGHES.

One gentleman who had been confined to his bed six weeks with Mercurial Rheumatism has been cured entirely, and speaks in the highest praise of S. S. S.

CHILES & BERRY,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

$1,000 REWARD!

Will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide Potassium, or any mineral substance.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ Write for the little book, which will be mailed free.

Price: Small size, $1.00 per bottle; large size (holding double quantity), $1.75 bottle. All druggists sell it.

A SURE RECIPE

For Fine Complexions.

Positive relief and immunity from complexional blemishes may be found in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. A delicate and harmless article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

It imparts the most brilliant and life-like tints, and the closest scrutiny cannot detect its use. All unsightly Discolorations, Eruptions, Ring Marks under the eyes, Sallowness, Redness, Roughness, and the flush of fatigue and excitement are at once dispelled by the Magnolia Balm.

It is the one incomparable Cosmetic.

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REMEDY

FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia,

Sciatica, Lumbago,

BACKACHE,

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,

SORE THROAT,

QUINSY, SWELLINGS,

SPRAINS,

Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,

FROSTBITES,

BURNS, SCALDS,

And all other bodily aches and pains.

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(SUCCESSORS TO A. VOGELER & CO.)

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A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av.

Send for Ill. Catalogue.

DISSOLUTION.

SCRANTON & WILLARD.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of Scranton & Willard, at No. 72 Broadway, New York City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Either partner will sign in liquidation.

New York, Oct. 1, 1883.

GERARD B. SCRANTON,
EDWARD K. WILLARD,
WILLIAM G. READ JR.,
AMORY G. HODGES,
FREDERICK H. GOULD.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership as bankers and brokers, under the firm name of E. K. Willard & Co. They will continue the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Scranton & Willard, 72 Broadway.

New York, Oct. 1, 1883.

EDWARD K. WILLARD,
WILLIAM G. READ JR.,
AMORY G. HODGES,
FREDERICK H. GOULD.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

Dividend No. 17.

A Quarterly Dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share will be payable Nov. 15, 1883, at the office of the Company in Boston; to stockholders of record Oct. 11, 1883, at close of business.

Transfer books will be closed Oct. 11, 1883, at close of business, and reopened Oct. 29, 1883. The National Bank of Commerce in New York, transfer agents, will pay the div dend to stockholders registered in New York. The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago.

GEO. L. GOODWIN,
Assistant Treasurer, Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

Why People Prefer First-Class Scenery to Second-Class Acting.

Review of the Last Week at the Chicago Theatres, and the Coming Events.

Local Musical Organizations Making Preparations for a Season of Song.

Miscellaneous Dramatic and Musical Notes at Home and Abroad.

THE DRAMA.

Review of the Week.

Whenever a drama that smells disagreeably of the paint-pot scores a success it is customary to bewail the vitiated taste which prefers the florid work of the stage-carpenter to a production of literary merit interpreted by artistic skill. But the dramatic taste of the people is nevertheless as highly cultured as their taste for music, fiction, or painting. Although the trashiest books in the public libraries are in the greatest demand, writers like Mr. Howells and Mr. James are not discouraged, nor do they complain of a lack of appreciation. People would prefer the works of the old masters if they could get them to worthless and flaring chromos. They would listen to grand music if its strains could reach them through the banging of pianos and the blowing of horns. And if they throng to a theatre to witness a spectacular drama, it is simply because they prefer a first-class stage-carpenter to a second-class tragedian. The best in art, or none at all, is what the world wants today. Great artists like Bernhardt, Booth, or Modjeska, will fill with delighted audiences all the theatres of the land, but men whose efforts seldom rise above the level of respectable mediocrity cannot condemn the taste which seeks perfection on a low plane rather than crudeness in a more ambitious sphere.

True, as the theatre is the clearest reflex of the culture of a time, it shows more vividly than the library or the gallery the sins of public taste, but the vulgarity in the auditorium is seldom equal to the stupidity on the stage. The trouble at present is, that there is a dearth of the genius that writes plays, and of the genius that acts them. Let dramas be well written and well interpreted, and plenty of people will be found to appreciate the authors and to applaud the actors.

The realistic scenic effects so well used at Haverly's in "The Romany Rye" should be the accessories of a play, instead of smothering the dialog and overshadowing the plot and characters. They would be accessories if the painter and carpenter were not better skilled in their trade than was the author in his art. In London Henry Irving has given Shakspeare's plays a superb scenic investiture, and has shown how mechanism should be subordinated to art. Booth, in a recent interview, deprecated the giving of elaborate attention to scenery, fearing that the setting would detract from the intellectual enjoyment of the play. But he was surely mistaken, for a splendid drama, like a costly gem, deserves the finest setting. The crowds that witnessed "The Romany Rye" found in the superb scenery a pleasure for the senses, and they were doubtless better entertained than if they had witnessed a badly-acted "legitimate" drama which could neither please the senses nor satisfy the soul.

There was a considerable falling off in the audiences during the second week of John McCullough's appearance in "Virginius" at McVicker's Theater. Neither the merits of the play nor the powers of the actor were sufficient to hold the interest of the play-going public for a fortnight. Mr. McCullough has passed the period of development, and his place in the profession, which is now well defined, is not in the first rank of tragedians. He has not the inspirations—the fire of genius which supplies many deficiencies—and all the commoner gifts of Nature and the acquirements of study cannot lift him into the serene atmosphere of high achievement. When acting becomes a business instead of an art, tragedians like McCullough and Keene may be called great.

Two of Bartley Campbell's plays were produced during the week—"Friend and Foe" at the Academy of Music, and "The White Slave" at Hooley's. W. J. Scanlan's humor and breezy manner of acting aroused large audiences, but plays cannot be made to order like suits of clothes, and "Friend and Foe" is no exception to the rule. The attendance at "The White Slave" was light, and good scenic arrangements and passable acting could not redeem from dullness a drama which is nothing more than a shabby caricature of Southern life. The Olympic, Criterion, and Lyceum, where variety attractions were presented, were fairly patronized.

Miss Davenport in "Fedora."

No wonder that New York theatre-goers are prejudiced against Russian plays after their experience with Oscar Wilde's "Vera." The production of the versatile esthete had scarcely been laid to rest before Harry St. Maur got up another funeral and christened the corpse "The Romanoff." The critics declared the piece to be a weak imitation of Sardou's "Fedora," which Fanny Davenport had in preparation at the time. Charlotte Thompson played the leading part in "The Romanoff," but soon abandoned the piece for "Jane Eyre."

Last Monday night Fanny Davenport produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York, Sardou's long-talked-of drama "Fedora." The drama belongs to the emotional class of plays, and is divided into four acts. Beginning with murder it ends with suicide, but the interval is not one of horror, nor is the beginning repulsive, nor the ending offensive. The conditions are readily understood and the sequences are logical. A woman loves a man, who is murdered. She vows to avenge him, and sets about accomplishing this self-imposed task. But in accomplishing it she discovers that she loves the man she would destroy. Nay, more, she discovers that her dead lover was perfidious; that his only object in offering her marriage was to gain possession of her fortune, and that he met his death while intriguing with the wife of a man whose friend he professed to be, and whom he attempted to murder. With these revelations came a flood of love for the man she is hounding which she cannot resist, and she falls into his arms. But her plans to entrap him have been too well laid, too successful, and she has now to struggle to save him from the dangers she herself has created for him. Her effort is noble, and she succeeds partially; but, while she saves his life, that of all whom he holds dear has been sacrificed, and when he learns of her instrumentality in that sacrifice he rushes forward in his madness to wreak vengeance on her. She eludes him, but only to swallow the fatal draught which she had prepared when she discovered how utterly lost she was.

According to the New York critics, Miss Davenport acted with sustained earnestness, but lacked the involuntary elegance suitable to the training of a lady of high rank, as well as personal fascination, at moments when such a quality was indispensable. Says one writer: "Miss Davenport has never till now assumed to bear the burden of an identity so tragic as this—in which the agony of love, hatred, self-contempt, remorse, and despair surges beneath the satin surface of affability, artifice, and sweet and tender refinement. The complexity of such a character and the strain of such situations upon a woman's power of self-control, of witchery, and of reckless passion, present a professional ordeal of the most exacting and painful description. The performance had defects of angularity in movement and defects of vocalism, and it lacked inherent refinement and overwhelming magnetic charm; but it was a work of remarkable talent, and it created the effect of a sustained illusion."

Attractions to Come.

John McCullough will open the third and last week of his engagement at McVicker's tomorrow night, appearing as Spartacus in "The Gladiator." He will play the same character Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, and Friday evening and Saturday matinée will give his interpretation of "Othello." At the last performance Saturday evening he will be seen as Richard III. W. J. Ferguson will follow McCullough in the new comedy, "A Friendly Tip," which is a satire on the "dude."

This evening and every evening during the week Salsbury's Troubadours will be seen in Bronson Howard's three-act musical novelty entitled "Greenroom Fun," one of the features of which will be a "church-choir ballet." They will also be seen here in their new piece, "My Chum." The scene of the latter is laid in Bridgeport, Conn., but it does not deal in murder mysteries or clews.

At Hooley's Theatre this evening Robson and Crane will make their appearance in "Our Boarding-House," which they call their "first musical play." Stuart Robson will impersonate Gillypod, "an old-fashioned boarder," and William H. Crane will appear as Col. M. T. Elevator, "a Corn-Exchange boarder." The repertory of songs which is given in the bills is varied and interesting.

"Ranch No. 10," with Harry Meredith in the leading rôle, will follow "Friend and Foe" at the Academy of Music, and variety attractions are advertised for the other houses.

Program for the Week.

Hooley's—Robson and Crane.
Criterion—Variety attractions.
Haverly's—"The Romany Rye."
Olympic—Ida Siddons' company.
Academy of Music—Ranch No. 10.
South Side Dime Museum—Curiosities.
Lyceum—Harry Williams' specialty company.
McVicker's—McCullough in "The Gladiator."
Grand Opera-House—Salsbury's Troubadours.

Dramatic Gossip.

"Jalma" is pronounced by the Boston papers to be the finest spectacle ever put on the stage of the Boston Theatre.

At Wallack's Theatre, New York, the first play of the season was the comedy of "Masks and Faces," John Howson and Rose Coghlan appearing in the leading parts.

"Dollars and Sense," Daly's new play in which Ada Rehan is now appearing in New York, is said to be not unlike "7-20-8" in its spirit, and, like its predecessor, is adapted from the German.

Dramatic Times: Mr. William Winter saw only one act of "Fédora" Monday night. But such little things do not interfere with Mr. William Winter's ability to criticise the whole play. Very conscientious person, this Winter.

Joe Jefferson will be seen this winter as Caleb Plummer, a character made by himself out of Dickens' story of "The Cricket on the Hearth." He will also appear as Mr. Golightly in the old farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings."

"The Romany Rye" will be played in San Francisco, Oct. 29, for a season of three weeks. Mr. James W. Morrissey, who will pilot the company en route to Denver and Salt Lake City, has purchased a half interest in this enterprise from Brooks and Dickson.

Maurice Barrymore, who was recently left a legacy of $30,000, is said to have written a melodrama which he offered to a Chicago manager. Mr. Barrymore has withdrawn his offer of the play from the Chicago manager, and will produce it himself. Probably he will sink his $30,000 in the enterprise.

Agnes Booth's recent appearance in Brooklyn in "Pique" convinces Manager Stetson that that well-worn play has drawing power yet. He purchased the rights of it for a year from Manager Daly. He also secured the rights for "Divorce," and it is likely that Mrs. Booth will star through the country the coming season in these two plays.

The London dramatic season was opened with "The Millionaire," a new four-act comedy drama from the pen of G. W. Godfrey, author of "The Parvenu" and "The Queen's Shilling," which was produced with considerable success at the little Court Theatre. The plot has been adapted, not unskilfully, from Edmund Yates' well-known novel "Kissing the Rod," the most sentimental, perhaps the most charming, of all the works of that versatile writer.

M. Coquelin has, it is said, made a six weeks' engagement in the United States for next summer. The minimum of the contract is $25,000, and the representations are to be given at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. He will play in "Le Luthier de Cremone," "Gringoire," "L'Aventuriere," "Un Mari a la Campagne," "Les Precieuses Ridicules," and "Mademoiselle de la Seigliere." He will afterwards appear in an untried part, "Noel," in "La Joie fait Peur."

Mrs. Marie Wilkins, who, at the age of 70, died last week in New York, gained fame in this country in the character of Madame Frochard. In her youth she was a famous London beauty, and for twenty years she was the wife of Serjeant Wilkins, a London barrister of some celebrity. She had distinguished herself in amateur theatricals, and when Serjeant Wilkins died and left her poor she went on the stage to make a living. Her niece, who formerly lived with her as an adopted daughter, is now settled in Chicago.

The latest spectacular drama produced in London is Messrs. Sims and Pettitt's piece, entitled "In the Ranks," that name having been substituted for "The Soldier's Wife." The leading feature is an attempt to repeat the ordinary every-day life of an English soldier with the minute fidelity which characterized the incidental scenes illustrative of the life of the poor in the "Lights o' London." The appearance on the stage of the Scots Guards, the details of enlistment in a Kentish village, and the interior of a barrack guardroom furnish the subjects for illustration.

The following in the New York *Tribune* must have been the work of Mr. William Winter: "Chicago leads the world. Mr. W. A. McConnell, manager of Haverly's Theatre in Brooklyn, incidentally made the remark a few days ago that the Chicago theatre of the same name played last season to a larger aver ge business than any other theatre in the United States—about $8,000 per week. This means larger receipts than any other theatre in the world, for none of the purely dramatic establishments abroad approach anything like such a sum for a whole season, as $8,000 per week would aggregate over $300,000 for forty weeks."

MUSIC.

The First Regiment in the Musical Field.

The First Regiment proposes to utilize its splendid band and its spacious armory for a series of musical entertainments during this season, which are to be followed by open-air concerts in the parks next summer. The plan is to give six orchestral concerts under the general management of Dr. F. Ziegfeld, by an orchestra of forty pieces, under the leadership of Prof. Adolf Rosenbecker. Each concert is to have special musical features, and it is the intention to present programs of a very high order in an unexceptional manner. There will also be social features connected with these entertainments, and to develop and foster these it is proposed to admit only subscribers to the concerts. Circulars will soon be sent out by the Board of Managers of the First Regiment inviting subscriptions to the concerts, and as soon as sufficient support appears to be guaranteed further announcements will be made.

The Mozart Club.

The third season of the Mozart Club will open the evening of Nov. 20 with a grand concert, on which occasion the club will have the assistance of Mrs. Wells B. Tanner, of New York, whose singing was one of the features of the late festival in Buffalo and of the New York Philharmonic Club, probably the best organization for the production of chamber music in the country. Mr. M. L. Bartlett, the musical director of the club, is preparing a strong and attractive program for the opening concert and will see to it that his chorus does even better than it did last season. The officers of the club for this season are as follows: President, Mr. C. L. Hutchinson; Vice-Presidents, Mr. C. H. Deering and Julius Mayer; Treasurer, Mr. F. W. Griffin; Secretary, Mr. E. G. Newell; members of the Executive Board, Messrs. F. S. Pond, H. F. Starbuck, George H. Scott, W. P. Griswold, F. W. Griffin, and E. G. Newell. Musical Director, Mr. M. L. Bartlett. Librarian, Mr. C. E. Bradberg. Music Committee, Messrs. George H. Scott, Homer Hoag, and J. M. Washburn.

Music at Home.

Mr. James Gill, whose voice is familiar to all Chicago concert-goers, has returned home after a three months' tour in Europe.

The usual Sunday concert under the direction of Mr. Adolf Rosenbecker will be given this afternoon at the North Side Turner Hall.

Mr. W. C. Coffin, the tenor, has been engaged as director for the choir at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, and begins his duties today.

Miss Josie Schröder and Miss Mary Beebe have severed their connection with the Hess Opera troupe, and will rejoin the Chicago Church Choir Company.

Duff's Opera Company closed its Chicago season at the Grand Opera-House last night, and will open in Cincinnati tomorrow night.

Mr. Phelps, of this city, will assume the part of Gerard in the production of Lakmé during the Cincinnati season.

Mr. S. G. Pratt, by the request of a number of citizens of Joliet, will give a concert at that place Oct. 19, the program of which will largely consist of selections from his opera "Zenobia."

Mr. Heman Allen, the viola-player, and for a number of years the organist of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, has returned to Chicago, after having participated in Theodore Thomas' transcontinental concert tour.

Emma Abbott's English Opera company will be the next operatic attraction at the Grand Opera-House. Miss Abbott promises to come with a brand-new répertoire and a company comprising strong talent.

A piano-forte-soiree will be given Tuesday evening next by Misses Lydia S. Harris, May Phoenix, Georgiella Lay, Sadie Hayman, and Mr. D. E. Crozier, all pupils of Mr. W. S. B. Mathews, in Weber-Hall. A very interesting program is promised.

The Beethoven Society last Tuesday evening held its first rehearsal of the season, and the members took occasion to extend a hearty welcome to their conductor, Mr. Wolfsohn. At the first concert, the date of which has not been fixed, "Psyche," by Niels Gade, will receive its first production in America. The work, which is considered Gade's best, was written for last year's Birmingham Festival and produced there with great success. It will be given with the assistance of fine solo talent and with competent orchestral accompaniment. At the first orchestral concert of the society Mr. Heimendahl will produce Mendelssohn's Italian symphony and a new work by Lalo, the rival of Massenet. Negotiations are now pending with celebrated soloists to assist in the symphony concerts to be given under the auspices of the Beethoven Society. The membership lists are rapidly filling up, and it seems as if Mr. Albert Hayden, the newly-elected President, was determined to awaken a strong interest in social circles for good music.

Musical Notes from All Parts of the World.

The Boston Ideals will open in Boston a week from tomorrow. Since last Monday they have been traveling through the provincial towns of New England with their usual success.

Mme. Sofia Scalchi, the great contralto who is to be with Mr. Abbey's opera company the present season, has signed a contract with Mr. Ernest Gye in London for three years, beginning with May.

Mr. Grau's French opera-bouffe company has been earning golden opinions in New York by fine representations of Lecocq's "La Fille de Madame Angot," with Aimée as Clairette and Angelo as Mlle. Lange.

By the advice of his physicians Sir Michael Costa has resolved to spend the winter in Italy. Subscriptions will soon be invited toward a testimonial to be presented to Sir Michael on his retirement from public life.

"La Roi Chopin," a one-act operetta by Sellenick, and "Le Vertigo," the latest work of M. Herve, the composer of "Le Petit Faust," were given at the opening of the Renaissance in Paris the evening of Oct. 2. Neither work achieved more than a moderate success.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will begin her ten weeks' concert tour tomorrow evening in Rochester, N. Y. Her company includes Miss Alta Pease, contralto; Mr. J. F. Rhodes, violinist; Signor P. Ferranti, baritone; Mme. Theresa Carreno, pianiste; Mr. A. Grosse, accompanist.

Miss Agnes Huntington, a young American, who is said to be gifted with a very fine contralto voice and great personal attractions, will be heard at the first Philharmonic concert in New York Nov. 10. She has just returned home from Germany after three years' study with the younger Lampert in Dresden.

McCaull's opera company has not met with very brilliant success during its Boston engagement. Its répertoire was confined to "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," for which operetta the Bostonians have no special fancy. The chief disappointment during the engagement was, however, Mr. Will S. Rising, who by no means justified the great praises which preceded him from abroad.

Hans Makart has just finished a series of nine sketches on subjects taken from Wagner's "Nibelung Tetralogy." Makart is by no means the first distinguished artist who has thus borne witness to the picturesque qualities of Wagner's dramas, and it is well known that at the Bayreuth festivals there were almost as many artists as musicians and journalists; but it cannot be denied that few artists can get better inspiration from Wagner's dramatic works than Hans Makart, the painter of so many "symphonies in flesh suits."

The scheme for a series of "three concerts for young people," started by some ladies of New York City, has met with promising success, and the subscriptions already received warrant the announcement that the concerts of one hour's length will be given by a picked orchestra led by Theodore Thomas, in Steinway Hall, one each Saturday afternoon in December, January, and February. Just how the "children of a larger growth" will be excluded has not yet been stated. The music, both vocal and instrumental, is to be such as "shall be understood by children between the ages of 6 and 16."

The following extract from the London *Figaro* is amusing: "Mr. Mackenzie's 'Columbia' was produced last Monday for the first time in Liverpool, and will be repeated Friday. When Columbia entered in the first act of Mr. Mackenzie's opera, she, it will be recollected, is riding on a mule. The mule walked comfortably on the stage Monday, but, being frightened by the applause of the audience or from some other cause, it bolted with its eight stone nine pounds weight of loveliness on its back. Of went the mule on a double trot, the attendants after it. Mme. Marie Rose kept her seat, and the animal was eventually pushed on the stage by three muscular supers. An American mule would have made short work of those supers."

KING KIRBY M'CANN.

[BY ONE OF HIS DESCENDANTS.]

For The Chicago Tribune.

In the halls of our fathers enraptured we stand,
And we dream of the bright days of yore,
When King Kirby McCann owned both castles and land,
And was worth fifty millions and more.

With his sword in his hand,
Divil a man in the land
Dare meet him in fair, open fight;
For with one mighty blow
He laid fifty men low
And put a whole army to flight.
With his ten-barreled gun
He bored holes in the sun,
And his eye as the eagle's was quick;
For the gay old galoot
Round a corner could shoot,
And k-ll forty men at a lick.
He was fifteen feet high—
'Pon me sowl, 'tis no lie—
And he weighed half a ton, every pound;
And, when he would spake,
The whole shanty would shake,
As though earthquakes were sopping around.
Bedad, he could dance
Like a master from France;
And, when he stepped jigs, arrah! sure
He'd shake the whole house,
As a cat shakes a mouse,
And he'd bust every board in the flure.
'Tis thus in the halls of our fathers we stand,
And we dream of the bright days of yore,
When King Kiroy McCann, with his sword in his hand,
A crown like a coal-scuttle wore.

And tears big as overgrown pumpkins oft start,
And our rubicund noses grow wan,
Like a steam-whistle's scream comes a sigh from the heart,
When we think on King Kirby McCann.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4, 1883. ROBERT TURNEY.

SONG.

Who cares for care? I lightly trip
From day to day—
Smooth stepping-stones across this brook of Life—
And, as I skip,
Old grandams say,
Clotilde,
"Tis time you were a wife."

Young Spring with me is dancing by,
And leaves his flowers—
Late violets wither though we pluck them not.
Then why not I?
Yet in these bowers
Clotilde
Has drawn the spinster's lot.

Young Love, they tell me, will not wait,
And age is lone
For withered maids who wed not while they may—
But let them prate!
A cheery crone,
Clotilde!
Will laugh as loud as they.

When autumn joys are faded quite—
As cold I lie,
Kind winds shall whisper through the naked trees,
"Come, swallow sprite!
'Tis time to fly,
Clotilde!
To sunnier lands than these."

THE SMALL BOY.

Puck: The small boy has many sports known only to himself. You may know that he is perfectly happy and mentally at rest when he steals a boat whose oars are locked up, and paddles around with a picket that fills his hands with splinters. But even then he is, perhaps, not so happy as when sitting in a chill autumn wind, blowing on his fingers to keep them warm, and, perched on the point of a stone, watching a sweet potato slowly roasting on a fire made of old sun-dried shoes.

THE FASHIONS.

Latest New York and Paris Modes for the Ladies.

New York *Post:* Pelerines and shoulder capes will be in greater favor than ever.

Trimmings of silk or satin upon traveling dresses are now considered wholly "bad form."

French redingotes and polonaises in a score of forms are highly popular for traveling and the promenade.

Wide bracelets, heavily chased, and bangles, lace-pins, and dog-collars of various patterns, all of solid silver, are again the fight of fashion.

White Ursuline and white drap d'été are made into very beautiful evening dresses, trimmed plainly but richly, with many bands of white silk gimp, or with silver embroideries and ornaments.

Elaborately-braided jerseys will be very much worn again this autumn over skirts of velvet, tweed, or cheviot. The newest patterns in braid work resemble rich appliqué work, being wrought in close elaborate designs.

A party of English young ladies, well chaperoned, recently sojourning at Montreal, Canada, carried slender switch-canes of ebony, with small gold heads, richly chased, and wore jockey caps of plain black velvet, which were most becoming and natty-looking. Both cane and cap are said to be very fashionable abroad, both in England and France.

The skirts of stylish new carriage-dresses are made of heavy nuns'-gray Taibet cloth with broad side-panels, panier drapery, and pelerine of dark green or dark ruby velvet. The directoire coat of the cloth is open wide to show a Suisse or beadle vest of the velvet with deep flap-pockets adorned with handsome buttons, large and bright, in regular old Continental fashion.

Plain linen collars and cuffs are to be in vogue again, and very deep cuffs and collars, like those worn by ladies in the play known as the "Squire," are preferred by many followers of this severe fashion. They look trimmer and neater invariably than any other style, but it will take some time to reëstablish the custom of wearing them after the more delicate and negligée fashion of wearing lace alone.

New necklaces for evening wear are of Florentine and cloisonée beads, some of which are incrusted with tiny silver stars or studded with mock gems, which glitter like real jewels in the gaslight. Roman pearls also were never more in fashion than at the present, worn twisted about the neck in triple row. The newest strings have delicate shading tints of heliotrope pink, gold and mauve, sea-green and silver, and rose and pearl in the softest and most exquisit tints.

The added basque, so long a feature of modern dressmaking, is losing its popularity. The most fashionable jacket-bodices are cut in one, very many opening over vests of some contrasting material; otherwise the *gilet* may correspond with the dress fabric and be laid in soft flat folds or gaged. The basque is frequently very short, with square tabs cut up to the waist line. When deeper, the basque is sometimes cut into long Vandykes, the points being exceedingly sharp, and not cut up to the waist, as in the above case. This style looks best when mixed materials or braiding and embroidery are introduced.

The English fashion of cropping the hair short all over the head and forming it into little loose rings has again reached America, and many ladies are sacrificing their luxuriant tresses to the Moloch of the present mode. During an afternoon drive through a prominent city in Canada the writer lately noticed no less than a score of ladies, both English and American, thus shorn. With this style of coiffure the jockey hat is usually worn, excepting where the fashion is followed to display the gaged woven in this case the toque, or English walking-hat, is seen, as no larger or broader hat can very well be kept secure without braid or puff to which it may be fastened. These cropping locks are to a great degree charming on bonne heads—mostly with the round, rosy-faced girls in their teens, or not far out of them.

Traveling dresses this season are carried to great perfection, they being simple yet elegant in style, beautifully made, and fitted and arranged and draped with regard to comfort and convenience as well as looks. If of pattern materials, the colors should be subdued and not too numerous. There are many stripes and fine checks suited for the purpose among the attractive English woolens, the most desirable being of one or two distinct colors, enlivened by narrow hair stripes or small threads of brighter color. The following costume is a very pretty model, giving a good idea of the "haut genre" in traveling dresses. The skirt is laid in plaits and k lings alternating, or kilting, alone, around the entire short skirt. A full apron overdress is draped high on the hips, with gold or silver buckles of large size holding the drapings. The jacket is double-breasted or opens over a waistcoat of some contrasting material or color, if not of white corded silk after the English mode. A second model for a less dressy costume, but quite as elegant, is a narrowly-kilted skirt, with long French polonaise above trimmed with fine bra ding forming arabesques, the braiding nearly covering the chest and diminishing narrowly toward the waist. The sleeves are braided to the elbow, and the polonaise is closed down the front either by small passementerie buttons or by brandebourgs with silk cords crossing the centre.

The most fashionable of rich dress materials for the coming season, besides satin and velvet, are the magnificent brocades and brocatelles, with brilliantly-colored small flowers, on grounds of darkest ruby, bronze, myrtle green, olive, garnet, and wood brown, shot with silver or gold; beautifully-ribbed Ottoman silks in all the new artistic shades, both for day and evening use; Pekins with the stripes of satin and velvet of uncommon width and greatly improved quality, and lampas with plain grounds brocaded with wide stripes covered with sprays of flowers, foliage, and small fruits. For reception and dinner toilets are imported most superb tissues woven with threads of real gold or silver, damasks of the "stand alone" quality fit for a Queen, with grounds of heavy Lyons satin in pale shades of mauve, flesh, cameo, exquisit new tints of pink and blue, brocaded with both small and immense sprays of flowers and leaves in raised velv t of a very dark shade in wondrous contrast to the delicate background. There is also an endless variety of new plushes, thicker and richer than ever before seen; plain, ribbed, shot, *cisele*, stamped, and repoussé. Next in order come the velveteens, which of new and elegant quality and coloring are taking rank along with velvets, many of which they surpass both in appearance and durability. Then follow the tweeds and the myriad mixed woolen materials, the Scotch and English brands being in great demand.

I'VE GOT DE PLUES TONIGHT.

De Nacht is dunkel as de grave,
But, oh! nicht bleib so stille!
De music made by fiddlers brave
De Loft mit Lärmen fill.
Upon de fence de Katz make fun,
Und singen mit voll might,
Tho', shpide of all dis herrlich fun—
I've got de plues tonight.

De lofely sounds of Nature fall
To cheer mein traurig' Brust,
Des Mondes Schimmer, silss und pale,
Tonight gibt keine Lust;
I don't know vat to make of dis
So awful lonesamkeit;
Am western war ich frob mit bliss—
I've got de plues tonight.

Kein Stimmen of des Mädchen's Lied,
Kein fiddle's deep-toned lays—
Ein beer macht keinen Unterschied—
None can my anbride raise.
The shweetest dims I vot Dichters tell
My soul's deep Dunkelheit—
I don't believe dey can disbell—
I've got de plues tonight.

Warum is all dis bizness thus,
Und all dis Herzenweh?
Vielleicht I bedder not discuss
De cause in dis sad lay;
For, if

RELIGIOUS.

The First Centennial of the Episcopal Church in America and Its Significance.

The Position of the Orthodox Jewish Church in This Country Stated by a Rabbi.

A Son of the Archbishop of Canterbury Guilty of Heresy in Rhyme—Religious Gossip.

The First Centennial of the Episcopal Church.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which will meet in Philadelphia Saturday next, marks the completion of nearly 100 years in the history of that church. It will assemble in Christ Church, where the first convention of the newly-constituted church was held in 1785. At the time of the first convention but one Bishop had received Episcopal consecration for the American Church. Dr. Samuel Seabury, of Connecticut, who obtained his orders from the Scotch episcopate in 1784. But sixteen clergymen and twenty-eight laymen were present, representing eleven States, only one of which was an Episcopal diocese. In October, 1883, sixty-five Bishops will constitute the House of Bishops, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies represents sixty-four Episcopal jurisdictions, domestic and foreign, while the clergy list gives about 3,500 names, and a constituency so important that statistics cannot easily measure it.

There is a striking coincidence in the early history of the Episcopal Church and the development of our political system. Both are the outgrowth of English systems and administrations. In colonial times the chaplaincy accompanied the representatives of English authority, and until the War of Independence, episcopal ministrations were literally the ministrations of the English Established Church among the English traders and officials, civil and military. Indeed, long after it had earned a birthright in the young Republic as the church of Washington, Franklin, Jay, Moore, Cutting, Alsop, Willet, and others among the fathers of the country, it was doggedly called "the English Church" by the disrustful masses, and thirty or forty years ago it was often mentioned by this invidious name. Most of the names of its early founders figured prominently in the turbulent politics of the time.

Hardly had the battle smoke of the Revolution blown away before Connecticut sent Dr. Seabury on a foreign quest for Episcopal consecration. Refused at Lambeth, on account of political technicalities, his appeal to the Scottish Episcopal Church was entertained, and, within a year after the formal declaration of peace in 1783, he returned, a Bishop, to Connecticut. Again, it is interesting to note the old church in which not only the primary convention of the young church was held, but also the early assemblies of the national delegates for the consideration and choice of a Federal Constitution, and determining the functions of the new government. The constitution of the Episcopal Church, and the Federal Constitution were established in the same city, and a number of men who are now historic characters took a prominent part in the deliberations of both councils.

The history of the growth of the church is treasured in the archives of the episcopate. In 1784 we find Bishop Seabury at work in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. In 1787 New York becomes a diocese under Bishop Provoost, rector of Trinity Church; and Pennsylvania under Bishop White, who naturally becomes more prominent as Philadelphia becomes the metropolitan, because it is the capital, city. The episcopate clings to the coast States until, in 1819, Philander Chase is consecrated Bishop of Ohio, with a wandering jurisdiction of indefinit extent. As westward migrations were mostly from the New England States, where Puritan ideas prevailed, the Western Bishop found scattered and up-hill work for a long generation. But, as he lived until 1852, he gave the church the consecration of thirty-seven Bishops, eight of whom were destined for service west of the Alleghenies.

Conservative rather than emotional in its character, the Episcopal Church made apparently slow progress and lost popularity here and there by declining the various reform movements of the day, choosing to work on the masses within her reach through the regular ministrations of parochial life, doing her best to indoctrinate her people with such sound religious convictions that they should become good citizens, because consistent Christians.

In the development of this religious body the connection with the Scotch Episcopal Church, its independent, exercised a fundamental influence that is often overlooked. For while the English Church has obscured, and, indeed, vitiated, the purity of its early traditions and teachings under the Hanoverian succession, the Scotch Church kept alive and cherished true to the traditions of the early English Church and the Non-Jurors.

The great influence of Bishop Seabury, therefore, anticipated by many years the Oxford and Tractarian movements later on in the English Church, and a strong undercurrent of tendency to the Catholic unity came to the surface as early as the election of Dr. Hobart to the episcopate of New York in 1811. The force of these convictions has kept the Episcopal Church largely reinforced by conversions among the wisest and most devout ministers and laymen of the various denominations. Many of the ablest of the Bishops, clergy, and laity who today exercise a decisive influence in the councils of the church were born and bred outside of her communion. And the drift of conversion sets in toward her more steadily and vigorously today than ever. Yet this result is not traceable to proselyting or polemic efforts.

The Episcopal Church is not controversial, and rarely aggressive. That she is not merely the church of the educated and fortunate, is shown by her interest in the wretched, suffering, abandoned, and criminal classes, here as well as in England. So guilds, sisterhoods, and brotherhoods are multiplying in all directions for the relief of these classes.

While all this has naturally followed a fresh consecration of the beautiful arts, which had their birth and early nurture in the Christian Church, and the Episcopal Church has been largely instrumental in exemplifying their higher and more spiritual uses in the solemnities of divine worship. There are certain religious bodies that have to thank the Episcopal Church for organs, for a true school of ecclesiastical music, for stained glass interior decoration, and, indeed, the joy and comfort of Christmas and Easter, while even their seasons of special religious activities keep step with Lenten observances.

The Episcopal Church is now at home in the United States. It has a complete and homogeneous organization which occupies every State and Territory. Its membership is conspicuous for its intelligence, wealth, and social influence. Its charities show a rapid and constant increase.

The Orthodox Jewish Church—Its Growth from Immigration.

New York *Tribune:* The leading congregation of the Orthodox Jews in New York is that of Shearith Israël, on Nineteenth street, near Fifth avenue, to which a number of the oldest and wealthiest Hebrew families in the community belong. One of the rabbis of this congregation is the Rev. H. P. Mendes, who said, touching the condition and prospects of the Orthodox Jewish Church: "The increase in orthodox Judaism has been exceedingly great of late years in consequence of enormous immigrations from Slavonic and Magyar communities, whence they have fled to avoid a bitter persecution. I believe that the number of these immigrants in this city cannot fall short of 25,000, all of whom are thoroughly orthodox. It is obvious that, as we make no proselytes, our only gains must be from the natural increase of the Jewish population in New York, and such a movement as has recently taken place in Eastern Europe. Our numbers all told are between 80,000 and 90,000, of whom perhaps a fraction less than 30,000 are of the Reformed persuasion.

"The question you ask with regard to our efforts to supply the religious needs of the Jewish tenement-house element, I can only answer by saying that our position in this respect is peculiar. These immigrants have a strength of religious conviction which makes mission work unnecessary. Hardly are they landed before they begin to form societies which we call chebras, a term which would apply equally to a benefit society. Among the members of these chebras, no matter how poor, ignorant, and degraded they may be, there is always at least one person who is competent to read the service and the law, which are, of course, in pure Biblical Hebrew. Such men act as if they were rabbis, which now means only a man of religious learning, although strictly it is equivalent to the title of Doctor of Divinity. We have in reality no genuine priesthood, and in the hundreds of societies which are formed in this way the reader is appointed from the society and by the society. Many of these are permanent, others are formed only for the celebration of sacred days and seasons.

"The average attendance at the synagog is falling off, because so many who belong to the Nineteenth Street Synagog live a long way up town. The women have religious scruples against riding in a car on the Sabbath, and the distance is too great for walking. To ascribe the non-attendance of many who belong to the synagog to indifference would be unjust, because in many instances it is physically impossible for them to attend. We have nothing that takes the place of home and foreign missions, for we make no proselytes and have no converts. Occasionally some one of another faith has his eyes opened to the beautiful truth of monotheism, and becomes a member of a synagog. But we have no mission work of any kind, either here or abroad. With regard to possible modifications of religious methods, I may say that to Orthodox Judaism there is no such possibility."

"You ask me what distinctive steps of progress have been made by us. I answer that the Reformed movement is the greatest. It kept within the fold and in actual membership a very large class of Jews who otherwise would have remained without any kind of organized worship. Moreover it has brought into bolder relief and more salient signification the essential teachings of Judaism and has revealed them in their purity unencumbered by ceremonials for the comprehension of Jew and Christian alike. With regard to attendance, although sufficiently large, it has not increased. This is solely for the reason that the day of worship becomes more and more a day of necessary attendance on business matters and professional duties. The religious feeling of the older members is strong enough to resist these demands, but among the younger members, who were born and educated in this country, and who enter life without any disqualifications whatsoever, the case is otherwise.

"Your question as to the lines drawn between the Jewish and other churches, I will answer frankly. Attempts to establish a rapprochement with other religious bodies have been made by us, especially with such as seemed to avow monotheism. But though they were well received and not altogether unfruitful, they were not reciprocated to any appreciable extent. Upon the whole I am not dissatisfied with the position of Judaism in this city. It has taken departures in some directions which may develop greater powers of usefulness than the Judaism of Europe as found at present."

Buddha—A Tribute from an Archbishop's Son.

English High Church circles are in a ferment just now over a poem by Mr. A. C. Benson, son of the recently-appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. The poem, which appeared in the London *Spectator*, is on "Buddha":

Whoe'er hath wept one tear, or borne one pain
(The Master said, and entered into rest),
Not fearing wrath, nor meaning to be blest,
Simply for love, howbeit wrought in vain,
Of one poor soul, his brother, one and all,
Or sick, or lost through satisfied desire,
Stands in God's vestibule, and hears his choir
Make merry music on their harps of gold.

What is it but the deed of Very Love,
To catch sad eyes to smile, mute lips to move?
And he who for a score of centuries
Hath lived, and calls a continent his own,
Giving world-weary souls Heaven's best surprise,
Waits only at the threshold of the Throne.

To represent Buddha as halting "on the threshold of the throne" is characterized by the high church people as going entirely too far. There is even a disposition to hold young Mr. Benson's father responsible for his son's admiration for a "heathen" god.

The Churches.

A workingman's Sunday Rest Association is one of the religious institutions of St. Louis.

The Roman Catholic churches of Michigan have been forbidden by their Bishop to raise money by raffles, fairs, excursions, or balls.

The Rev. D. C. Marquis, D. D., of the Presbyterian Seminary, gave the preparatory lecture in the First Presbyterian Church Wednesday evening.

The Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman and Moderator of the last General Assembly, at Saratoga, died at his residence in New York a few days since.

The American Bible Society is making arrangements for issuing 2,000,000 copies next year, and even with such an enormous distribution the supply will fall far short of the demand.

Dr. Barrows has chosen for his Sunday evening sermons in Central Music-Hall these topics: "What the Bible Has Wrought," "The Character of Christ a Witness to the Bible," "Difficulties of the Bible," "Popular Objections to the Bible," "Luther and the Bible," and "The Bible in Conduct."

B. F. Jacobs has had struck off a number of large-sized photographs of a very motley but interesting company, the same being the newsboys' division of the Rink Tabernacle, some 400 or 500 strong. The Sabbath-school, giving up the old place, will meet in Hershey Music-Hall every Sunday at 2:45 p. m.

Charles M. Morton, of the Railroad Chapel, is to be ordained as an evangelist in the vestry of the First Presbyterian Church Thursday evening, Oct. 18. The Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D., will preach the sermon, Dr. D. C. Marquis will give the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Barrows will offer the ordaining prayer. Mr. Morton has been preaching eighteen years.

Certain zealous Scotch Sabbatarians, outraged at the landing of some fish recently on the Lord's day, set upon the impious fishermen with sticks and stones. For this breach of the law they were arrested, tried, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mr. Spurgeon now writes demanding their release, and expressing a hearty wish that "we had a people in England good enough to be capable of this Scotch crime—the crime of fearing God so much as to use violence for the preservation of the Day of Rest."

From a recently published document it is gathered that there are 5,860 Presbyterian churches in the United States, showing an increase of 116 as compared with last year. The number of ministers is 5,218, not including 282 licentiates of last year. The contributions to the funds during the past year were between 9,000,000 and $10,000,000. There are 251 more members in the Northern Church and 21 more in the Southern Church than there were in 1879—an increase of 301 in five years. Altogether it is an encouraging exhibit. The Presbyterians have reason to feel proud of their increasing strength.

A pamphlet concerning the Society of Jesus, published at Brussels, contains the following statements as to the composition and membership of the order: The society is divided into five great provinces—Italy, which includes Rome, Naples, Sicily, Turin, and Venice, has 1,536 Jesuits; Germany, comprising Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and the Netherlands Society, has 2,875; France, comprising all French possessions abroad, 2,789; Spain and Mexico, 1,933; in England and the United States there are 1,894 Jesuits, being a total of 11,058 Jesuits, priests, coadjutors, etc., in 1882. The associates and the Jesuits of the "short robe" are not comprised in these statistics.

There is a general bewailing among the churches because of the meagre attendance at the week-night prayer-meetings. It is noticed that the louder the bewailing the smaller is the attendance. Worrying and whining and fretting and scolding will never bring people to these meetings. In a majority of instances the prayer-meetings are not well attended because they are so uninteresting. There are many good Christians who unite in saying that the prayer-meetings ought either to be reformed or abolished. If the question were put to vote in the churches there would be a large majority against the abolition of the meeting. Yet of those who would vote for the perpetuation of the meeting simply because it is a time-honored institution there are but few who would consent to endure the weariness of regular attendance. As now conducted, there is hardly one church in fifty which has an interesting and well-attended prayer-meeting.

Advance: Last Sabbath morning the Rev. Dr. Scudder preached no sermon, but in a vigorous address told his people, in substance, that he could not preach to empty seats; that he would not. And that there was one of these three courses open to him: To suspend the Sabbath evening services, to go back to Brooklyn, where he had a call to open a new enterprise, or to adopt a measure which he then proposed. It was this: To have a large chorus choir of, say, 100 for Sabbath evening; to have the seats free; to have that part of the city districted and visited by members of the church inviting persons to the meetings; to introduce popular hymns, and in every way show that the services were for everybody. His congregation adopted his plan heartily, and $10,000 were raised at once to pay off a small debt remaining o the church and provide funds for the great choir and the new hymn-books for popular singing.

Oct. 19 the semi-centennial of the First Baptist Church of this city will be celebrated. The celebration will be commenced Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, the first service to include an historical review of the society, and addresses by some of the older members. Thursday evening will be devoted to an interdenominational service, at which addresses will be delivered by leading ministers of the city. Friday evening a pastoral service is to be held, participated in by all of the former pastors, including the one now in charge of the church. Former pastors of the First Church now living are Dr. W.W. Evarts, of Boston; Dr. E. Hamlin, Galesburg, Mich.; Dr. C. B. Smith, Grand Rapids; and Drs. George C. Lorimer and J. C. Burroughs, of Chicago. Saturday evening there will be no service. Sunday morning the present pastor, Dr. P. S. Henson, will preach an historical sermon. Sabbath afternoon the Sunday-school will hold a Jubilee service, and in the evening the church will participate in a like service.

Pious Smiles.

Rochester *Post:* The Rev. Mr. Henn is a minister in Georgia. Probably a lay preacher.

A preacher remarked one Sunday that it was said that liberalism is creeping into all the churches. "If that is so," he continued, "I hope it will soon strike the contribution-boxes."

Louisville has unbounded esteem for the level-headedness of the Covington child who, on retiring a few nights since, concluded his prayer thus: "Good-by, O Lord; I am going over to Cincinnati in the morning."

An article in an exchange is entitled "Religious Umbrellas." A religious umbrella, we should say, is one that doesn't leave the church fifteen minutes before its owner and send a 25-cent substitute to take its place.

"Oh, we had such an excellent sermon today on the preamble about good Sam Arriton. I must look in the discordance and see who Sam Arriton was," was the soliloquy of Mrs. McGill after her return from church last Sunday.

In Scandinavia, mothers take their infants to church closely swaddled and wrapped in furs, and bury them in the snowdrifts at the door, leaving little holes for the children to breathe through, hence from time to time issues a superior article of ice-scream.

Louise Chandler Moulton says she "shall be go e. full soon, to that dim phantom world
Where souls like pallid flames flit to and fro."
The Burlington *Hawkeye* entertains doubts as to this rhetoric. At any rate, it prefers to take in the show from the edge of the crater.

A lady says her husband will sit on a barbed-wire fence all the afternoon to see a base-ball match, and never move a muscle; but when he goes to church he can't sit in a cushioned pew fifteen minutes without getting up all over the seat and changing his position fifty times.

"I am much struck—that is to say, pleased—with the widow Black," remarked a young curate to his Bishop, "and I think I'll propose marriage to her." "So I would," answered the older divine, with a mercy-on-his-eye, "and next Sunday I'll come down and preach for you on the 'Widow's Smile.'"

A New-Yorker advertises for a boy 15 to 18 years of age "who does not read dime novels or picture papers, and does not propose to flirt Indians." The advertiser may procure such a boy—a lad whose mental pabulum is Baxter's "Call to the Unconverted," and who attends Sunday-school three times a week, except when the lad finds his salary of $2 a week fade away without making both ends meet he will conclude to become either a pirate or a politician.

This is the Boston *Journal*'s version: An eminent citizen of Boston had spent Saturday afternoon in delightful contemplation of the manner in which the Indians whipped the Deerfoots. Sunday afternoon, being weary and sitting up half the night combating the views of an acquaintance who affected to believe that the Chicagos were going to capture the championship, he fell asleep in his pew. The Scripture lesson was on the healing of the ten lepers, only one of whom returned to express his thanks, and the clergyman was reading with all his powers of elocution. He emphasized the words, "But where are the nine?" and the aroused citizen blurted out: "Oh, the nine are right, and if any man thinks the Chicagos are going to down them——" Here his wife gave him a pinch that restored him to his senses.

Texas Siftings: Mr. Shapira is justly indignant at the conduct of the old fraud of a Bedouin who palmed the document off on him as genuine, and if they should meet in a Jerusalem saloon a personal difficulty could hardly be averted. We suggest to Mr. Shapira that the next time he purchase the Ten Commandments from an aged Bedouin that he remember the eleventh commandment: "Thou shalt not suffer thyself to be caught out on the fly." In the meantime, Shap, as we take the liberty of familiarly calling him, should place himself in correspondence with the New York Democratic State Executive Committee or with the literary bureau of some Presidential aspirant. To be more explicit, we believe Shap is the real, genuine, simon-pure, bona-fide, long-lost author of the Morey letter. We cordially invite him to visit our shores, where men of his peculiar ability supply a long-felt want. He might as well leave his Ten Commandments at home We have no use here for any but the eleventh.

Calendar for the Week.

EPISCOPAL.

Oct. 7—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Oct. 12—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

Oct. 7—Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost; Solemnity of the Holy Rosary.
Oct. 8—St. Bridget, W.
Oct. 9—St. Denis and others, MM.
Oct. 10—St. Francis Borgia, C.
Oct. 11—Office of the Blessed Sacrament.
Oct. 12—Feria.
Oct. 13—St. Edward, K. of England, C.

JEWISH.

Oct. 4 (Tishri 3)—Fast of Gueddaliah.
Oct. 11 (Tishri 10)—Fast of Expiation.

PET PHRASES THAT SHOULD GO.

EXPRESSIONS THAT "PUCK" WOULD LIKE TO SEE ELIMINATED FROM ALL DOMESTIC PRODUCTIONS.

Foiled!
Aha! I see it all now.
Flinty-hearted monster!
I had a dream last night—
Leave me; I would be alone.
You shall bitterly rue this day.
Another step, and you are lost!
Must we then separate forever?
I could have sworn you loved me.
I will defend my honor with my life.
Caramella, my darling, we part no more.
Child, you know not of what you speak.
Baffled! and by a boy—a beardless boy.
Listen, Margaret—I am not the man I was.
Would you thus attack a defenseless woman?
This, then, is the end of your boasted affection.
For years I have hugged my awful secret to my breast.
My time will come—and then, Roderick Alwyn, beware!
The blood of my murdered father cries aloud for vengeance.
What is this? BLOOD! There has been foul work here.
Take care, Vernon Harcourt—beware lest I lose my self-control.
The executioner of the De Palissys shall never be smirched by the act of a bastard.
Ha! a knock! I must hide! But where? Ah, in this recess I will be unob—etc.
Do not trifle with me, girl! You shall marry Herbert De Lancey, or leave my house forever!
I will go to him—I will fall at his feet—I will eat dat him to give us time to pay the mortgage.
Ere yonder sun has sunk behind the western hill—
How cold it is! The wind cuts like a knife. My limbs are failing. O God, must I die here alone?
I am but a poor working-girl, my lord; but, oh, sir, I had rather be that than what your gold would make me.

AN AURIFEROUS CHICKEN.

San Diego (Cal.) *Sun:* While the Horton House cook was preparing some chicken yesterday for dinner, he discovered about $10 worth of gold nuggets and four ounces of gravel in one of their crops. These fowls had been recently purchased from a farmer who brought them in from the country, but Mr Hadley does not remember his name.

REAL ESTATE.

While Dickering Has Been Decidedly Active, Transactions Have Been Few.

An Agent Explains that Buyers Are Waiting for Individual Tract "Booms."

Building Operations Only Reasonably Active—Laying the Corner-Stone of a Mission.

The Market.

There is very little of interest to record of the real-estate market of the last week. The customary amount of fall dickering with very meagre results was observed, and dealers generally talk less hopefully of an active trade than they did a few weeks ago. It is next to impossible for one to ascertain the true cause of inertia in the real-estate market such as now exists, but it is likely the situation is pretty well summed up in the remarks of a broker who was found in none too pleasant a frame of mind over some unfinished deals the other day. He said: "The trouble with the holders of most of the capital seeking investment in real estate in and about Chicago is that they do not know when they have a good thing within their reach. Any man of cool judgment ought to see that there never was a better opportunity for profitable investment in real estate than at present. But very few seem to appreciate the fact. I believe the market is altogether too steady and reliable for capitalists, and that if there was only a chance to establish fictitious prices and run the thing so that about one-half of those who dabbled in the market could be singed there would be much more interest in real estate on every side, and brokers would reap a rich harvest. There is altogether too much reality in the market. Most people who want to buy Chicago real estate want to be shown a big scheme on paper, and if it is only talked up by a clever man the chances are they will be drawn in, and great activity will characterize the market. All we want is a boom of some kind. It makes very little difference what it is; but if it has a spirit of balooning about it I'll be bound it will go." The same gentleman, however, was willing to acknowledge that there was little opportunity for a boom in any kind of property, and that it looked very much as if the fall was going to be an unusually dull one.

The most important transfer recorded during the week was that of the lot at the southwest corner of Jackson street and Third avenue, 50x99 feet, by Marcus Peiser to Charles W. Boynge, of New York, for $62,500, reported in last Sunday's issue as being purchased by a California gentleman.

A lot at the southeast corner of Grove and Eighteenth street, 97 feet to Blackwell street, was sold by the estate of S. G. Woodbridge to John Tomlinson et al. for $13,000.

Albert Heiler sold to Andrew Crawford a lot on Third avenue, 25 feet north of Polk street, west front, 23 feet to alley, improvements for $18,000.

Ten acres at the northeast corner of Belmont avenue and Robey street were sold by the estate of William B. Ogden to W. L. Schroder for $17,000.

The estate of Joseph Sheffield sold to the Little Sisters of the Poor a lot at the southwest corner of Sheffield and Fullerton avenues, 200 by 264 feet, for $18,000.

A lot on Seeley avenue, near Madison street, 121 by 125 feet, was purchased by Frank Upman from George N. Hurd for $11,000.

An improved lot on Wabash avenue, 172 feet north of Thirty-second street, 25 by 181 feet, was sold by Alex McIntosh to P. D. Whitmore for $15,000.

Peter Kahler bought of J. M. and C. Cherry a lot at the northwest corner of Cottage Grove and Union avenues, 100 by 115 feet, for $10,000.

Layton, Thayer & Co. sold twelve lots in Dean's Addition to Chicago, on Lincoln street and Winchester avenue, and between Harrison and Polk streets, at prices ranging from $575 to $600 each.

Saturday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Oct. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Chicago av, 110¼ ft e of Robey st, n f, 24x163 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Michael Brucker to Watson Rich)	$ 1,050
Ashland av, 23⅓ ft n of Thirty-third court, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Sept. 28 (Scott & Worland to Peter Olson)	750
Thirty-first st, 182½ ft e of South park av, n f, undivided half of 164½x120 ft, dated Oct. 4 (Gilbert Woodruff to F. W. Woodruff)	7,000
Michigan av, n w cor of Harmon court, f, 56x127½ ft, dated Oct. 5 (E. C. and J. B. Lyon to Marcus C. Stearns)	25,000
North Robey st, 100 ft n of Moran, e f, 24x100 ft, with 48x100 ft in same block, dated Sept. 11 (C. D. Jermain to Peter Nelson)	750
Thirty-first st, s s of Burling st, s f, 41x92¾ ft, dated Sept. 15 (Estate Adele Canda to Peter Ott)	1,450
Warren av, w of Hamlin, 24x158 ft, dated Sept. 13 (W. A. Merigold to D. W. O'Connell)	500
Ashland av, 201 ft n of Polk st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Sept. 18 (Augustus Bauer to Henry Falk)	5,500
Washtenaw av, 75 ft n of Thompson st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 28 (G. K. Smith to H. A. Hausgen)	475
West Madison st, 285 ft e of Tower st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 6 (J. B. Scully et al. to M. F. Irwin)	2,000
Ashland av, 48 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 24x134 ft, improved, dated July 5 (Master in Chancery to Edward D. Cooke, assignee)	11,592
Grove court, Park av, n of and near Thirty-third st, e f, 20x1044 ft, dated Sept. 26 (N. P. Smith to Daniel F. Bacon)	2,000
Western av, 44 ft s of Gross Parkway, e f, 22x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 22 (Samuel E. Gross to George H. Miller)	1,800
Western av, n w cor of Thomas st, e f, 21x101¼ ft, improved, dated Aug. 22 (Samuel E. Gross to Frank Rust)	2,200
Thomas st, 26⅔ ft w of Western av, s f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated Sept. 19 (same party to Martin Schumann)	1,650
Ashland av, 100 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 33x148 ft, dated Oct. 2 (Frank E. Spooner to M. C. McDonald)	6,000
West Seventeenth st, 214 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Sept. 25 (Joseph Skorupa)	2,300
Loomis st, 100 ft n of Twentieth, w f, 25x109 ft, dated Oct. 3 (Thomas Kakoe to Frank Charvat)	1,000
Aldine av, cor of Twenty-first, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Aug. 25 (Frank Charvat to John Zasadil)	4,175
Kendall st, 130 ft n e of Taylor, s e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 5 (A. J. and J. Jounson to Mary Hoberz)	1,800
Wood st, 47¼ ft n of Thirty-seventh, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 24 (E. C. Larned to H. Peters)	400
West Twenty-second st, 300 ft w of Robey, s f, 25x126⅔ ft, dated Sept. 29 (E. W. Hyman Jr. to Thomas Mahoney)	700
Butterfield st, 108 ft s of Dougras av, s f, 27½x59 ft, dated Oct. 1 (A. and W. S. Josiyn to Mary Edwards)	2,500
West Jackson st, 150 ft w of Laflin, s f, 40x198 8-5 ft, dated Sept. 25 (Matthew Laflin to A. T. Merriman)	6,000
Garibaldi st, 31 ft n of Twenty-eighth, e f, 26x124 ft, dated Aug. 11 (J. Crum to A. Rosenbaum)	900

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Halsted st, 149 ft s of School, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Sept. 7 (John L. Davis to G. D. Broomell)	$ 1,500
Same as above, dated Sept. 29 (G. D. Broomell to C. J. Hambleton)	1,500
Dunning st, e of and near Racine av, n f, 49x114½ ft, dated Oct. 1 (Lombard & Hale to F. S. Kopp)	1,488

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Atlantic st, 131 ft n of Fifty-eighth, w f, 94.122 ft, dated Sept. 19 (S. J. Wells to Richard Nash)	$ 1,000
Desplaines st, 125 ft n of Forty-fifth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 2 (Adolph Loeb to C. G. Hammsford)	1,000
Indiana av, 175 s of Forty-first, w f, 25x160 ft, dated Sept. 25 (Charles M. Levey to M. J. Levey)	3,620
The premises No. 1116 Forty-first st, dated Oct. 1 (J. M. Fleming to Henry W. Bush)	5,000
Atlantic st, bet Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth, 91½x123 ft, with 31½x123 ft in same subdivision, dated Sept. 26 (J. H. Thompson to E. G. Maclean)	500
Cedar st, 114 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 61.4x124 ft, dated Sept. 1 (S. O. Heald to James Morony)	700
Paulina st, 156½ ft n of Forty-eighth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 3 (M. and F. Bartkowiak to C. Goda)	250
Arnold st, near Fifty-seventh, w f, 49.35x136½ ft, dated Oct. 1 (Mary Schoch to Conrad Seipp)	1,000
Langley av, 201 ft s of Forty-second st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 1 (William Creed to John West)	3,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fullerton av, 225 ft e of Perry, n f, 37½x102 ft, improved, dated Sept. 17 (D. F. Anderson to Elizabeth Elander)	$ 2,650
Johnston av, w of California, n f, 37½x100 ft, dated Oct. 6 (Henry Jordan to J. Moe)	1,150
Same as above, dated Oct. 6 (C. and J. Moe to Henry Jordan)	1,100

Summary for the Week.

The following is the total amount of real-estate sales within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Location.	*Sales.*	*Amount.*
City sales	158	$ 585,620
North of city limits	23	54,450
South of city limits	40	74,415
West of city limits	17	18,300
Total	238	$ 732,774
Total previous week	261	839,228

Building Memoranda.

Architect J. H. Moore has drawn plans for a handsome house for Mr. B. W. Ribley to be erected on the lot 40 by 132 feet at No. 599 Washington boulevard. The structure will be 26 by 71 feet, and will have south and east exposures. It will be two stories, basement, and attic in hight, and a front of Anderson pressed brick and Connecticut brown-stone and terra-cotta trimmings. The basement will be of rock-faced ashlar brown stone. The roof will be of French design, covered with unfading green Vermont slate. About the centre of the front will be a square bay extending upward and breaking the roof with a tall tower, with dormer windows in the centre. And on the east side, running through the back parlor and middle chamber, will be another three-sided bay, terminating in a gable. South of this will be a tall ornamental projecting chimney of stone, brick, and terra cotta. The main entrance will be to the left, in front, and will lead to a spacious hall. Upon this floor will be the parlors, dining-room, library, and kitchen, and the arrangement will be such that the entire floor, excepting the kitchen, can be thrown together. This floor will be finished in hard woods. On the second floor will be five large chambers and necessary closets and bath-rooms. The finish of this will be painted pine. Colored cathedral glass will be appropriately distributed about the front and side of the house.

Architect Chorutley is building a block of houses with Anderson pressed brick fronts for J. J. Gore, at the corner of State and Forty-seventh streets.

Architect George Edbrooke has drawn the plans for the large warehouse which Hiram Sibley & Co. will build at Clark street bridge. Some of the walls have already been let. The outside walls will be of Anderson pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings.

W. Horocek, of Chicago, has been given the contract to erect the large asylum for the insane, which will be built near Geneva Lake, and the Anderson Company will furnish about 400,000 pressed brick for the outside walls.

Architect Huber is building a $15,000 residence in Blue Island for Mr. Seebauch, the coroner; also for Rudolph André a "winter garden" on Clark street, near Division.

Architect Gregory Vigeant has during last week let contracts for five houses, 20 by 44, three stories high, with basement, with corner house 50 feet deep, on Sheldon and Fulton streets, for Mr. D. B. Scully, to cost $20,000.

The Board of Managers have instructed the same architect to proceed at once with the erection of the culinary department of St. Mary's Training School, near Desplaines, and accordingly contracts have been let for the same. It is to be a circular building, 125 feet in diameter, in the centre of which will be the kitchen, 48 feet in diameter and 28 feet high. Along the outside wall will be five dining-rooms, one for each ward, 28 feet wide and 40 feet high. There will also be a guests' dining-room and laundry of smaller dimensions, and between the dining-room and kitchen will be the sewing-rooms, eight feet wide. There will be a cellar nine feet high under the entire building. The cost will be $15,000.

The same architect has just completed plans for a nine-room parochial residence for the Rev. William Corby at Watertown, Wis.

Messrs. Treat & Foiz have now in hand, or are about to commence, the following work: Factory for M. Benedict, 50 by 96 feet, four stories high, at the corner of Jefferson and Harrison streets, to cost $30,000. Three houses for J. S. Norton on Division street, near Stone, three-story and basement, with Anderson pressed brick fronts, with stone trimmings, to cost $35,000. A house for Dr. J. P. Mills, two stories and basement, pressed brick front, Queen Anne style, at No. 903 Monroe street, to cost $6,500. Seven houses for the Northwestern Presbyterian Seminary, two-story and basement, 34 by 36 feet, at the intersection of Lincoln avenue and Halsted street, to cost $30,000. A three-story house on Delaware place, near State street, pressed brick front, for J. H. Barbour, to cost $8,000. A wooden house for W. H. Burnet on Forty-seventh street, near Vincennes avenue, to cost $35,000. A house for William White on Superior street, near St. Clair, three stories and basement, 23 by 70 feet, to cost $8,000. House for J. A. Hunt on Delaware place, near Dearborn, 27 by 70, pressed brick front, three stories high, to cost $15,000. An additional story to E. A. Cumming's residence on Indiana avenue, and a barn for the same party, to cost $10,000. House 50 by 39 feet for Maurice Pincoff, at Kenwood, to cost $7,000. An addition to John L. Thompson's house on Indiana avenue, near Sixteenth street, to cost $5,000. A freight house for the American Express Company, corner Canal and Bunker streets, to cost $5,000.

Building Permits.

Building operations during the week were not very active, this season being about the intermission between summer and winter work. The most important building permits issued by the Building Department during the week were the following:

To Mrs. Mary E. Sands, for a two-story dwelling, 40 by 60 feet, at Nos. 819 and 821 Fulton street, to cost $10,000.

To Mrs. Mary E. Sands, for a two-story dwelling, 40 by 60 feet, at Nos. 819 and 821 Fulton street, to cost $10,000.

To Leonard Hodges, for a four-story store and flats, 25 by 70 feet, at No. 84 Twenty-second street, to cost $11,000.

To P. Edgeworth, for a two-story dwelling, 21 by 46 feet, at Nos. 321 and 323 Polk street, to cost $8,000.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

John S. Cook, two-story barn, 23x44, No. 136 South Morgan street, to cost $1,000.

R. Rozlonski, two-story store and dwelling, 20 x60, No. 22 Chapin street, to cost $2,400.

Fred Hess, one-story cottage, 22x44, No. 3008 Butler street, to cost $3,000.

Horn Bros., four-story factory, 20x80, Nos. 281 and 283 West Superior street, to cost $7,000.

Leroy Payne, six-story flats, 51x104, Nos. 186 and 187 Michigan avenue, to cost $35,000.

William Bulis, one-story store, 20x45, No. 575 West Taylor street, to cost $1,000.

William Dunningham, one-story cottage, 20x45, No. 21 Plum street, to cost $1,000.

J. Gillen, two story dwelling, 22x36, No. 474 West Harrison street, to cost $4,000.

W. R. J. Power, basement, 22x63, No. 56 Elizabeth street, to cost $500.

W. L. Waltmarsh, basement, 31x46, No. 80 North Oakley street, to cost $1,500.

Laying a Corner-Stone for a New Mission.

The corner-stone of a German Baptist Mission, to be erected on the corner of Willow and Burling streets, was laid yesterday morning. There were no ceremonies beyond the placing in position of the customary box, which contained the names of the contractors, preacher, building committee, copies of the daily papers, Bible, etc. The structure will be 40x66 feet, and cost about $10,000. The front, of pressed brick, will have a rose window and a very pretty entrance as features. Stained glass is to be used throughout. The gable roof inside will be of open red-oak timbers, beaded and vaulted. Outside it will be covered with slate. Turrets are to be placed on the corners, and provision is made for a spire, but it is to be left off for the present. This mission is built by the German Baptist Church on the West Side, of which Dr. Meyer is the pastor, and will soon become a separate society. It will be open for worship about Jan. 1.

The New Town of Hegewisch.

The holders of property in the Calumet region in the neighborhood of Sec. 31, where such eager speculation has occurred by fits and starts for the last two years, are feeling jubilant over the beginning of work in good earnest by the United States Rolling-Stock Company at the forks of the Calumet River. Dredges and pile-drivers are now at work

GE-WORKERS.

Expenditures of Working-
Intoxicating Drinks—
Tenement-House
Evil.

t. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]
several readers of THE TRIB-
u to insert in tomorrow's issue
extract from the testimony of
ore the Senate Committee on
riginal publication was not
ally as it should be by those
interested in the topics dis-
A TRIBUNE READER.

Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Senators
Pugh, of the Senate Sub-
Labor and Education, listened
timony of Mr. Joseph Medill,
the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Mr.
alls remarks with reference to
capital problem and the dis-
abor classes, with some of its
said:

OF MANY WAGE-WORKERS.
ef causes of the impecunious
ons of the wage classes is due
rovidence and misdirected ef-
are trying to live without labor
al or productive labor—and too
their earnings on intoxicating
rs, and amusements. While
spend their surplus earnings
ey will not get on in the world
cumulate property. The ac-
roperty among the masses is
to saving than to earning. On
man may still save something,
s will improve his bank ac-
ractices economy. The power
greater than the power of pro-
sent political writer and the
aker on social subjects wrong
set produced. Dr. Franklin,
axiom that "A penny saved
wo pennies earned." It was
y which he inculcated as a secret
success. It was to the work-
e addressed his wise maxims
vice. I have rarely known a
lustrious man who saved his
and prudently invested them,
eedence before old age; and
a workman, no matter
s wages, who frees indulged
uor and smoke that ever made
sort of people always remain
ed, complain of their "bad
e the "tyranny of capital,"
e cheated in the division of the
y capital and labor.

OR INTOXICATING DRINKS.
closely investigated the sub-
the money spent by the wage
ses and towns on intoxicating
,000,000 per annum, and to this
st be added at least $100,000,000
100,000,000 for useless amuse-
g, making a total of $800,000,-
red by the discontented eul-
the urban population. The
away on liquor by the wage-
years would have provided
home free of rent, thereby
of them from servitude to
ed out at interest it would
encompass sum of $5,000,000,-
in railroad stocks and bonds
years it would have trans-
ip of every mile of railway
s to the labor classes who
es on drink. Drink is the
be worst ills which the poor
d is the chief cause of the
ss him to poverty. The wage
ort in idleness, is a mother of
eepers and their barton ders
y the rents of their dram-
prosper the nesives. No
nations or Kingdoms of labor
wages or shorten the day's
them to do it, and no relief
ge we will essentially improve
absence of the virtues of
nomy, the corner-stones of
pendence.
do much to lessen the loss
cing the number of dogger-
ot visit them and aid by
municipalities a part of the
from their citizens. I have
he efficacy of political pro-
For the evils of intemper-
oluntary self-denial of the
must depend this vitally
petite.
ut demands of the trades,
the establishment of bu-
and when they are created
work will be in finding out
how much of the wages of
is in liquor and the tobacco
diary welfare of the drink-
ique to health, morals, fami-
alcoholic indulgences.

ALTHY TENEMENTS.
iquor the worst ill that af-
e classes is wretched domi-
rowded, badly ventilated,
as, and excessively rented.
tructures in this and other
e demolished as nuisances.
stalled glass windows add much to the
beauty of the hall. They were furnished by
W. H. Wells & Bro., 48 and 50 Franklin
street. The system of heating and ventilat-
ing is one of the most thorough in the city.
This part of the work was executed by the
well-known firm of John Davis & Co., 69 to
73 Michigan street. The plumbing and gas-
fitting was done by Martin Moylan,
and deserves special mention. It is
really a work of science, and presents
many novel and interesting features in
sanitary plumbing. The system of ventila
tion for waste-pipes and fixtures and mode
of heating the hot-water boilers by steam
and fire used by Mr. Moylan, has given the
architects and owner perfect satisfaction and
has added to Mr. Moylan's already high rep
utation for excellence in his profession.
A grand feature in the main dancing hall is
the floor. It is the handsomest of any hall
in this country, being the "*patent lead
joined end up wood mosaic.*" The floor
will contain over 175,000 pieces, each piece
being one and three-quarter inches square
and being grooved on each side and joined
with lead tongues, the lead being forced in in
a molten condition. At the main entrance to
the hall the letter "B" in old English style
is very artistic, being in relief, surrounded
by white maple. The body of the floor
is maple, the bordering of ebony and cherry,
the whole producing a very handsome effect;
it was made by Messrs. W. C. Runyon & Co.,
of Rochester, N. Y., and cost about $8,000.
To the Chicago Carpet Company belongs the
credit of furnishing the hall with much
elegance and comfort, for the handsome fur-
niture of the various rooms was made and
especially designed by them for this acade-
my. The richly upholstered seats around
the hall, the elegant carpets and curtains all
emanate from the same house, the whole fur-
nishing having been executed in keeping
with other decorations and finish. Mr. and
Mrs. Bournique express much satisfaction
with the work of the Chicago Carpet Com-
pany.

THE WEST SIDE ACADEMY.

In order that their West Side patrons might
be adequately accommodated near home,
Mr. and Mrs. Bournique have had a new
academy erected at 107 Paulina street, the
centre of the best residence district. The
dancing-hall is 50x78 feet, and is a beautiful
room, handsomely frescoed by S. S. Barry &
Son. It has fine reception and dressing
rooms and all required appointments of a
strictly first-class dancing academy. To con-
clude, Mr. and Mrs. Bournique deserve the
thanks and patronage of the people of Chi-
cago for their enterprise in building in one
season the two elegant dancing academies
which they know so well how to conduct in
a perfect and satisfactory manner.

AN INDICATOR OF BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

Believing that the luxuries of life were as
good indicators of the times as could well be
found, a TRIBUNE reporter called upon
Messrs. C. P. Kimball & Co., the great car-
riage builders, during the last week, and had
the following interview with the Hon. C. P.
Kimball, the head of the firm:

Reporter—Mr. Kimball, you will remem-
ber I called upon you about one year ago at
the suggestion of a prominent bank Presi-
dent, who said he considered your business
one of the best indicators of Chicago pros-
perity; that if your trade was good busi-
ness generally must be good. I have called
again to ask you to give me some points
about you business this year.

Mr. Kimball—Yes, sir. I remember you
called last year; and, while I was able at that
time to assure you that our trade was good,
I am now pleased to say that it has so far
been much larger this year than last, every
department showing an increase of from 10
to 25 per cent.

Reporter—Then you concluded that busi-
ness in Chicago must be good?

Mr. Kimball—Yes, sir; as a general thing
it is, although some business-men tell me
that their trade is not up to last year; but
our business is entirely different from regu-
lar merchandising, ours being largely a rep-
utation business, and our reputation for good
carriages is constantly and rapidly increas-
ing. Almost every day brings some one who
has been buying where they thought they
were getting carriages cheap; but now they
say they want no more such work, and have
concluded the best is the cheapest, and come
here. Then our out-of-town trade this year
is twice as large as ever before, not less than
three-fourths of the best people here and in
all the large places within hundreds of
miles of Chicago come to us for their good
carriages instead of going to New York. We
keep a larger and more complete stock than
any house in the United States, and our
prices are very much lower than New York
houses, who do not even approach us in
quality of work.

Reporter—Do you manufacture largely
here?

Mr. Kimball—Yes, sir; we manufacture
nearly all our fine light work and quite an
amount of heavy work, such as broughams,
Victorias, Stanhopes, etc., on which our cus-
tomers think we excel all other builders.
We employ about 100 skilled mechanics on
repairing and manufacturing fine carriages,
largely to order.

Reporter—I see you do a large harness
business?

Mr. Kimball—Yes, sir; some time ago we
realized how difficult it was for our custo-
mers to get a good selection of fine harness
and proper coachman's liveries in this mar-
ket. So we established a special department
for these goods, and I feel safe in saying that
today we furnish four-fifths of all the fine
harness, liveries, etc., sold in Chicago.

Reporter—Then we must conclude as we
did last year, that in the bankers' judgment
Chicago is prosperous?

Mr. Kimball—Yes, sir; we know the West
is in much better condition than the East,
and I see no reason to change the statement
made last year, "That in my opinion Chicago
is the most prosperous city in the United
States."

LOCAL AND EXPOSITION ITEMS.

It was at the Exposition
That I saw her dressed so gay,
And she wore thin red jersey
And a forty cent bouquet;
She winked at all the mashers
And she sorter acted rude,
Till her bustle broke the heart
Of the Exposition dude.

The only jewelers in this metropolitan city
who have for years past taken the trouble
and gone to the expense of exhibing at our
annual Exposition all that is fine and re-
cherce in jewelry are N. Matson & Company,
and they are deserving of the patronage they
receive from our citizens and visitors. Not
alone on this account, but because they are
always the first to display the latest novelties
in their line, and carry a stock of such mag-
nitude in diamonds and all precious stones,
besides gold and silver jewelry and watches
of untold numerous designs. They will
show a large invoice of latest styles imported
French clocks this week at their immense
and lately enlarged emporium on the south-
west corner of State and Madison streets.

"But I will not dilate," said the stump-
speaker. "If you do, I am afraid the ex-
cited audience will cause you to die early,"
yelled a red-nosed man in the back row.

The Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Com-
pany make an exceedingly handsome exhibit
this year, it being a hall and stairway of red
oak and a parlor adjoining of mahogany, in-
cluding the mantels. This firm makes a spe-
ciality of pilasters, finish, mantels, side-boards,
cabinets, hard wood, interior finish work for
houses, offices, etc., and hall and dining-room
furniture, besides being one of the largest
producers of sash, doors, and blinds in the
country.

The baggage-agents of the United States
have just held their annual convention, but
the report that they all went on a biz trunk
—a regular Saratoga, as it were—should be
checked.—*Ex.* And the reporter strapped.

Mr. H. G. Purington having purchased the
interest of his late partner, Mr. Frank Up-
ham, in the merchant tailoring business at
No. 91 Madison street, respectfully desires
to inform his and the firm's patrons that his
stock is replete with all the latest winter
styles of cloths for suits and overcoats, and
he solicits a continuance of their orders, as-
suring them that he will spare no efforts to
give them the utmost satisfaction in quality,
style, finish, and price.

"A never-failing spring," as the boy re-
marked when the schoolmaster jumped from
his seat which had been previously inocula-
ted with a bent pin.

Picquet bosom shirts—the correct thing
for full evening dress, can be had upon im-
mediate order of Brown & Prior, 163 and 165
Wabash avenue.

"What does 'lux' mean?" asked Brown.
"'Lux' means light," replied Smith.
"That's what I thought," said Brown, "but
I wasn't certain. I know my luck's always
light, however."

For shorthand writer, typewriters, book-
keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, and general
office assistants call at H. B. Bryant's Chicago
Business College and Phonographic Insti-
tute. Competent help furnished on short
notice.

A saving of $70 a year is said to be effected
by the employment of the new French steam-
engines operated by the heat of the sun.
This realizes the old saying about Sol being
among the profits.

The recent importations of Brown & Prior
embrace a most rare and unique collection of
both novel and practical ideas in silk um-
brellas and canes. Undoubtedly the finest
assortment ever shown in this country.

Mrs. G. L. Brown, 171 Wabash av., just
returned from Europe, opens her importa-
tions of millinery Thursday and Friday next.

Wipe your pen after using, and it will last
the longer. Remember, a pen is saved a pen
is earned.

To be suited in parlor suits and other fur-
niture, inspect the stock of Wirtz & Schoille,
222 Wabash avenue.

A 50-cent piece with a hole in it will not
pass current, which shows that the half is
better than the hole.

The most complete and select line of fancy
underwear in the city can be found with
Brown & Prior, 163 and 165 Wabash avenue.

What is most productive of mal-aria? A
squeaky-voiced soprano.—*Ex.* The fellow
who wants this bass put should be mal-ed
in a tenor place.

The finest line of silk-plush cushioned
rattan chairs and lined work-baskets at 20
per cent lower than any other rattan store in
Chicago at Schmidt's rattan store, 111 Wa-
bash avenue.

It was the newly-fledged bee that after
entering out of the hive on a wet day sang
on his return, "There's No Place Like
Comb."

Mrs. D. Klein left the city yesterday for
the East, where she will pass the winter.

The difference between a besotted man
and a pig is a slight one at best. One's a
hunting grog and the other's a grunting hog.

Thome leads the fashions in hair goods,
157 State. Wholesale depot, 148 State street.
Largest stock in the world.

The small, thin feathers on the goose are
called down, but when you go to buy them
you find them way up.

Chemists, cooks, and connoisseurs
join in praise of the purity, pungency,
and preferment richness of flavor
of E. B. Millar & Co.'s Penang Spices.
For sale by first-class grocers.

When a ship weighs anchor she probably
has steel yards to do it with.

The sweetest songs are sung in praise of
the Western Empire Furnace, made by Hatch
& Breeze, 50 State street.

When a poor widow finds a load of wood
left gratuitously at her door she can con-
clude that she has struck a tender chord
somewhere.

Extension and all other tables 20 per cent
cheaper than other houses at Baldwin &
Durham's, Wabash and Van Buren street.

Some people can't get along without much
work, but the buttermakers certainly belong
to one of the classes which churn a living.

Rare novelties in plush and wool carriage
and steamer rugs are a feature of the recent
importations of Brown & Prior, 163 and 165
Wabash avenue.

A clerk in a Pittsburg stock-yard appro-
priately refers to his salary as a "sty-
pended."

The finest and purest wines and liquors for
family and medicinal uses at P. O'Neill's, 357
State, or Telephone 49.

Why is Ben Butler like a carriage-wheel?
Because he is a fellow who went around and
spoke in the "hub" until he was tired.

School of Art Embroidery. Lessons at all
hours. Mrs. Hodge, 151 Twenty-third st.

Those who desire to remove freckles, pim-
ples, or flesh-worms, to remove eruptions and
restore health and beauty of the skin, should
call at any of the drug stores of W. M. Dale,
Gale & Blockl, or Buck & Rayner and in-
quire respecting the J. P. M. C. Skin Cor-
rective. Price 50 cents, with full directions.

SLAIN FOR FASHION'S SAKE.

Santa Barbara (Cal.) *Press:* During the last
two or three years, or since fashion has decreed
that birds as well as feathers should be used to
ornament the heads of feminine society, a new
source of revenue has been opened to the na-
tives of Southern California. Santa Barbara,
being "the land of flowers," is necessarily the
home of the delicate little humming-bird, which
lives upon the distilled pollen or bee-food of our
gaudiest flora. In a glass case upon the counter
within the drug-store of A. M. Ruiz were discov-
ered two rows of dead humming-birds. "The
trade is a recently developed one," said Mr.
Ruiz. "It is less than three years old, but it is
steadily growing. We do not propose to engage
very largely in it, as it is not exactly in our line,
which is drugs and perfumery; but we find a
profitable market for all we can obtain."
"How do you obtain these humming-birds?"
queried the reporter.
"The little boys bring them in. There are
four or five little Californians who live in or near
town who are experts with slung-shots. Small
pebbles or a teaspoonful of small bird-shot is
used, and, when propelled by our little hum-
ming-bird hunters, usually brings down the bird.
These little hunters bring in on an average
about five birds a day. I pay from ten to fif-
teen cents each for the birds, and then I dress
and stuff them and ship them to San Francisco.
Then I am paid at the rate of fifty cents each
for the female common bird, and seventy-five
cents each for those male birds of the brilliant
plumage. Last year we sent off less than a
thousand birds; we could have found a market
for at least three times the number exported.
San Francisco obtains a large proportion of
these birds. The best and prettiest are selected
and shipped direct to Paris and London, where
they command a high price.

FASHION'S FOIBLES.

What the Imperious Dame Prepared for Her Votaries.

A reporter's life is not without its sun-
shine. To him are frequently granted op-
portunities in advance of the public for in-
dulging his artistic tastes in the leisurely in-
spection of the priceless collections which
active and tireless dealers are continually
preparing for the public. Such a treat was
afforded us the last week in the preparations
making throughout every department of
Sea's monster millinery establishment for the
grandest opening ever known in Chicago.
All summer long Sea's buyers have been so-
journing in Europe preparing for this
event by careful inspection and enormous
purchases, while the foreiady of the
millinery department has been none the less
active, her time being spent in Paris, where
she has thoroughly familiarized herself with
the creations of the most eminent living art-
ists in this line, selecting with judicious care
the richest and most becoming patterns.
These purchases have been arriving during
the last week, and all has been hurry and
bustle in preparations for the grand opening
Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th, which
every lady in Chicago should make a special
point to attend.

A FARMER'S MISTAKE.

A town young man went to call at a country
farm-house to see his sweetheart, who had
charge of the dairy. When the old farmer
opened the door he asked him timidly, "How is
the milkmaid?" The farmer slammed the door
and replied: "Our milk isn't made—it's got
from the cow!"

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A SUITABLE COMPEN-sation will be paid for any information concerning the present address of A. B. Barrows or G. L. Johnson. Address Lock Box 176, Hastings, Neb.

PERSONAL—IF R. K. OF LYNCH-burg, will communicate with me he will hear news which will do him heart good. His wishes in all things will be respected.
W. H. DUDLEY.
Clifton House, Chicago.

PERSONAL—MR. H. S. HAWS WILL please send his address to Geo. W. Young, care St. Leonard House, San Jose, Cal.

PERSONAL—MR. WAITE: YOUR AD-dress lost. The machinery starts for Mexico Thursday. You can have the situation.

PERSONAL—PHIL: WHERE CAN I meet you some evening next week? Answer. SIDNEY.

PERSONAL—P. W. P.: HAVE HEARD nothing since July 1. Please send me immediately. CICY.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANT-ed of the whereabouts of Alsorphius Werninger, who left our office about Sept. 4 with a book containing 14 subscription receipts. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will assist in finding him. COYNE & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL — MRS. HUYCKS, WHO was in Waukesha last summer, will confer a favor on a lady friend by sending her address to Z 27, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—H. PULES: YOURS OF the 1st received, and request complied with. Your FRIEND.

PERSONAL — WANTED — TO MAKE the acquaintance of a young lady or widow with means, by a gentleman of means. Address, of good family, large business experience, and best of refer-ences. Address B 87, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ELLIOTT: CALL AT 141 Warren-av. and decide between two good posi-tions. Come before 9 o'clock, Tuesday or Wednesday; must see you. MOTHER.

PERSONAL—A REFINED, RESPECT-able gentleman of 61, of unexceptionable habits, without means, wants the acquaintance of lady with means. Matrimony. Address D 21, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ADA FODDY OR LONG. Any one giving information of the above-named party at 89 South Clark-st. 3rd floor front room, will confer a favor and receive a reward. D 91, Tribune.

PERSONAL—WILL MARBLE WILL meet a friend by sending his address to C, 322 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—PROF. J. C. CARRERA, mining engineer and managing partner of Gov. H. A. W. Tabor's mines in Leadville, is now at the Palmer House. Prof. Carrera leaves in a few days for the West and southwest on a professional trip, and any parties desiring reports or information about mining properties located in those sections can con-sult with him at the Palmer House during the cur-rent week.

REFERENCES:
Senators Tabor and Hill, Colorado; Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont; the Bank of Santa Eula-lia, of Chihuahua, Mexico; the Nestor Mining Com-pany, and the Fair Hill Gas Mining Company, room 11 Portland Block, Chicago.

PERSONAL—'84, '84, '84, '84, '84.
'84—BLAINE—BUTLER—'84.
'84—LOGAN—HEWITT—'84.
Live, active agents wanted in every city, town, and village reached by THE TRIBUNE. In-
The close season for '84.
Ask your newsdealer for
'84, '84, '84, '84, '84.
Sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.
The success of the year.
Road copies already sold.
DONNELLEY & REILLY, Publishers,
224 Carter-st., Philadelphia.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. The largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any section; District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate.
MOONEY & BOLAND,
132 and 134 Broadway, 151 and 153 Monroe-st.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

PERSONAL — LANGTRY BANGS, waves, switches, and all other kinds of hair goods at lower prices than anywhere in town; quality guar-anteed. LOUIS BOWSKY, 147 State-st., between Madison and Monroe, up-stairs.

PERSONAL—BEAUTIFUL COMPLEX-ions, lovely hair. Ladies use Dupree's "Oil of Beauty" (60c), and "Hair Gift" (60c.). They are unrivaled. BUCK & RAYNER.

PERSONAL—WHIPPLE, DETECTIVE —For efficient service, reasonable charges, and success, employ Thomas H. Whipple's independent Detective Agency, Room 49 Hampshire Block, southeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

PERSONAL—WANTED—POSITION AS private secretary or business correspondent in longhand by a lady of competence; am fairly swift, accurate, and reliable, and will pledge satisfaction. Address A 95, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—RALYEA, SURE CURE for sick headache, neuralgia, kidneys, and gold, is for sale at VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO'S. Fifty gentlemen wanted to sell this great wonder of medicines North and South. Ralyea Medicine Com-pany, Chicago.

PERSONAL—MRS. ROWE, MANICURE. Biting of nails and hang-nails cured. No. 189 Wa-bash-av.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR successfully removed at 1459 Wabash-av. Mrs. DE MEDICI.

PERSONAL—MISS A. KEINE, 44 MADI-son-st., dealer in select hair goods, has always on hand Oxzyn Balm and the finest of De Medici's toilet goods.

PERSONAL—TO LOOK BECOMINGLY handsome requires knowledge of properly apply-ing the proper remedies suited to each particular constitution, complexion, and habit. Purchasers of De Medici's celebrated Oxzyn Balm receive this val-uable information free of charge. 1459 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—MISSES LITT & MILLER, artistic hairdressers, 189 State-st., have all their spare time occupied in serving customers with Oxzyn Balm.

PERSONAL—THE GREAT WONDER of the nineteenth century! Medical science put to blush! The Ralyea sure cure for sick headache, neuralgia, kidneys, rheumatism, and cold in the head. Sure pop, every time. Price 50 cents. All orders to the Ralyea Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—MISS ESTER BERGER, 1390 Wabash-av., late with Mme. Newman, is now engaged in the manufacture of corsets and bustles to order; a perfect fit guaranteed; all orders promptly attended to.

PERSONAL—J. J. ALLEN, EX-CELE-brated hat man, is wintering at 86 Harrison-st., corner Third-av.

PERSONAL—MISS LUNDY MANICURE, chiropodist, and ladies' artist, hang-nails and biting the nails cured. Room 16, Central Music-Hall.

PERSONAL—MRS. DR. CUSHMAN, surgeon chiropodist, positively cures corns, bun-ions, ingrowing or club nails, enlarged or inflamed joints; calls made at residences. Office, Room 51, 242 State-st., corner Jackson.

PERSONAL—MRS. LONG HAS RE-moved her dressmaking rooms to 45 South Ann-st.

PERSONAL—HAVE YOUR FUR-LINED garments recovered, turned, or altered by K. MINTZ, 285 East Madison-st., Room 59, and save the storekeepers' large profits.

PERSONAL — HAVE YOUR SEAL sacques redyed, lengthened, or altered by K. MINTZ, 285 East Madison-st., Room 59, and save the storekeepers' large profits.

PERSONAL—LESSONS GIVEN FOR 50 cents in all the latest branches of embroidery and fancy work. Orders promptly executed. Will call at house if desired. Address Mrs. O. A. MATTHEWS, 98 Aberdeen-st., top flat.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

2501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Book-sellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
87 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., Dr. J. Pischezak, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dos.

WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
462 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreib-er & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—F. A. Druebl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—
541 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
472 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Her-rick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobsen, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
749 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Enlich (successor to C. H. Pinatzi), German Pharmacy

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — SATURDAY AFTERNOON, a large black pocketbook containing somewhere about $60 in money and other valuable papers to the owner; lost between Booth and Forty-fourth-sts., or on State-st. A suitable reward will be given to the party who returns the same to
DAVID CALLAGHAN,
347 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—SEPT. 15, ON WABASH-AV., corner of Harmon-court, a red Irish Gordon setter dog, having a light spot between the eyes. A liberal reward will be given for his return to 1226 Wa-bash-av.

LOST — A LADYS' GOLD WATCH and chain, with gold scothpick, between Centre-st. and Lake Street Depot, Oct. 1. Owner 344 Hud-son-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD FOR RETURN TO 179 South Clinton-st., two account books, lost Thursday, Oct. 4, on Congress, Lincoln, Harrison, Centre-av., or Jackson-st. LAUTERMAN BROS.

LOST — TUESDAY AFTERNOON A memorandum book containing copies of mort-gages. Finder will be rewarded if left at 495 West Madison-st.

LOST—A NARROW GOLD AND black enamel bracelet between Grand Opera-House and corner of Washington and State-sts. Five dollars reward for returning it to 37 Lakeside.

$25 REWARD FOR RETURN OF A black and tan slut taken in front of 22 South Clark-st. about Sept. 1. GUS. Union Clothing House, Lake and Clark-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALWAYS AT THE HEAD.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO.,
505 and 507 West Madison-sts.

Have now an elegant stock of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
of every description.

FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
UPHOLSTERY,
STOVES AND RANGES,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
TIN AND WOODEN WARE,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,
which they sell at bottom
CASH PRICES.

To accommodate those who desire time for their payments we have perfected a
SPECIAL PAYMENT PLAN
by which good prices may make
MONTHLY PAYMENTS WITHOUT INCREASE IN PRICE AND WITHOUT INTEREST OR OTHER CHARGES OF ANY KIND.

UNION FURNITURE CO.,
505 and 507 West Madison-st.
Open every evening.

ALL LOOK—
25 per cent saved by buying at the
WEST END FURNISHING HOUSE,
238 to 300 West Madison-st.
The largest stock of carpets, furniture, stoves, etc., in the city.
Brussels, tapestry, and ingrain, moquet, velvet, and other carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, and mattings.
Parlor suits in plush and satin and hair cloth, and other goods in all the new patterns. Elegant marble-top French chamber suits, ranging in price from $23 to $50. Also bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, chiffoniers, and all other goods required to furnish a house complete.
Parties furnishing can select from the largest stock in the city
FOR CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
Notice.—Do not buy at any house before you ex-amine our large stock and see our very low prices.
238 West Madison-st. F. COGSWELL.
OPEN EVENINGS.

AT THE U. S. FURNITURE AND Carpet Company for very low prices in FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, Etc.
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, Bookcases, Folding-Beds, etc. Houses or rooms furnished complete for cash or easy payments.
178 to 182 WEST MADISON-ST.
N. B.—French, German, and Norwegian spoken. Notice—Open evenings.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SMALL flat on West Madison-st., near Elizabeth, for sale, cheap. Furniture all new, with upright piano, and will be sold at half cost. C 4, Tribune office.

A GOOD NO. 7 CHALLENGE STOVE for sale or exchange for heating stove. Apply at 388 West Polk-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF FUR-niture of 40 rooms of Grand Crossing Hotel Sat-urday, Oct. 13, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., including bar-room, billiard table, etc. Sale peremptory. By order of the mortgagee. W. MORSHOUSE, Agent.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FLAT OF NICE, light rooms; all front-ng street. 56 Wells-st., corner of Michigan, second flat.

FOR SALE — COMPLETELY FUR-nished flat of 6 rooms in desirable location, at a reasonable price. All modern improvements; only $22 per month; walking distance from business centre. Address X 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW RAW SILK PARLOR suit, plush trimmings; $28. 135 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF SMALL house, cheap; first-class; sold in lots to suit. Address 1 Tribune office.

FOLDING BED, DRESSING-CASE, washstand, table, and oil stove, all for $25. In-quire in basement 114 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — LEASE AND furniture of 7-room flat, parlor floor. 176 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EMPRESS FOLDING BED at a bargain. 157 South Lincoln-st.

FOR SALE—2 BASE-BURNING PAR-lor stoves; in use three months. They are splendid No. 7's, and will sell cheap for cash. C 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOLDING-BED, MARBLE-top chamber set, lounge, etc. O L 53, Tribune.

FOR SALE—1 SECOND-HAND RANGE, one go, with water front; two hot-air furnaces. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—2 RARE FRENCH SATIN curtains; a bargain. Address Z 88, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A MARBLE-TOP dressing-case in perfect order; also 30 yards of Brussels carpet. Call at DR. SOMERS' office in Grand Pacific Hotel.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A MARBLE-TOP dressing case, in perfect order; also 90 yards of Brussels carpet. Call at Dr. SOMERS' office in Grand Pacific Hotel.

FOR SALE—A LIBRARY DESK, SUIT-able for office, heating and cook stoves, sofa-bed, and other furniture. 36 Artesian-av.

FOR SALE—A SELF-FEEDING STOVE, in perfect order, for sale cheap, at 2403 In-diana-av.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE of six first-class rooms at 74 North Sangamon-st. Reference. No children. Board for part pay.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN ELE-gant Garland stove for range or parlor set. 3094 Lake Park-av.

FOR SALE — TWO SECOND-HAND ranges with water fronts, complete, No. 9 and No. 8 with 9 top. Inquire at 3359 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BASE-BURNING DOUBLE-heater stove, with register and connection in per-fect order. JOHN S. MARSH, Room 13 Custom-House.

PICK SISTERS, 146 TWENTY-SECOND-st. have 30 different designs of decorated din-ner ware, from which you can select such pieces as you may desire a prices that cannot be undersold. No other house in the city offers such an assortment.

REPAIRS FOR OVER 10,000 DIFFER-ent stoves; one-fourth of our stock is heavier than the combined stock of all our competitors. Am also closing out our stock of stoves at cost. W. C. METZNER, 125 and 127 West Randolph-st.

RESTAURANT RANGE, 8 FEET LONG, for sale cheap. 258 South Clark-st.

STOCK OF IRON BEDS, CRIBS, MAT-tresses, castors, hotel and housekeepers' sup-plies; beds repaired. Iron Bed Company 49 Wells-st.

TO RENT—$300 BUYS A 6-ROOM FUR-nished flat with all conveniences. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—WALNUT BUREAU AND wardrobe; description and price. B 14, Tribune.

WANTED — AN ECONOMY GAS stove; must be a bargain. D 94, Tribune office.

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, carpets, base-burners, ranges, cook-stoves, crockery, and household goods at im-mense bargains for 30 days; you can save 25 to 40 per cent by buying from this stock. The Empire and the Andrews-Hurr folding beds in 30 sizes, $18 and up. Cash or easy payments to suit. Empire Parlor Bed-stead Company, 351 and 353 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FIVE-GLASS LANDAU.....$500
Made by Kilham & Co.
A five-glass landau.....$300
Made by Cunningham & Son.
A fine coupe rockaway.....$400
Made by Hooker & Co.
A fine coupe rockaway.....$400
Made by Kean & Lines.
A fine 6-seat family rockaway.....$550
Kean & Lines' make.
A large roomy coupe.....$450
Kean & Lines' make.
All second-hand in fine order at Kean & Lines' Re-pository, 263 and 265 Wabash-av.
D. J. LINES, agent.

ATTENTION—WE HAVE A NUMBER of second-hand carriages, all in good order, that we will sell at very low prices; among them is a Kilian 6-seat landaulet rockaway, used but a few times; a Kean & Lines coupe, used only a few times; a Coan & Van Broeke landaulet; also a large number of rockaways, extension-top carryalls, phaetons, bug-gies, etc. Don't fail to call and see them before you purchase.
Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.

A FINE LOT OF NEW TOP BUGGIES and phaetons belonging to a party who left them with me for sale, and must be sold this week. Come and see a fine top-buggy for $100. 263 and 265 Wabash-av.
D. J. LINES, agent.

A YOUNG, WELL-BRED STALLION to exchange for a road-mare of good breeding. Call at S. section G, fair-grounds, or address V 11, Tri-bune office.

A NO. 1 KENTUCKY SADDLE-HORSE for sale. Call at H. E. BERG'S a ore, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Must be sold.

ALL OUR BUGGIES AND PHAETONS will be sold at reduced prices. Call soon if you want a bargain in new or second-hand buggies. DRY-DEN & CO., 71 and 73 Twenty-second-st.

A BARGAIN—$70 WILL BUY A 1,100-pound work mare; sound and true puller; coat owner $125; $30 will buy a chunky business mare; none chunky 5-year-old business mare for $100; is very handsome; is warranted, and will give trial; coat owner $150. They must be sold; owner leaving town. Call at private barn in rear of 2135 Wabash-av.

A GENTLEMAN CONTEMPLATING A prolonged absence from the city will dispose of the contents of his stable, consisting of three horses, all speed, but prefectly gentle; double and single harness, buggy, road wagon, trotting sulky, cutter, etc., etc.
Call for coachman at stable, 307 Ohio-st., between the hours of from 8 to 12 and 1 to 6.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HORSE GOOD for dray or one-horse express wagon; price $85. Apply at 1 Fifty-seventh-st., near Halsted.

FOR SALE—2 EXPRESS-WAGONS, 1 light and 1 medium, in first-class condition; a rare bargain. Can be seen at L. WETTERLUND'S, 147 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 6 years, stylish driver, sharp roadster, not afraid; safe for a lady; warranted sound and kind. 83 Twenty-sixth-st., near Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE GLASS LAN-dau, good shape; also, one good family horse, dark brown, 6-year-old, 1,300 pounds; can be seen Monday at S. A. WEST & CO.'S, corner La Salle-av. and Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED SURRY nearly new; will sell cheap. Call at 582 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS old; can trot in 3 minutes; sound and kind; $250; also bay mare, sound and kind, $100. 91 West Wash-ington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COUPE, FALL-ing front and back; or exchange for live stock or teams. 304 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DOUBLE HAR-ness, used but six times; very handsome. Barn rear 2321 Wabash-av.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—ONE GLASS-front landau, in good condition; will be sold cheap. Apply at 204 Monroe-st.

GRAND'S ENGLISH HORSE EM-PORIUM,
3246 and 3 48 South Park-av.
Telephone Box 5,477.
Ample accommodation for storing carriages for the winter. A large selection of riding and driving horses always on hand.

HORSES WINTERED AT HOME. A large lots to run in during the day. Warm barn shelter. Plenty of hay and grain. E. D. MORSE, Livery, 804 West Madison-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT HIGHLAND Farm; warm new barns, large yards, best of care and feed guaranteed. Address F. F. FRENCH, 152 La Salle-st., basement.

IF YOU WANT A TRUCK OF ANY size or style, new or second-h and, you will find it to your advantage to call on the

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN for plows and agricultural implements by one of the largest manufacturers in the United States; must be a first-class man; one acquainted with the Southern trade preferred. Address PLOWS, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROcery clerk; Pilsi-Deutsch preferred. Call Sunday and Monday after 12 o'clock at 867 West Polk.

WANTED — YOUNG MAN, RAPID and accurate stenographer, for correspondence; first-class penman and correct habits indispensable; state age, experience and salary expected; good, permanent position to right party; no students or beginners need answer. No attention to any reply without reference and fullest particulars. Address X 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOURnalizing clerk in a jobbing hardware house. Must give best of references. Address MORLEY BROTHERS, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 21 as clerk in an office; must be a good penman and figure correctly. Address X 94, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE work, with some knowledge of bookkeeping. Address A 34, Tribune office.

WANTED — DRUGGIST; A MAN TO take charge of a store; must speak German. References required. Address A 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROcery house, a young man is to 30 years of age who has had experience as entry clerk in that line of goods. Address with references, C 14, Tribune.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CLERK FOR special office work; must be quick and accurate at figures and good penman; salary $30. Address B 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT DRUG CLERK, one who has had some experience; can have evenings if they wish. Address D 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS assistant bookkeeper and bill clerk; quick at figures; must understand double entry or don't answer. Address C 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—CORRESPONDING CLERK; a good woman, rapid writer; one used to country correspondence. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash-av.

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN FOR office work; shorthand writer preferred. Must have reference. Address B 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 16 TO 18 years old to work in shoe store; one with some experience preferred.
N. B. HOLDEN, 234 State-st.

WANTED—BY COMMISSION HOUSE a good shorthand correspondent. Address, stating age, salary expected, C 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRYgoods clerk; also lady for millinery department, 244 and 246 North Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper and stenographer for a banking office. D 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD OFFICE MAN AND first-class bookkeeper; also shipping and several salesmen. Call at 177 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A GOOD PRESCRIPTIONclerk, registered; German preferred. Address A S. COWAN, 445 North Clark-st.

WANTED — SECOND DRUG CLERK, registered. Apply at store, No. 83 Randolph-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—ADDRESS in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, with name and address, C 10, Tribune office.

WANTED — DRUG CLERK — EXperienced and highly satisfactory references. Apply Monday, R. E. STOREY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PREscription clerk; must speak German; good salary. Address Z 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RECeiving clerk; also a stockkeeper. Call Monday at 143 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IN GENERAL INSURance office—A young man who has had experience as policy or register clerk. Address at once, giving full particulars, X 84, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A JOBBING GROCERY house traveling salesman for Iowa and Nebraska. State experience. Address X 35, Tribune.

WANTED—SALESMAN — PERMAnent situation. Address B 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN AS salesman, shipper, and bookkeeper; must loan employer $2m; best of security; good salary; view of partnership in time. Call Monday before 10 a. m. tomorrow. A 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGH GOOD salesmen for clothing and furnishing departments; must be German or Scandinavian, experienced, and A1 salesmen. Call Monday before 9 o'clock. JOHN GROSSES, Milwaukee-av. and Division-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE for Iowa and Illinois for the year 1884 a salesman who has had experience in the men's furnishing goods line who has a large established trade; to such a liberal salary will be paid. Z 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CITY CIGAR SALESman; one who has some trade. Address with reference, A 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MANUFACTURER OF A article needed in every household wants first-class salesmen and saleswomen as agents here and everywhere; profits large. Shop 334 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESlady for a city retail dry-goods house, North Side; Swede or German preferred. Apply to WM. G. RUDD, Marshal Field & Co.'s, wholesale.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS COMmission house just started in this city, salesmen who can influence shipments from leading and staple manufacturers. Liberal salary or percentage on business given. Address, with references, B 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN to sell a profitable line of goods on commission; a rare opening for the right man. Address D 75, Tribune office.

WANTED — TWO OR THREE ABLE, experienced salesmen now selling other lines to take a line of fine perfumery on commission (sold to druggists, manufacturer made). Address, giving line now selling, C 88, Tribune office.

WANTED — SALESMAN WHO CONtrols a good flour trade by a leading house. Will pay liberal salary or percentage. Address, with references, C 85, Tribune office.

WANTED — SALESMAN FOR CITY trade; one who thoroughly understands ruching and lace goods; also traveling salesmen. Address C 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, AN active salesman who can sell desirable woolens to merchant tailors. Address, with full particulars, C 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN. Apply Monday and Tuesday between 11 a. m. and 12. D. P. PERRY, 143 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED salesman for clothing department; also several extra salesladies. Call before department. Apply to MORGENTHAU, BAUMAND & CO., 174 and 176 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSgoods salesman. SCHLESINGER & MAYER, West Side store.

WANTED — 2 FIRST-CLASS SALESmen in the line of cloaks and suit department, other for hosiery, gloves, etc. Only thoroughly experienced men need apply to BURKE, WALKER & CO., from 9 to 12 Monday morning.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GERMAN dry-goods salesman Monday morning early, 531 South Halsted-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY TO DRIVE WAGON and do general work in florist establishment. Address A 68, Tribune office, stating age and salary expected.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE house, an active boy with some business experience. Address X 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A STENOGRAPHER'S office, a young man between 18 and 21, living with his parents, who would be willing to work for a small salary for the privilege of learning the business. Address A 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, GOOD PENman, lives with his parents on the North Side; $3 per week. Franklin Mills Co., 86 Clark-st.

WANTED — SHARP, INDUSTRIOUS boy to index letters and make himself generally useful. Apply in his own handwriting, salary wanted, age, etc. A 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY WILLING to make himself generally useful. Apply at 90 Lake-st., second floor.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS old to milk 5 cows; work all winter. Northwest corner Polk and Latlin-sts.

WANTED—BY A LEADING DRY goods commission house, a boy living with parents, for office and to run errands. Address, in own handwriting, B 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14, LIVing on the North Side, to deliver packages. STRAKER & TUCKER.

WANTED—BOY, COLORED PREferred; must be neatly dressed. C. D. SCOTT, 131 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CASH BOY AND 1 COLored boy to attend door. HUTCHIN, PALMER & CO., 137 State-st.

WANTED—BOY FOR A SHORT TIME; $5 per week; must write a good hand. Address C 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG BOY from 15 to 17 years old to deliver packages in business part of city. Apply at 153 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

WANTED—BOY, ODIORNE, ENGLISH & CO., 117 Randolph-st.

WANTED — A CLEANLY BOY NOT over 15 or 12 years of age to work in newspaper office and do errands; wages $2 per week, to start. Apply Monday at Room 4, 180 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, SMART, ACTive boy about 14 year old to do office work in a publishing house, do up packages, run errands, etc. Address D 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—STRONG BOY TO BLACK stoves and work round furniture store. 78 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOYS.

WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT boy about 14 years of age to act as cash-boy and assistant cashier in a first-class gen'l furnishing goods store. Must live with his parents and have undoubted references as to honesty and reliability. Must work retail hours and be willing to advance the interests of his employers. To such we offer a steady position; salary to commence, $5 per week. Address in own handwriting, with references, etc., D 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, 15 or over, to work in a store. Apply (10 to 12 a. m.) at 83 Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 years old. Address D 84, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BONEkiln man for glucose works; steady place; must be temperate. Add ess Peoria Grape Sugar Co., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED — CIVIL ENGINEER TO run level. Apply at 69 Ashland Block Monday forenoon.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS SOAPboiler. Inquire at 201 East Lake-st. until Monday evening.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTer; a first-class and reliable man can get good wages. Apply at BENGHEL'S, 105 State-st.

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS; 3 OF 'EM; competent finisher, forward, and general workman. From city or country; an all winter's job for good men. BARRETT'S Bindery, 150 State-st.

WANTED—AS FOREMAN, AN EXpert, sober, and industrious nickel-plater; must thoroughly understand his business and come well recommended; to such, and only such, the best of wages will be paid. Address in own handwriting to X 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—4 GOOD TIN-ROOFERS AT $3.50 per day; three jobbers. L. BERGEN, 1550 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands the manufacture of jellies, jams, preserves, fruit-butters, mincemeats, pickles, etc.; to such an one a good position is open. Address C. B. HEARDSLEY & CO., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED POLISHers on stove-trimmings; steady work and good wages to reliable, competent men. E. T. HARRIS & CO., 107 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER and furnace-worker to act as foreman of my shop. Will be at home to-day excepting from 10 to 1. F. LESTER, 76 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD COATMAKers and four pantsmakers to go to the country. Inquire today of E. GULICKSON, 104 North Morgan-st., or tomorrow morning at 8 to C. W. M. FRIEDLANDER, 177-9 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TINNERS FOR FURNACE work. Hess Stove Works, 810 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAGONmaker. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock Sunday morning. Inquire at C. P. HIXON'S, 159 East Van Buren-st., Chicago.

WANTED—16 TAILORS AND BUSHelmen at once. Council Bluffs, Ia. Steady work to reliable hands guaranteed. A good house for married man. Board from $4 to $5 per week. Fare paid.
Making coats, from $7.50 to $15.
Making pants, from $2.25 to $5.50.
Making vests, from $2.50 to $4.50.
Bushelman, $3 per week.
Inquire at 194 West Randolph-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SASH AND DOOR sticker hand; also a sawyer for window-frame work, at planing mill on Sanzamon-st., two blocks north of Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN BOY from 15 to 18 years old to learn watchmaker's trade. Apply at 82 and 224 West Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN ON steam coils. FIELDHOUSE, DUTCHER & BELDEN, 52 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD UPHOLSTERers. 211 and 213 Wabash-av.

WANTED—PRESS FEEDERS — CYLinder and Gordon. Skeen & Stuart Stationery Co., 77 and 79 Madison-st., top floor.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PLUMBER and gasfitter. Apply to BUFTON & BOYD, 42 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS POLISHER. To such will be paid good wages. Address B 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TINNER. 523 MILWAUkee-av. CERVENY & STRICKLER.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER—ONE GOOD paper cutter, at DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY'S, 180 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STICKcandy maker; also a girl and wife or man to go to Portland, Oregon. Inquire of J. FLESCH, 158 Indiana-st., Sunday between 10 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COATMAKer. Highest prices for fine overs. DAVIS, 67 Monroe-st.

WANTED—MAN TAILOR TO WORK on ladies' and gents' jackets and wash suits. LOWE'S PHELPS' dressmaking establishment, Room 15, 170 State-st.

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER. ADdress T. G. LAUK, Big Rapids, Michigan.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS COATmakers to do fine work; highest bill in the city paid and steady work. Apply at 230 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS — 2 GOOD men to lay hardwood floors. Apply at 311 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS ON FRAME house. Call before 9 or after 5 o'clock Monday at 150 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD COAT HANDS AT 85 Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COAT AND vest ma ers; highest prices paid; steady work. JOHN F. REID, 108 Monroe-st.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS COATmakers; highest prices paid. T. E. HENNEGAN.

WANTED — A GOOD MATTRESSmaker that is competent to take charge of factory at Milwaukee. Apply to L. YOUNG, 127 Michigan-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PLUMMER at 653 West Lake-st. Call Sunday after 10 o'clock a. m. T. J. BROSNAN.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COATMAKer and a bushelman. H. GRAHAM, 117 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHmaker who is accustomed to doing fine and difficult repairing. D 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRINTER of experience capable of taking charge of a large job office or corporation doing a profitable business; must take $2,500 to $3,000 interest if satisfactory. Address O A 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—COATMAKERS AT DAVIS BROS.', 151 West Randolph-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS coachman and for general work about the house and premises; must be thoroughly acquainted with the care of fine stock, carriages, and harness; none but a married man will be accepted; pleasant rooms for housekeeping. Apply at 701 W. Jackson-st.

WANTED—A DRIVER FOR FURNIture wa on. ALEX. H. REVELL & CO., corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN IN PRIVATE family; must be an unmarried man who understands and will do his work. Apply Monday after 9 a. m. at 227 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE COACHman not afraid of work. Apply at WOOD BROS.' office, Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—DRIVER FOR LIGHT DElivery; wages $6 per week. 120 Wabash-av.; rear.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO understands horses and to make himself useful. Apply 519 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN, WHITE OR colored, with good references and used to care of fine carriages. Call this morning at 115 Park-av.

WANTED — COACHMAN — MUST BE first-class driver and accustomed to care of fine horses and rigs. Address, with references, A 36, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR THE C. P. R. R. in Colorado; wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day; $50 in advance for railroad fare and railroad work; 20 men to work with steam-scoops, $3 per day; cheap tickets to all points South. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 258 South Water-st.

WANTED—250 MEN TO TAKE STAtion work in Mississippi, 15 to 18 cents per yard, sandy loam; 100 teams, 21 cents per yard; 30 teamsters, $25 per month and board; 5 carpenters, good board $3.50; comfortable camps; cheap fare. Apply to A. BERNARD, 97 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, STUdious young man living at home to read medical work several hours daily to a physician on South Side; one desiring to study medicine preferred. Certificates as to character and references required. Address, stating particulars, A 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—CAPABLE ADVERTISING solicitor on long-established trade journal; extra large pay to write-ups still larger pay. Address A 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO DO chores about the house, take care of furnace, etc., in private family on West Side; must board himself. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO CANVASS AND sell everywhere 150 articles; pays immensely; investment small. J. M. MOODY, 58 Lakeside.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN FROM 30 to 40 years old for watchman at Windsor European Hotel, Tribune Block.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND COMpetent colored man, single, as janitor and watchman on a banking office. References required. Address C 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANY MAN WITH $10 TO $50 can obtain the best-paying business in Chicago by calling at Room 2, 7 North Clark-st.; rare chance for inexperienced men in city or country. Do not fail to investigate. MERRILL & CO.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF A GENtleman able to write an interesting lecture for a young man. Address W. RUSSELL, P. O. Box 233, Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — CANVASSERS AND street salesmen to sell needle-packages and other specialties that pay big; parties are free. C. M. LINGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—THE MINING REVIEW will employ a good canvasser. Times Building.

WANTED — GENTLEMEN AND LAdies to organize first-class dramatic company. Address A A, Tribune office.

WANTED — CITY SOLICITOR FOR large first-class job printing house. C 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOAP canvasser for city. LAUTZ BROS. & CO.

WANTED—RENT MAN—WILL PAY liberal salary to a competent, active person. All communications confidential. C 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPEwriter. Prefer one that can keep books. Address C 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL WITH first-class attraction; $15 per week and expenses. Must have $250. H. P. HART & CO., 119 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A TAILORing establishment to do light work, take care of stock, collect, and make himself generally useful. Must come well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Apply at 300 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN SEEKING employment possessing ability and energy and desirous of earning a large amount of money, can address B 59, Tribune office.

WANTED — TWO YOUNG MEN TO sell Palmer's patent clothes-dryer; the best paying thing out; any energetic young man can make $5 a day. T. C. MYERS, American Carpet-Cleaning Works, 370 Twenty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of cutting department in sash, door, and blind factory; one thoroughly experienced. Chicago Lumber Company, 340 Iron-st.

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN, AND GIRL peddlers to sell an article of food for lunches, etc., that will take on sight. Excellent wages can be made. Basement of 168 east Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE as solicitor for a printing office. Address, stating experience and salary desired, C 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE AND retail house, an active, reliable young man. Reference. Address C 79, Tribune.

WANTED—MEN AS MANAGERS; salary $25 per week. Must deposit $500 as security. Apply at Richardson's, S. W. corner Twenty-second and State-sts., E. C. HUDSON, manager.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAter-runner at No. 80 Wells-st.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO take care of steam-furnace, wait at table, and make himself generally useful. Only a competent man with city references need apply. Please call Monday. 926 Michigan-av.

WANTED—100 YOUNG MEN FOR John McCullough. Apply at stage door of McVicker's Theatre at 2 or 3 p. m. Sunday.

WANTED — ONE INK AND TWO Water-color artists. D 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—YARDMAN AT CLARENdon House, Norna Ciara-st., corner Ohio-st.

WANTED—THE IMMEDIATE SERvices of a special broker acquainted with Chicago and eastern capital; a rare opportunity for the right man. Address, giving experience and references, D 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK in a hotel. Apply at 7 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER advertising solicitor. Address, with references, O R 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT THE ILLINOIS ASYlum for Feeble-Minded Children a male cook, one who is familiar with caring of meats. Apply to W. B. FISH, M. D., superintendent, Lincoln, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — LAUNdress, three cooks, two chambermaids, and dining-room girls for first-class private boarding-houses; two nurse girls that will do light second work, and German girl for genera housework. You must be reliable, competent, and have reference. 3108 W. C. CARPENTER, 1621 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERal housework. City reference. For private family. Apply at 381 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework. German preferred. No. 70 East Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN for general housework in a small family. Small washings; good wages. Apply Monday. Second flat, No. 377 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AT 89 La Salle-av. Apply after 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 340 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call Monday at 383 Cassett-st.

WANTED—AT THE ANNA HOUSE, 142 North Clark-st., a first-class dining-room girl at once.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook and laundress. 413 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. At 542 Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR GENeral housework. 688 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR DINing-room and chamber work. 1919 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES TO A GOOD German girl for general housework. 183 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN AS SECond cook in restaurant. 258 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO UNderstands kitchen work. Swede or German preferred. Call at St. James' Hotel, 1st floor.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 436 State-st. J. MCNEIL.

WANTED—GODA SVENSKA KOKERskor och husjungfrur for Amerikanska familjer. 218 Oak-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL for general housework in a small family. Good references required. Call at 434 Oak-st., second flat.

WANTED—STEADY GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family; Swede or German preferred. Bring references. 357 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL FOR general housework at 537 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COOK WHO IS ALSO A good laundress. 190 Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 49 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 21 Park-av., near Union Park.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in private family. Apply at 761 Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 1570 LILL-AV., LAKE View, girl for general housework. Apply at once.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN private boarding-house. 2367 India s-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE FOR general work, must be a good cook; one also for second work. Good taking care of three children. Apply Sunday afternoon. 1926 Indiana-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must be good cook and laundress; none other need apply. References required. 155 Walnut-st.

WANTED—AT 2247 MICHIGAN-AV.—A first-class cook. Good reference required. Call Monday after 9.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; apply today. Lower flat 312 Hubbard-st., near Garfield-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework. References required. Apply at northeast corner Rhodes-av. and Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—GIRL IN LUNCH ROOM, No. 5 exchange-place, or Board of Trade-alley, Monday morning.

WANTED—A NEAT, WILLING GIRL for general housework in family of two adults and two children. Apply, with references, at 544A Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress to go to Evanston, Ill.; family small; best wages to competent party. Apply Monday morning at 14 Franklin-st. G. R. JENKINS.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND laundress. Apply at 3235 Lake-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework; must be good cook and laundress. 686 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3350 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL at No. 68 Illinois-st. No objection to newcomers.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron and act as general housekeeper. Address D 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 593 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 629 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress, with good reference. Apply at 519 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Inquire at 44 West Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—TODAY AT 3424 STATEst., a good, first-class colored lady to cook in a private family or boarding-house.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. References required. 22 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AT 2828 PRAIRIE-AV., A good cook.

WANTED—NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO general housework; family of three; small flat; desirable place for right kind of a girl. Apply at lower flat, 333 Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in small American family. Must have first-class references, or need not apply. The place is a desirable one. Call at 335 Huron-st., North Side.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND girl. Must have references. Apply at 1146 North Clark-st., Lake View.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress for family of four. Call at 229 Paulina-st., flat Q.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Reference required. 255 Fulton-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR kitchen work at 269 Ashland-av. Must have references.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework to go to Texas with lady; expenses paid. Call Sunday or Monday at 480 North La Salle.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR DANISH girl for general housework in small family. Call Monday morning at 418 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT girl to do second work. Apply between the hours of 3 and 5 on Monday at 1018 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl to do general housework. References required. Call Monday at 2057 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 18 SCOTT-ST., A THOroughly competent girl to cook, wash, and iron. Call Monday morning. References required.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages; permanent home. Apply at 720 Grove-st., Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 1815 Michigan-av.

WANTED—388 WEST HARRISON-ST., competent girl for general housework.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress; German or Scandinavian preferred. None but thoroughly competent need apply. No. 217 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK where there are boarders. Apply at 1529 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 449 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of two. References required. Apply at 3339 Ellis-av., Flat B.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. References required. Second flat 704 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—COOK IN PRIVATE FAMily. Must come well recommended. Apply at 1716 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply Monday at 705 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of four. Must have reference. Apply at 3345 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL IN small private family at Englewood; $4; no children; permanent home for suitable person. Address Z 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL work, German preferred. Call between 1 and 4 at 454 Garfield-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must be an experienced cook and laundress. Apply immediately at 2324 Indiana-av.

WANTED—36 UNION PARK-PLACE—A neat, tidy girl for general housework; small family.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. 88 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at northwest corner Ashland-av. and Fifty-seventh-st. South Park.

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE GERman girl for the kitchen; must understand something about cooking and must be a good washer and ironer; a good home and good wages for the right person. Call at 2307 Groveland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL for general housework in a small private family. 3 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at 2266 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 184 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—PLAIN COOK, WASHER, and ironer at 349 Hudson-av., near Lincoln Park.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be good cook and laundress. 56 Bryant-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in family with no children at 3309 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply immediately at 3421 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. References required. 354 Burling.

WANTED—GIRL 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD for light housework in family of two. American or Swede preferred. Call at 75 Bowen-av.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL FOR SECond-work in small family on North Side. Address B 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family, 294 Dayton-st.

WANTED — GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to do second-work for a small family. References. 289 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO TAKE charge of kitchen and dining-room where there will be 12 to 15 boarders; an American woman preferred. Call at 352 West Washington-st.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL, GERMAN or Scandinavian preferred, help do housework for family of three; fair wages, good home. Address B 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Call today after 4 at 2109 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. 35 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, one to cook and one to do general housework. 2030 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO, a neat girl of 15 or 18 years old to assist in general housework; a good home to the right kind of a girl; fair wages given. Apply at 30 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. Apply today at 19 North Carl-st. Take Wells-st. car.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 469 Ohio st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family of four. Must be good cook and laundress. Canadian, English, or German preferred. Apply at 24 Maple-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN nurse for one child, also for chamber-work, in small family. 44 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS old to take care of child through the day; good wages; must live at home. Call Monday at 67 Hubbard-pl. between 9 and 12.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED nurse to take care of girl child 3 years old; must sew neatly; wages $4. Apply, with references, between 4 and 6 o'clock, at Room 68, 148 South La Salle-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER; MUST be a first-class cook of plain, house-like food and absolutely neat in every respect; family small; no children. Good references given and required. Please address, with particulars, C 98, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—THE GOOD SAMARITAN Society, 173 East Randolph-st., supplies women with work and boards them at $2.50 a week; strangers assisted.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DIETZ'S, 159 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—ALL RELIABLE, COMPEtent German Scandinavian, and Irish girls wishing first-class places in city or country with best of wages call on MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1621 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE BINDERY girls. W. B. CONKEY, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — YOUNG LADIES WISHing to learn a good business can find steady employment at 159 Wabash-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—238 AND 260 WABASH-AV., 100 experienced crocheters; steady employment and good prices paid. Apply Monday morning at 7:30 prepared for work. H. C. WALKER & CO.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WAIT ON AN invalid lady and sew. Apply Monday before 1 o'clock p. m. at 1662 Michigan-av. References required.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO ADdress envelopes. Address, in own handwriting, X 97, Tribune office.

WANTED — A LADY CANVASSER. Call in store, 1832 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS TO EMbroider or learn; parties having had experience 1 or drawing preferred. Apply to H. W. WOLFSBERGER and 227 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL TO fringe cards. Address at once X 74 Tribune.

WANTED—BINDERY GIRL COMPEtent for forewoman in small bindery; must be sharp and mean "business." C 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKSEWERS. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 147-149 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANvasser at The Sheldon, Arms, 1321 Michigan-av. Bring best city references. Tuesday, between 11 and 4.

WANTED—200 EXPERIENCED CROcheters on hoods; also finishers for infants' shirts. ABRAHAM & HUSEN, 247 and 249 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE A COMPETENT young lady for stationery department in a large retail house; only experienced hands need apply. C 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 LADY CANVASSERS ON salary to canvass private families; prefer those living on South Side. Address B 84, Tribune office.

WANTED — BONNET-FRAME MAKers. Apply at manufacturing department, sixth floor, of A. S. GAGE & CO. Monday morning.

WANTED—FIFTEEN EXPERIENCED bindery girls. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF YOUNG ladies for order clerks; must write well, make good figures, and have experience in office work. Apply by letter in own hand. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash-av.

WANTED — GIRLS FOR WRAPPING candies and general work in shop. Call after 8 o'clock evening or morning. JOHN C. NEEMES & CO., 28 to 34 Michigan-av.

WANTED—LADY TO ADDRESS CIRculars. 247 Monroe-st. J. B. LONG.

WANTED—GIRLS. CALL AT ROOM 10 Haverly's Theatre, 106 Monroe-st.; take elevator.

WANTED—TWO VERY STRONG, INdustrious, and handy girls of fair education and intelligence; low wages at first, to be increased as they deserve it. BARRETT'S Bindery, 150 State.

WANTED—WE HAVE A GOOD PAYing position for a young lady of good address and fair education. Address D 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HAND TO run buttonhole machine. WILSON BROS., 339 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IN DENtal office; salary $3.50 first four months. Address C 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES CAN SECURE light, steady, and pleasant work at home; $3 to $5 per week. Call at once. 186 Madison-st. Home factory work.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED GIRLS for candy factory. 241 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADY SECRETARY FOR music school; one who understands music preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, references, etc., C 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED LADIES; those used to canvassing can find very profitable and permanent employment with the Chicago Accident & Life Association, 51 Clark-st., Room 22. $150 made by one lady last month.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOK-SEWers. Address B 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY clerk in Kane's confectionery, 78 and 80 State-st.; German lady preferred.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO WRITE in office; salary $6; must be intelligent and write good, rapid hand. State age and references. Z 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY BOOKKEEPER; one who can play organ. Address D 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPETENT girls as cook and second girl in private family. Call at 87 East Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young girl to do general housework or second work in private family; stranger in the city, who prefers a nice home to wages. Please call Monday, or address 36 Seward-st., corner Canalport-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO do second work or take care of children. Call Monday at 461 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl to do second work in private family. Apply Monday at 204 Robey-st., second flat, North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 NORwegian girls in small American family. Can't speak much English. Address 325 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECond work or cooking; no objection to suburbs. Call Monday, side door, at 2567 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROughly competent German girl to do second work and sewing; prefer family preferred. Call Monday at 3306 Groveland Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD strong girl to do general housework in a private family. Call at 347 Ladlin-st. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl for second work or general housework in small family. Call for two days at 313 West Indiana.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INtelligent and refined young woman to do light housework a few miles from the city, where she will be treated as one of the family. Address for three days, A 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED woman as cook in a small family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. No. 64 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do general housework or cook in boarding-house; fully competent to take entire charge of kitchen. 346 Wells-st. in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young girl to do second work in a private family. Please call at 115 Huron-st., down-stairs, in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEdish girls to do general housework. Call at 99 Townsend-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECond work and sewing in private family. Please call Sunday afternoon at 1714 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROughly capable person to do chamber work in private family and assist otherwise if necessary; will leave city. B 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT second work in a respectable Protestant family. C 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent woman as cook in boarding-house, city or country. Can give best of city references. Address Z 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do general housework. Call Sunday at 647 Blackhawk-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do second work in private family. Call at 90 Townsend-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass girl to do general housework. 35 Morton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do light second work and sewing. Two years' references. Call Monday at 401½ Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROughly competent second girl in a first-class private family. Call at 1151 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass French cook (woman) in a private family. Address Restaurant Francais, Nos. 77 and 79 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent English girl cook to do general housework. Best of references. Address B 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD German cook. Five years' best references. Apply to MRS. BOOTE, 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do general housework. Call Sunday at 640 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND work or cooking; no objection to suburbs. Call Monday, side door, at 2567 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROughly understands his business; horses and carriages, is not afraid to do the best of references. Address

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Call Monday at 3306 Groveland Park-av.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—
CALUMET-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st., 3-story and basement 8-room front; 14 rooms.
THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., near Michigan-av., 10-room house, $45.
WABASH AV., near Thirtieth-st., 2-story and basement; will rent second floor separate.
MICHIGAN-AV., near Thirty-eighth-st., nice 5-room flat; only $20.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near Twenty-fourth-st., 2 rooms; $10.
EVANS-AV., south of Forty-first-st., 2-story frame; $25.
GROVELAND-COURT—Second floor, 4 rooms; $12.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—3657 VINCENNES-AV., 12-room marble front; in good repair.
F. C. VIERLING, 1st Dearborn-s.

TO RENT—NO. 1923 WABASH-AV., 2-story and basement; Ohio stone fronts, 12 rooms; very desirable. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—10-ROOM DWELLING, 2434 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FURNISHED brick house, 9 rooms. Owner wishes to board with family. Call at 581 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LARGE LOT at head of Drexel-boulevard, fronting Park; dining-room and kitchen on main floor.
R. W. BRIDGE, 59 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—5-ROOM COTTAGE NO. 2361 Wabash-av. Possession given as once. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at lumber office west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

TO RENT—2924 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 9-room brick, first-class order; fine lake view. A. M. CLARKE.

TO RENT—WANTED, A PARTY TO take a furnished house and board family of two, at 2007 Indiana-av. A. M. CARLTON.

TO RENT—66 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., A furnished single room; $5 per week.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE 10-room dwelling, No. 159 Michigan-av, boulevard, with all modern conveniences; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; possession immediate. D. B. COOKE,
Room 11 Am. ex. Building, 75 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—2718 PRAIRIE-AV., 5 BEDrooms, dining-room and kitchen on main floor; brick barn. F. A. BARNES & CO., 40 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR Drexel-boulevard—New 2-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements and furnished; owner and wife will take board for rent. Address A 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN best locality on Michigan-boulevard for a few months or a year to a private family only. Apply at Room 25, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY marble-front house at 357 Thirty-seventh-st.; all modern improvements; opened to-day; rent $60; also 8-room cottage No. 30 Thirty-first-st., $25. Also good 9-room cottage at Englewood, close to station. Chas. H. W. Foster, 48 Portland-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, TO CAREFUL tenant, by May 1, 1884, a furnished house of 10 rooms, cheap; every comfort and convenience; five rooms on first floor; hot-water heater; natural gas used for fuel; Chicago Grove cable cars, 5 minutes from Fair-st. station Indiana R. R. C. 24, Tribune.

TO RENT—3558 WABASH-AV., TEN-room house, as modern improvements, good brick bath. J. A. ALLEN, Room 5, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FULLY FURNISHED cottage on Thirty-seventh-st., near Stewart-av., $35. BURNHAM & CO., Room 5 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY and basement marble-front house at 4 Grovenor-place; all modern improvements; one of the most desirable locations in the city. Inquire of H. J. WARNER, 115 Dearborn-st., or Arrington & Co.'s dry-goods store. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS OR ALL OF 6 rooms each, in Lovell-st., Lovell-square; every modern convenience. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—1700 WABASH-AV., IN first-class condition. Apply to premises.

TO RENT—11 THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., 2-story and basement; 9 rooms, $. FISBEE & WARD, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1927 INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY nine-bedroom residence of 10 rooms, with all improvements, large grounds and stable. Inquire at 1925 Indiana-av.

TO RENT — TWO ELEGANTLY-FURnished residences near Thirty-third-st., to private families only. D. W. STORRS, 76 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN improvements, near steam and cable cars, 415 Forty-third-st., near Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY COTTAGE OF 6 rooms, furnished or not; references. 61 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 36.4 MICHigan-av., newly repaired and redecorated and in fine order. Apply to owner, A. C. TENEY, 158 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3206 FOREST-AV., NEW House, 8 rooms; bath, furnace, and all modern; will be completely furnished to last and Wife, if desired. Apply for permit to E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1919 WABASH-AV., NEWLY painted and papered, bath, etc. G. S. BARNES, 159 La Salle-st., Bath Room.

TO RENT—3246 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; two Indiana-av.; 726 Bowen-av.; also several 6-and 7-roomed rooms. A. D. RYDE, Room 41, 159 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3337 MICHIGAN-AV., 14 rooms, all modern conveniences, and gas fixtures; rent low. TUTTLE & BOND,
159 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 1526 Wabash-av. Inquire at Room 18 Rowland Block.

TO RENT—1912 WABASH AV.; HAS 16 rooms, bath-rooms, and first-class stable. Apply to CABLE, DICKINSON, Windsor European Hotel.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—1209 Michigan-av. Inquire at house or at Dr. Haven's Church on Michigan-av., corner Washington and Clark.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on a south side avenue full of boarders; small part of furniture for sale cheap. O 1, 50 Tribune.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED 15-ROOM house on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., or will furnish one cheap and give bargain in lease to responsible party. Address O 2, 50, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, all modern improvements, half block from street-cars. 34 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE house of 12 rooms in best location on West Side; all of part of furniture for sale; rent low and furniture at most reasonable. Address O 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—578 WEST ERIE-ST., A 7-room cottage, with high basement, all in first-class condition; terms reasonable to good tenants. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—ON SOUTH ADA-ST., NEAR Washington, 9-room house, completely furnished; owner board for rent. FISBEE & WARD, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — 19-ROOMED BOARDING-house; splendid place and low rent; no south Landlord. Apply to B. F. LUBKE, Room 14, 157 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM BRICK COTtages on Ashland-av., just south of Fifty-second-st., $20 per month. Address J. L. MALVIN, Loomis and Twenty-second-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE; $30. Call at 15 North Sangamon-st. from 9 to 1 p.m.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED house, Adams-st., opposite Jefferson Park, until May 1. O 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 OF THOSE COZY STONE front houses left on Hudson-st., near Madison. Want to rent to-day and look at them! They are nice. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK BUILDING of 5 rooms on Wes. Adams-st., convenient to Union depot. 140 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 rooms. 79 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 rooms, on Monroe-st., west of Ashland-av.; the owner will board for rent; no one with small children wanted. Address O 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A CONVENIENT AND pleasant house, furnished or unfurnished, 143 South Western-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE AND ONE small room, both nicely furnished; all conveniences. 14 Cornelia-st.

TO RENT—A FULLY FURNISHED house in fine locality on West Side; will make liberal arrangement with party who will board owner. BURBANK & CO., Room 5 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE; modern improvements, near corner Hoyne-av. and Jackson-st.; cheap to good tenant. B. L. BARNES, 159 La Salle-st., Bath Room.

TO RENT—381 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST.—2-story house; good place to rent rooms to students; 2 rooms, 25 Belden-st. H. C. SOYES, 59 Randolph-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES ON Cong ress-st., between Marshfield-av. and Paulina-st., fronting south, just finished; three stories and bath cellar, fronting south; 8 rooms besides laundry and bath-room; these houses are thoroughly well built and well finished, with the best plumbing and sewerage, every precaution be ng taken to insure the best sanitary condition; they are unusually compact, conveniently arranged, and economical to heat and to furnish; tastefully o pened throughout, with woodwork finished the natural color; possession can be given immediately; will be rented for three or five years to first-class tenan s only; rent $35 per month.
BRYAN LATHROP,
115 Monroe-st., Room 56.

TO RENT—
WEST SIDE.
WARREN-AV., near Hoyne, 2-story and basement brick; steam heat, etc.; $65.
OGDEN-AV., 8-room brick, D. R. and K. on parlor floor; $40.
IRVING-PLACE, 10-room brick, $35.
WINTHROP-PLACE, 2-story 7-room brick.
NORTH ROBEY-ST., near Wicker Park, 10-room brick; $45.
NORTH CURTIS-ST., near Lake, 7-room brick; $35.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—21 SIXTEENTH-ST., THREE-story brick, $40.
23 Six-teenth-s., 2-story brick, $40.
256 Wood-st., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, $45.
25 Hermitage-av., 2-story octagon-front brick, 6 rooms, $20.
656 West Van Buren-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $20.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
849 Washington-st., cottage, 6 rooms.....$30
168 Walnut-st., 2-story frame.....20
156 Madison-st., 6 rooms.....20
744 Lake-st., 10 rooms, $25; 6 rooms.....15
95 Winchester-av., brick.....45
248 Lincoln-st., stone-front.....50

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
402 South Wood-st; brick; 10 rooms; $30.
426 Irving-place; brick cottage; 6 rooms.
80 Seeley-av.; frame cottage; 5 rooms.
730 Walnut-st; brick; 10 rooms; $25.
168 North Leavitt-st; brick; new; $20.

TO RENT—945 WEST MONROE-ST.—Two-story and basement brick, stone front; dining room and kitchen on parlor floor; all modern improvements; gas fixtures, furnace, etc. Immediate possession given.
H. POTWIN,
126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 213, 215, 217, 219 HOYNE-av., near Jackson-st., new 2-story and basement brick houses, with furnaces, gas-fixtures, etc.; houses are first-class, very convenient, and ready for occupancy. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW 2-story stone front houses, 715 to 725 West Harrison-st., corner Paulina, 4 rooms on first floor and 4 rooms on second. Open to-day; come and see them.

TO RENT—60 UNION PARK PLACE, 9-room stone-front house, with bath, etc.; barn if desired; $40 or $50.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—441 CARROLL-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front house; pleasant location. H. W. HYMAN & CO.,
184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT, 10-room house, 153 Centre-av. Inquire of owner, 54 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—$30 TO $40 PER MONTH—Houses and flats on Leavitt, Polk, and De Kalb-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars, corner of Polk-st. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 158 Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 DWELLINGS IN THAT elegant, 4-rooms deep, new marble-front block; every improvement, modern style, and finish; situated and 1 minute from R. R. 2d West Adams-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED HOUSE ON West Side; 11 rooms; all modern improvements; possession at once. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT DWELLing; 11 rooms; $42. West Van Buren-st.; modern improvements; $40. Apply at 238 La Salle, basement.

TO RENT—A NICE BRICK SIX-ROOM cottage; two closets, with water up and down in each; inside blinds; to a respectable tenant, $16; near Wabansia and Milwaukee-av.; possession given 15th inst. Address Z 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses. Parlor floor elegantly frescoed, and ceilings hand-painted. Call and see them today. 412 to 422 Leavitt-st., corner Polk.
CAMPBELL BROS., 158 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—465 WEST HARRISON-ST., partly-furnished 10-room house; terms unequaled. Call Monday.

North Side.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE—ST.—Near Webster-av., 5 and 6 room basement flats in nice order; $18 and $20.
WEBSTER-AV.—Near Lincoln Park, 8-room house newly fitted up; $40.
ORCHARD-ST.—Corner Garfield-av., with flats of 5 rooms each, at $18, $20, and $25.
DELAWARE-PLACE.—Near lake shore, 2-story and basement, 9 rooms, in nice order; $35.
CLYBOURN-PLACE.—Nos. 307 and 311, 5-room cottages, $15.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—ON WISCONSIN-ST., NEAR North Park-av., 1 block south from main entrance of Lincoln Park, new 10-room marble-front house, arranged for two families, each independent of the other, containing 9 rooms, bath-room, laundry, stable for 2 horses, and first-class in every detail; will rent with view of accommodating the best class of tenants; rent moderate. Best of references required. Apply to G. S. BARKER & CO., 207 North Clark-st., near main entrance of Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—410 DAYTON-ST., BRICK house; 9 rooms; furnace; modern improvements; large lot. SCOTT, GAGE & SEARS, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—368 OAK-ST. CORNER OF Bush—Octagon front brick house; ten rooms. F. A. BARNES & CO., 40 Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A LARGE WELL-FURNISHed house on La Salle-av., north of Chicago-av., suitable for large family or first-class boarding-house. Address A 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1—2-STORY and cellar brick house containing 12 rooms, with barn; all modern improvements, and in good condition. Rent reasonable. 716 North Park-av. Inquire of H. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., or on premises.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—ELEGANT houses and flats, new, near Lincoln Park; on Bissell-st., near Garfield-av.; on northwest corner of Larrabee and Burling-sts. modern improvements; rent low to good tenants; $25 to $55 per month. HENRY RIES, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE — FINE brown stone house, 323 Dearborn-av. Apply to owner, J. J. MITCHELL, 15 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN BEST LOCALITY ON North Side, a 14-room house full of first-class boarders to party buying the furniture at its value. Address C 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, 5 MINUTES' walk from Lake-st.—Neat, small-roomed 2-story and a half basement marble-front house, 3 rooms deep, all conveniences. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house, furnished, on La Salle-av., north of Locust-st., only to private family. Inquire of LOEB & BRO., 129 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — FIVE NEW HOUSES, stone-fronts, on Believue place, near Lake Shore Drive, at very reasonable prices to satisfactory tenants. Apply on the premises from 1 to 5 afternoons.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS COMpletely furnished. Within 20 minu es' walk of business centre. $50 per month. D 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO FAMILY OF TWO PERsons, brick cottage, 6 rooms, furnished; North Side; rent $40. Address O K 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—469 DEARBORN-AV. — 3-story and basement, first-class building; living-room 8 st floor and basement; newly papered and painted; barn; $1,400 per year; long term of three years. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, FURnace and all modern improvements, within walking distance. Call at 96 Walton-place.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY-FURNISHed house; North Side; convenient to business centre. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings on Bissell-st., near Centre, containing all modern improvements, at only $35 per month.
A. LOEB & BRO.,
129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A LOVELY HOME ON Dearborn-av.; furniture for sale at a sacrifice; family going East. ASELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW 8-room cottage, bath-room, shade trees, 50-foot lot, Belmont-av., near Clark-st., Lake View. Z 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE 2-STORY AND BASEment house, 553 Dea born-av.
Also 8-room flat on second-st. Inquire at 21 Tribune Building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 3-STORY AND basement marble-front on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.
Furnished 3-story marble-front on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.
Two-story brick dwelling in Hyde Park, $40.
Ball Wabash-av., 2-story and basement, brick dwelling, $50.
New flats of 7 rooms each, with every mode n convenience, on Cass-st., near Chicago-av.
New flats of 7 rooms each, corner Peoria and Congress-sts.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY,
164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED stone-front house on avenue; will take part of rent in board. Address O L 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, all or part of ten-room stone-front house; all modern conveniences; location A No. 1. Address O G 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 rooms; good convenient locality; $45. Address B 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD—ONE 6-room cottage; has bath-room, hot and cold water, grate and mantel, and all windows and doors have rubber moldings; also good storm shed, coal and wood house; cottage all newly papered. Rent $22.50 to May 1.
Also, one 2-story house for $25 till May 1, furnished, with all modern improvements.
The above homes are situated in the centre of Englewood and within two blocks of depot, churches, and schools.
D. J. HUBBARD,
184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN, NICE NEW cottage at $15 a month. C. E. CRAFTS, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK—DEsirable two-story and basement brick house; convenient to depot; in nice order. BOGUE & HOYT, 159 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT AVONDALE, ONLY short distance from depot—One 7-room 2-story house. Rent and railroad fare low. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at lumber office west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

TO RENT—A SUBURBAN HOME AT Hinsdale, Ill., on C., B. & Q. R. R., a 13-room dwelling; large grounds, fruit trees, bedes tenoen, etc. D. B. COOKE, Room 11 Am. Ex. Co. Bldg., 78 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 4236 EVANSav. Possession given at once. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at lumber office west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

TO RENT — ENGLEWOOD — 8-ROOM house; lake water, large grounds, and near all depots; rent to good tenant, $22 per month to May 1. Apply at 120 Randolph-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN—TWO-STORY house on Central-av.; good condition; large lot. SCOTT, GAGE & SEARS, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FORSALE—HIGHLAND Park—Cottages and choice lots; low prices; easy terms. HAWKINS, 156 Lake-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, pleasantly located near depot; lake water; chicken run, e.c. X 34, Tribune.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD—A NEW 8-room house, hot and cold water and bath, at $25 per month. ISAAC DRAKE, 128 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT AND DEsirably-located residence of nine rooms in Englewood; convenient for all trains. Apply to A. E. NEELY, 145 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS ON Fiftieth-st., with or without carpets and range; five minutes' walk from Madison Park Station on L. R. R. Apply on the premises or of J. H. DURHAM, 18 State-st., be ween 10 a. m. and 12 m.

TO RENT—KENWOOD; HOUSE, EIGHT rooms, furnished, until May; most comfort for the money in Chicago. Address A 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT — COMPLETELY FURnished house of 10 rooms, barn, large grounds, near station in town; excellent location; $80. Address B 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—UNTIL MAY next or longer, No. 186 Barry-av., Lake View. A desirable place near Lince n Park, one block from street-cars and the lake. Everything in good repair; large lot with barn. Possession given in about two weeks. Apply to J. ENERT, Tribune counting-room.

TO RENT—NORTH EVANSTON—A 7-room house, $12. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO. 19 Tribune Build ng.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW—8-ROOM COTtages, modern conveniences; Grace-st., near lake; street-cars; $18 per month. F. L. BALDWIN, 52 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — ENGLEWOOD — 2 FINE new cot ages; hot and cold water; bath-room; convenient to cars.
55 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

Country.

TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE AND 12 acres of land for gardening purposes. M. L. B., Wauconsee, Grundy County, Ill.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—CORNER OF RUSH-ST. AND Walton-place—These apar ments will be ready for occupancy about the 20 h of October. They have been built on the best plan, combining as perfect a suite of rooms as can be constructed. Have every convenience; large rooms, marble mantels throughout, and the sun shines in every room. Ventilation perfect. Separate laundry, with patent drying apparatus; separate room; separate coal-vault, for each suite; electric bells, tubes, (reich) elevator, etc., etc. Splendid location, ten minutes' walk from the Court House. If you wish a most desirable resid nce call and examine the premises. L. W. PEIRCE, Room 1, 183 Clark.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, 335 Hudson-av., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF PRIvate residence, be ng an elegant flat of 6 rooms, with laundry, bath, and store rooms; gas-fixtures and all modern improvements; rent $45 a month. References required. Apply to owner, 559 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—
655 La Salle-av.—Third floor, 8 rooms, $40 per month.
143 North Clark-st.—First and third floors, 7 rooms each, $30.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS of 7 rooms and bath-room, near Division-st.; reduction of $4 a month to permanent tenant a without small children in family. A. F. SIEVERSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FLAT IN BRICK COTTAGE of 7 rooms furnished for housekeeping; modern improvements. Cheap to good parties. 854 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURnished 5-room flat. Will sell furniture cheap to tenant. Call at 14 Grant-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS, Garfield-av. and Burling-st. Rent cheap to good tenant. Apply at 128 Larrabee-st., or Room 19 Ulrich Building.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT OF 6 ROOMS; every convenience; hot and cold water, bath, heated by furnace. 301 Webster-av., corner Fremont-st.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT OF NO. 1213 Wrightwood-av.; new house with all modern improvements. Inquire at 1214 Lill-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment house on Dearborn-av. in first-class condition. SHEAKLEY & COE, 92 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT 142 EAST ERIE-ST., $25. Apply at Room 17, 83 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS; furniture for sale; all new. 73 Menomonee-st., near Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FIRST AND second story flats, 452 North Clark-st., 7 rooms, bath-room, laundry, and all conveniences.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW FLATS—8 rooms, 460 Hurlbu -st., $30 and $35; 588 North Clark-st., fine new flats; 344½ Centre-st., handsome parlor flat, 6 rooms, $25; 448 Hurlbut-st., 7-room flat, $28; 112 Sedgwick-av., new parlor flat, 5 rooms, $22.50.
BURBANK & CO., 5 Tribune Build ng.

TO RENT—306 ORCHARD-ST., FLATS of 5 and 6 rooms each, in 3-story brick building. D. J. CROCKER, 157 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT IN NEW house, northeast corner of Wells and Whiting-sts.; also 6-room flat in same building, 87 Whiting-st. Apply at 78 Monroe-av., or at building from 9 to 10 a. m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

TO RENT—A FINE BRICK FLAT; 5 rooms and bath; second floor, east front; all modern conveniences; $25. 1009 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE FLAT OF 5 ROOMS ON Larrabee-st. and Grand-place, with all conveniences. Apply to OWNER, 56 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS, 407 TO 417 North Clark-st., with bath-rooms, hot and cold water. HENRY TIFFT, Room 21, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE 9 AND 7-ROOM FLAT, with bath, etc., corner Chestnut and Clark-sts. HUGH T. BIRCH, Room 2, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—148 LA SALLE-AV., SECond-story flat, new, 7 rooms; also first floor 148 Erie-st., 7 rooms, with modern improvements; also 6-room flat, 257 North Franklin-st., $22 per month. Inquire at 168 Washington-st. D. J. GALLERY.

TO RENT—ONE 6, ONE 8, AND ONE 10 room flat at 343 and 345 Erie-st.; all modern conveniences. HUGH T. BIRCH, Room 21, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW 7-ROOM, SECOND floor flat, 242 Oak-st.; finished in first-class style and with the lates improvements. All rooms have outside exposure. Call at 157 South Wacker-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND PARLOR floor of five rooms, completely furnished. 121 Locust-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 298 ERIE-ST.; all light rooms, very complete, with good janitor service. W. M. LUFF, 50 Ashland Block or 294 East Erie-st.

TO RENT — AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM flat, with all modern improvements; a splendid lake view. 440 Oak-st., corner lake shore drive. Inquire of F. ALLMENDINGER, on premises.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—A SIXroom flat in the Beaumont, near the Webster-av. cars; well lighted, with bath-room, gas and cold water, good yard, etc. DR. L. W. CASE, 374 North Market-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT AT 87 WALTONplace, second floor.

TO RENT—FLATS—815—FIRST AND second floors; 5 3 bedrooms, near park; rooms large. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—372 DAYTON-ST., FLATS, 6 to 8 rooms, $18 to $35. SCOTT, GAGE & SEARS, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF 8 rooms each finished in hard woods, gas-fixtures, regan heat; all conveniences, including separate store, coal, and laundry rooms, in the new apartment building Irving and Bellevilie, on Division-s., near Lake Shore drive. Rents very reasonable. Apply to
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—CORNER 7-ROOM FLAT, third story, 274 Erie-st., corner State. $35.75 per month, including washer and wringer. Janitor service. Apply on premises to janitor, or to Trustee, Room 45, 159 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND APARTMENT, 7 rooms, in the new apartment-house No. 791 North Wells-st., at its intersection with Clark, opposite Lincoln Park. OGDEN SHELDON & CO.,
54 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—70 ELM-ST.—FOUR GOOD flats, six and seven rooms each; ready about Nov. 1; good light and convenient. Apply to R. B. McMULLEN, 190 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINE NEW 6-ROOM FLAT, second floor, 457 Indiana-st.; $25 per month. W. WALLER, 104 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—THE FINE AND LIBERally appor ioned first-stor flat in the new apartment-house No. 206 Huron-st., first door east of Dearborn-av.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
54 Clark-st., Room 3.

South Side.

TO RENT — BASEMENT FLAT, 2538 Calumet-av.; six rooms, bath, hot water, etc.; new and cheap.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—82 A WEEK—COTTAGES and apartments in brick-block houses at Grand Crossing; over 150 trains a day on the Illinois Central, Michigan Southern, and Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroads; now on Grand Crossing and Calumet. Good schools, good society, good lake water, streets well lighted, etc. Railroad fare from 7 to 18 cents. For full particulars call on JOHN BURKE, Grand Crossing.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, 3422 South Park-av., left-h and bell; roomy, light, and nice in every way; rent low; occupants leaving city.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE SIXroom flat, main floor, large parlor, marble mantels, bath, hot and cold water, etc.; $37.50. 41 Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FIVEroom flat, with all modern improvements, Michigan-av. and Fortieth-st., $25.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT ON WABASHav., north of Hubbard-court; $30; new carpets and furniture for sale. Address G 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONLY TWO LEFT OF those new and elegant flats containing 5 rooms, with private halls, ample closets, and all conveniences, in the "Thirteen Blocks." Nos. 360 to 366 State-st. No charge for wa er. Price to respectable tenants only $18 per month. SAMUEL GERIS, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—QUIET PRIVATE FAMILY will rent second floor, four rooms, with closets, heat, gas, and bath; $22. Inquire at 3839 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—2 NICE FLATS, 4 AND 5 rooms, in new building 157 State-st. Inquire at Room 19, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS, first floor; bath-room and modern improvements; pleasant locality; indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Address B 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY light, desirable flat of 8 rooms; halls head; all conveniences. WM. HANSBROUGH, Room 8, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 4-room flat in Seaver-ns Building. Twenty-second-st., between State and Wabash; price $15. Apply at 153 Twenty-second-st., flat 3.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, CLOSets, etc., on State-st., near Twenty-fourth. ERNST PRUSSING,
10 Borden Block, N. W. cor. Randolph and State-sts.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—7-ROOM flat; bath, hot water, and stationary tubs, 3 Thirty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM SECOND flat in new block. 3 4 Thirty-first-st. S. HANLEY, 158 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

West Side.

TO RENT—$35—A VERY DESIRABLE 7-room flat; all conveniences, including yard. No. 74 Hubbard-st., close to three lines of cars. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 84 Wash ngton-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN AND wife, a flat of four rooms, furnished complete for light housekeeping, including cooking range, hot and cold water, bath, closets; all modern improvements; private residence; rent $25 per month in advance, or three rooms for $20. 300 South Ogden-av.

TO RENT—NEW FLAT, HARRISONst., corner Paulina; octagon stone-front, with every convenience; the Bland; light rooms; finer than ever. F. A. HOSMAN,
184 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS IN THE new Colonnade corner of Congress and Loomis-s.; finished in first-class style. Inquire of owner, 152 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—870 MONROE-ST., A NEW six-room flat, having all conveniences; first floor. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—SOME CHOICE NEW FLATS on Hamilton-place, between Madison and Lexington-sts.; very desirable neighborhood; $25 per month; ready Oct. 1.
EDWARDS & COX,
Room 5, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—631 VAN BUREN-ST., DEsirable second floor flat, six rooms; gas-fixtures.
PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$40 AND $45—NOS. 352 AND 354 West Jackson-st.—Elegant 6 and 7-room new flats. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT — 13½ DILLER-ST., NEAR Fulton, 6-room flat, cheap; $15.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 8 ROOMS, WITH all modern improvements; two lines of streetcars; rent $40. 787 West Congress-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, WITH BATH room, all improvements, 180 Wes. Monroe-st.; price $30. M. J. ELCH, 59 Fifth-av., Room 1.

TO RENT—NICE 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS in frame and brick buildings; $10 to $15. Apply to owning at South Wood-s., up-stairs, between Taylor and Twelfth-sts.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS. 567 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—198 WEST POLK-ST., FLAT in new house just finished; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen, only bedrooms, three closets, and pantry, gas, and water; finished in good style. Inquire at 253, opposite.

TO RENT—
A flat of 5 rooms, $16 a month.
112 North Robey-st.

TO RENT—LOWER FLATS, 4 ROOMS, closets, and pantries. 10 and 12 Paulina-st., near Madison; good yard and coal-sheds.

TO RENT—FOUR AND FIVE ROOM flat, bath in basement, corner Lawrence-av. and Clinton, $18. Inquire at 55 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—689 WEST MONROE-ST., corner—First flat, four neat rooms, closets, water; good location; $15. Apply at 687 Monroe st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT OF 5 large rooms at 10 South Halsted-st.; front flat, second floor; all improvements; central location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—AT 349 HUBBARD-ST., TWO nice flats, one of six rooms and three closets, the other of five rooms and two closets.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLATS; hot and cold water, bath, stained glass in front; all other modern improvements; at 401 West Monroe-st. THOS. PARKER JR., 159 East Washington.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLATS AT 64 St. John's-place, near Union Park; open today from 2 till 4; go and see them.

TO RENT—FLATS—MADISON SQUARE —301 West Madison-st., a desirable suite of four or five south-front rooms; no children.
B. W. THOMAS, 24 Portland block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST.—Choice 5-room flat No. 685, and 6-room flat No. 821, 823 each; also choice 4-room flat, second floor, 1225 North Clark-st., $20; also good 6-room flat, Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st., $15; all brick.
D. W. STORRS, 162 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW FLAT ON SECOND floor; 7 rooms; bath, hot and cold water. E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 6-ROOM flat, walking distance from business centre; furniture for sale at a reasonable figure; rent only $22 per month; all modern conveniences. X 96, Tribune.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A NEW FLAT OF SEVEN rooms, near Lincoln Park and cars. Inquire at 141 Sherman-place, Lake View.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE ROOMS IN VICINity of Calumet Club.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen. Nice, quiet bedroom, heated. Delaware place, near Washington square. Address X 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board. 622 North Park-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN private family, east of Clark and south of Erie. Z 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW AND HANDSOMELY furnished front room, first-class in every particular; half block from horse-car lines and Lincoln Park; private family. References. Z 10, Tribune.

TO RENT—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, handsomely furnished, in private family, to gent and wife or two gentlemen. Board if desired, with all modern conveniences, and where home comforts are ought. First-class persons only. Address X 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED single room; $8 per month. Also room-mate wanted. 223 Chestnut-st., next new building.

TO RENT—78 NORTH STATE, FRONT alcove, nicely furnished; same floor with bath.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL PARLOR AND two bedrooms, en suite. No. 324 East Superior-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS. Call at 49 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of 435 and 493 North Clark-st.; all modern improvements. Apply to C. O'CONNOR, 353 Rush-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, nicely furnished; gas, heater, and bath-room; cheap to permanent and responsible tenant. B. MAIER, 488 North Clark-st.

TO RENT — A LARGE, FURNISHED south-front room, near Lincoln Park, for one or two gentlemen; terms reasonable. 426 Webster-av.

TO RENT—TWO SINGLE ROOMS FOR gentlemen, at 275 Huron-st.

TO RENT—318 EAST INDIANA-ST., nicely furnished front room, with all conveniences, in private family, to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, handsomely furnished east-front parlor and two bed-rooms, together or a-gle, with piano; also alcove; gentlemen preferred. References. 266 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, private use of light housekeeping; no children. 72 Wisconsin-st. Room 6 South Sheldon.

TO RENT—A NICE, UNFURNISHED room for sleeping, ground floor; also a light, dry basement, 20x5, on corner. 61 North State-st.

TO RENT — A BEAUTIFULLY-FURnished room with all modern conveniences in private family near Lincoln Park; very moderate terms to steady and good tenant. Address A 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO NEAT ROOMS, FURnished, all modern conveniences, for gentlemen only. Apply at 152 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, 1 from alcove. 148 Delaware-place, 2 blocks north Water-Works.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, SECOND STORY, brick dwelling, 476 Sedgwick-st., near Oak; price $25 per month.

TO RENT — FURNISHED — SECOND floor front, and back rooms; all conveniences. Call after Sunday, at 55 Union-park-pl., near State.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, without board; modern improvements. 333 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT — IN FIRST-CLASS LOCAtion on Dearborn-av., parlor and sleeping-room on firs floor, unfurnished except carpets, to gent and wife or two gentlemen. References. Z 81, Tribune.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED alcove room with bath. Private family, gentlemen only. 177 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms to two or three gentlemen in private family. Upper bell, 200 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—ALCOVE ROOM, WITH mantel, grate, and closet, nicely furnished; private family; table board next door. 38 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT — A HANDSOMELY-FURnished room. 68 Rush-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM, FURNISHed. Call Monday at 140 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom for two, furnished, at $2 per month. References. 501 North State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—THREE NEWLY FURnished rooms, en suite or single, with or without board; gas and bath; private family. 96 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—LARGE UNFURNISHED front room; hot and cold water; furnace heat. Rush-st., near Indiana. Address O 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT—183 LA SALLE-AV.—TWO furnished rooms, with gas, bath, etc.; private family.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping, two or three connecting rooms, with closets, to neat parties. 281 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—237 HURON-ST., SECOND flat—south-front room, newly furnished; terms reasonable; gas and bath.

TO RENT—SOUTH FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, furnished; rent low. 239 Superior-st.; ring upper bell.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentleman in a private family; rent $8 per month. 253 Rush-st.

TO RENT—284 ILLINOIS-ST., CORNER of Rush, newly-furnished south-east front room, suitable for two; all conveniences; private family.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH all improvements, suitable for two gentlemen. 76 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—TWO GENTS CAN FIND nicely-furnished room, with or without board, steam heat, everything nice. Call Sunday at Flat 36, 153 Cass-st., corner Chicago-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, FURNISHED, south front room, with modern improvements, cheap to gentlemen. 217 Rush-s.

TO RENT—320 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A very desirable room, rent low, to good tenant.

TO RENT — TWO UNFURNISHED rooms on North Side; 10 minutes' walk from Clark street bridge; steam heat, gas, and use of bath; housekeeping allowed. References required. Address D 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT — LARGE FRONT ROOM; all modern improvements; in private family; best location; La Salle-av.; for one or two gentlemen. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, single or en suite, gas and bath, cheap, near Dearborn-av., 251 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—489 LA SALLE-AV, VERY pleasant suite of rooms, second story front, having all modern conveniences. Can be rented singly.

TO RENT—380 EAST CHICAGO-AV., 2 nicely-furnished rooms, with all conveniences.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room; gas and use of bath; rooms heated with furnace; private family. 207 Cass-st.

TO RENT—230 ONTARIO-ST.—A FURn shed room; gas and bath; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY-FURNISHed rooms, en suite or single, with or without board; gas and bath; private family. 96 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—LARGE UNFURNISHED front room; hot and cold water; furnace heat. Rush-st., near Indiana. Address O 17, Tribune office.

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TO RENT — TWO UNFURNISHED rooms on North Side; 10 minutes' walk from Clark street bridge; steam heat, gas, and use of bath; housekeeping allowed. References required. Address D 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT — LARGE FRONT ROOM; all modern improvements; in private family; best location; La Salle-av.; for one or two gentlemen. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room; gas and use of bath; rooms heated with furnace; private family. 207 Cass-st.

TO RENT—230 ONTARIO-ST.—A FURn shed room; gas and bath; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY-FURNISHed rooms, parlor floor, bath, gas, and heat; private family; gentlemen preferred. 332 Chestnut-place, first house east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room; hot and cold water, with use of bath. Also double back room. Inquire at 267 East Illinois.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURnished sunny rooms; all modern conveniences; terms moderate. References. 264 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 8 ROOMS CORNER of Cass-place and Clark-st.; northeast front. Call at house.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARlor for three or four gents; a nice suite of 3 or 4 rooms for housekeeping; also single rooms; reasonable. Call at 180 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—45 RUSH-ST.—FRONT ALcove room, with hot and cold water, in private family; gentlemen only.

TO RENT—635 LARRABEE-ST.—FURnished room for gentleman and wife. Good references.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ALcove bay-front room; private family. 198 East Erie-st., near Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms. Board for ladies only. A 49, Tribune.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room for one or two gentlemen in private family, with all modern conveniences. D 51, Tribune.

TO RENT—A QUIET COUPLE CAN find a nicely furnished suite of rooms in cozy flat, no other roomers, by addressing B 62, Tribune.

TO RENT—TO A LADY, FURNISHED front parlor or suite of parlors. Address D 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY PRIVATE FAMILY, 2 furnished rooms, single or en suite, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; use of barn. Board if desired. Address X 40, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 6TH Dearborn-st., two blocks from C., R. I. & P. depot; low State-st. cars.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—A PRIVATE family will let a large furnished room, with or without board, to one or two single gentlemen; location excellent and near depot. References exchanged. Address G. Box 491, Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Apply at 327 Washington-av., Hyde Park.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST STORES on S ate-st., near the Palmer House; will rent the whole building if necessary. Call at 211 st once.

TO RENT—PART OF A STORE ON State-st., near Monroe. Address B 53, Tribune.

TO RENT—BY J. C. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, No. 177 La Salle-st.

STORES, ETC.

Farwell block, Monroe-st., near Market, choice stores and lofts. Large double store in corner building, Monroe-st., between La Salle and Clark, size 40x120 feet, steam power and heat. Large offices or business rooms in the Hand & McNally building, Monroe-st.

Second and third floors, northeast corner Wabash-av and Washington-st., size 97x150, passenger and freight elevator, steam power and heat. Choice store, corner Adams and Clark-sts., possession at once. Second floor, northwest corner Madison and Franklin-sts., water elevator, fine light.

226 State-st., near corner Quincy, choice store, with cell on Quincy-st.

Choice stores and high basements, suitable for wholesale trade, in the new buildings 286 to 290 Madison-st., near Madison-st. bridge, 184 and 186 Washington-st., four-story and basement buildings, 40x180; will rent parts. 21 Washington-st., light second floor, State-st., near Adams, factory and basement building, cheap rent. New 4-story building, Jefferson-st., near Monroe-st., size 80x70 feet, suitable for manufacturing. Northeast corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st., five-story and basement build ngs, 100x110 feet. New six-story building, Wabash-av., near Congress-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY—SOUTH SIDE.

49 La Salle-st., second story, good vault, etc.

177 and 179 Monroe-st., third floor, 4x18, elevator, steam, etc.

82 Sixteenth-st., brick store, near Wabash-av.

Corner State and Thirty-third-sts., fine new brick stores in 3-story building; low rents to good tenants.

4758 State-st., store with rooms above, and barn.

WEST SIDE.

96 West Washington-st., brick store and basement. 199 West Lake-st., store, near Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORES—

307 South Halsted-st., corner Van Buren.

1041 West Madison-st., with 7 rooms.

632 and 741 West Indiana-st.

58 to 80 West Jackson-st., corner Clinton, several fine markets.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,

Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—NEW STORES—637, 639, 641 Larrabee-st., near Centre; excellent location for live men; for rooms, business, groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, or hardware and general household furnishing goods; rent very reasonable, and long leases to good tenants. HENRY RIES, 181 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK STORE WITH plate-glass fronts, 25x75, the best location on the West side, No. 318 Blue Island-av.; possession immediately. Rent cheap to good party. Apply to J. FRANCHERO, 248 Centre-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—FOR A DRUG STORE—A new building, new 2-story brick, corner two good business streets and two lines of street-cars. This is a splendid neighborhood and a choice custom is absolutely secured. ELEGENE E. COX,

Room 38, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—41 RIVER-ST., 4-STORY AND basement brick building, with side light, vault, and elevator. THOS. E. PATTERSON,

188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—

Store, 207 State-st., 25x70.

THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND FOUR LIVINGrooms in back; $18 a month. Apply at 1084 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORE WITH BASEMENT, or each separate. 129 Van Buren-st., opposite Rock Island depot. Apply at Room 4 Times Building.

TO RENT—STORE 182 JACKSON-ST., 20x70, three stories and basement. Room 9, 149 La Salle-st., from 12:30 to 2. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT No. 3:36 Cottage Grove-av. E. HANECY, 103 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—31 MICHIGAN-AV.—FOUR story and basement store, 24x85 feet, lately occupied by Standard Oil Company. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 1067 Madison-st., store and market fixtures complete; also 6 rooms above if desired.

TO RENT—THE SOUTH HALF OF THE large store 243 and 245 Wabash-av., opposite O'Brien's art store; rent very low. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 752 West Madison-st. E. S. HAWLEY, 191 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 NEW STORES, NORTH Clark and Chestnut-sts. HUGH T. BIRCH, Room 21, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORES, NOS. 453, 457, and 459 West Indiana-st., $20 per month. Inquire of W. WALLER, 164 La Salle-st. Room 1.

TO RENT—CHEAP, STORE 1253 STATEst. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—STORES AND 3-ROOM flats to small families; State-st., near Thirty-seventh. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEment situated on the northwest corner of West Madison-st. and Ribbon-court, suitable for drug store. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—GOOD, DESIRABLE STORE on State-st., north of Harrison. Inquire at Room 9, 177 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW FURNISHED OFFICE in Central Music Hall; 3 rooms en suite, $30. Address X 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM AT 115 Dearborn-st., Room 22 Grannis Block. Take elevator.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS. Inquire 194 Clark-st., Room 3. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN THE VERY desirable office Room 3, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES COR. LA SALLE and Adams. Apply at 208 La Salle; basement.

TO RENT—2 LARGE, CONNECTING, well-lighted offices; one has large vault. Apply to Cashier Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific-ry.

TO RENT — OFFICES IN WEBER Music-Hall; elevator, steam heat; lease until May cheap. Room 53, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OFFICE TO physician or dentist. Room 2, 357 State-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF front offices at northeast corner State and Monroe-sts., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 59, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES IN Unity Building. Apply at Room 36, 79 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE, No. 102 Dearborn-st., under the First National Bank Building. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—SOUTH WATER-ST., LOFT 25x100; $35. Hess & ove Works, 100 Lake-st.

TO RENT—SPACE 20X50, SUITABLE for sal esroom, at 283 and 285 Monroe-st.; steam heat and gas; also one t passenger elevator. Inquire of HURSSELL & WHITNEY.

TO RENT—A LOFT AT 231 EAST LAKEst.; convenient for having presswork and mailing done in same place. Inquire at above number, third floor.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE SECOND loft, at a very reasonable figure to a good party. 177 Madison-st.

TO RENT—LOFT, 20X80, SECOND floor, over stable.

Rear 199 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT houses, 908 to 920 West Adams-st., 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; $45.

326 and 328 West Monroe-st., 2 new houses, with 3 flats each.

641 and 643 West Harrison-st., 2 fine buildings with 3 flats, 7 and 8 rooms each.

455 West Harrison-st., 5 fine flats.

155, 155, and 159 West Adams-st., with 2 flats each, 6 and 7 rooms, and others, by

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,

Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—40X70 3-STORY AND BASEment rear of 182 Twenty-second-st., for manufacturing purposes, with power for sale. About Busey Co., State and Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—SEE MY FULL LIST. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 807 North Clark-st., corner Centre-av.

TO RENT—461 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard—Brick barn with four stalls and room for four carriages, $8 per month.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FACTORY, 22x36, with 25-horse-power engine and boiler, all in good running order. Suitable for furniture or other manufacturing business. Inquire of GEO. G. ROBINSON, No. 1 East Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR A SHOE DEpartment; fine light and advertisement furnished; terms liberal. Apply to PARDRIDGES' West Side store, 284 and 286 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A CENTRALLY LOCATED building suitable for manufacturing or business purposes; 4,000 square feet, with good light and two a rees fronts; steam power and railroad connections. Address 6 Rush-st.

TO RENT—BUILDI G 20X30, OR LESS, and power. NICHOLSON, 43 Crosby-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ON THE first floor, room 25x70; 10 horse-power. Cross Wood Pat. Co., 1446 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD floors for manufacturing purposes; also basement. 229 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—104 AND 106 FRANKLINst., large second-story corner room, 40x40 feet; good light, vault, and elevator; suited for dry goods, hats and caps, notions, or other wholesale business.

WILLIAM C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF BUILDing 38 and 40 La Salle-st., 40x70 feet; good rear light and elevator. WM. C. DOW,

10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH LIVING rooms in rear, 3039 Cottage Grove-av., only $22. Also choice corner basement. 124 North Clark-st.

D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE 3-STORY BUILDINGS, also several rooms, especially fitted for manufacturing purposes, splendidly lighted, steam heat, and abundance of power; electric light if desired; will divide to suit tenant and give long lease. The above is in the most eligible position in the city for manufacturing purposes, nearly opposite the Union Depot. WARREN SPRINGER, 199 South Canal-st.

TO RENT — SECOND AND THIRD floors, 40x100, at sou hwest corner of Canal and Washington-sts.; steam elevator. Apply to Simonds Manufacturing Company.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME BUILDing, 30x50 feet, Market-st., near Schiller, with 25-horse power engine; cheap rent. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., No. 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, 171 Twenty-third-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—NEW 3-STORY AND BASEment building, Milwaukee-av., near lake, desirable for storage or manufacturing; cheap for term of years. Apply at Room 31, No. 26 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT room on the North Side with a private family, by a gentleman; where there are no other roomers preferred. X 61, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — AN UNFURnished flat of four rooms and bath connected; not higher than second floor. Address, stating price and location, X 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURnished flat or cottage on North or West Side; three adults only in family. Address for three days Z 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 FURnished or partly furnished rooms for light housekeeping south of Thirty-seventh-st. and east of Grand-boulevard. X 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house where the rent will be taken in board, with the privilege of other boarders, in a good location. X 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM IN private family for a lady, with or without board. X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — A SMALL furnished house or flat in good neighborhood; prefer North Side; family small; no children; best of care will be taken. References. Address, with price and full particulars, X 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED house in city or suburbs for a month or six weeks from the 1st of November. Family consists of three adults; no children. Address W 92, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG gentleman, a clean, nicely-furnished room in private family, Washington or Monroe-st., east of Clark, price not to exceed $15 per month. Address X 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—12 OR 14 ROOM house in good location. Z 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AS I CANNOT find an unfurnished house to suit, will rent furnished, or buy furniture; will pay cash down. State price which can move in for cash, also location. No agents need answer. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SIX OR SEVEN room flat on North Side, south of Lincoln Park, cas. of Clark-st.; family of three adults; rent moderate. Address, stating location and price, A 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY STUDENT, a nicely-furnished room near Hahnemann College; terms not to exceed $8 per month. Address Z., 1346 Wabash-av.

WANTED — TO RENT — BASEMENT near business centre suitable for the storage of apples. F. A HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st. Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONsible party, a house of 8 or 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; give location and price. D 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN wishes to get a comfortable room in private family, not too far from business; centrally situated conveyances; North Side preferred; please state terms. C 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 OR 2 UNFURnished rooms (except carpet), by gent and wife; gas and bath, and proper heat. References. D 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED house or flat; South Side preferred; no children; state price. B 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT A FLAT OF 4 to 7 rooms, furnished or partly furnished, in good locality; rent must be moderate. Address D 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE young gentleman a suite of 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms; must be in a good location. Address C 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TO REAL-ESTate agents—Flat on second or third floor; rent not above $20; possession Nov. 15; North or South Side. Address D 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GOOD unfurnished rooms for family of three adults. Address D 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FURnished room on North Clark-st. Address O 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BACK PARlor and room attached, partly furnished, with breakfast and dinner, for three persons, on North Side, at moderate rate. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, furnished for light housekeeping, by a young married American couple, or those with elderly couple keeping house; comfort, not style. References given. Address Z 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE family on West Side, by a gentleman and wife, a suite of furnished rooms, with or without board. Give full particulars. Z 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, A furnished room, with or without board, west of Throop, east of Paulina, near Madison. Address Z 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED or partly furnished house; would board owner. Z 8, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — A FAMILY, consisting of a gen leman, his wife, and son, who have been in Europe for the last two years, wish to rent a desirable house in a good neighborhood. Furnished for six months or one year. Any family intending to go abroad for that time will find their premises in charge at a moderate rent will please answer. Address W 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 OR 2 FLOORS or lofts, with use of elevator, for light manufacturing; might also take store or first floor. Address BERRY, 241 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE gentleman, first-class room, South Side between Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth-sts., east of Prairie. A 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED house of 12 or 15 rooms in central location by responsible party. Address A 63, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — A SMALL furnished house or parlor flat by a family of three adults. Address A 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED front room by two young ladies, on North or South Side; first and gas; price not to exceed $25. Z 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FLAT, North Side; two persons; south of Division; east of Clark-st. A 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, DEsirable located on North Side; respectable tenant; kitchen and dining-room on first floor preferred; price from $50 to $120 per year; possession desired from Dec. 1, or sooner. A 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED house from Nov. 1 until May 1, per Ashland-av., south of Park. Address MISS ALLEN, 569 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, in the neighborhood of Fifteth-st., a neatly-furnished or unfurnished house; to be occupied by 16th of October. Address A 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TILL MAY 1, 1884, on the North Side, for a small family without children, a neatly-furnished flat. Address A 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TILL MAY 1, 1884, on the North Side, for a small family without children, a neatly-furnished small house. Address A 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH or without board, in flat, by young lady. Best of references. B 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 rooms, between Green-st. and Ashland-av., and Randolph and Van Buren-sts.; no basement, no flats. Address A 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE gentleman, a well-furnished front room, without board, on South or West Side. Address B 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, furnished preferred, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts., by lady and two young gents. Address B 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURnished rooms, with modern improvements, North side, between Wells and Rush-sts., and south of Chicago-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—Ten-room house; all modern improvements; desirable location. Best of reference. B 61, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE BARN or shed in the vicinity of Lake-st. and Sheldon. Address D 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE COMFORTably furnished room on first or second floor, by a lady, suitable for light housekeeping, between Loomis and Morgan-sts. and within two or three blocks of Madison; terms must be reasonable. Address with full particulars N. C., corner Wood and York-sts., city.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FLAT or parlor-floor and basement in family of two; r nt not over $30. Address C 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE or cottage on South Side or Hyde Park. Address B 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BARN ON the South Side that will accommodate 12 to 20 horses. Address ED. H. CALLAHAN, 74 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR four rooms for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, in modern private house, with xentes; American family, by a quiet couple. Give price. Address B 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house in Evanston, either for the winter or by the year. State location and terms. Address C 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF 4 or 5 rooms, North or South side. Give full particulars. C 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURnished house or a few furnished rooms for housekeeping by a small family without children. Piease address, with terms, C 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY-FURnished room by a single gentleman; must be on North Side. No boarding-house. Price not so much object as comfort. C 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE with six or seven rooms; North or South Side preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, C 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND wife three unfurnished rooms; brick. References exchanged. Address C 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and wife four or five rooms or flat, convenient for housekeeping and near Madison-st. or Ogden-av. cars. Send particulars to C 5, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and wife a furnished house for the winter on the North Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of Dearborn. Address B 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR FURnished rooms for housekeeping; West Side. Address C 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN PLEASANT neighborhood, West or South Side preferred, flat of four or five rooms; $20 to $25. Best references. Address E 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED house or flat; 8 or 10 rooms; will rent till May 1, possibly longer; South Side preferred. Address with particulars, stating location, D 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT IN A flat-building for housekeeping for family of four. Address E 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FAMily of three adults wish a small house or flat in a pleasant locality. Address, giving amount of rent, E 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STABLE TO keep 10 horses, between Ashland-av. and Central Park and West Lake and Harrison-sts. Address for three days B 55, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

$1 SECURITIES FOR SALE—TO INvestors—A large list of good first-class purchase money notes and trust deeds, secured on improved Chicago real estate, in sums of $500 to $10,000, to suit purchasers, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Please call and examine.

S. E. GROSS & CO. 136 Clark, corner Madison-st.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $200 TO $5,000 to loan on furniture, machinery, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts, stocks of merchandise, without removal of the property; also mortgages and notes bought. Call at 59 and 60 Reaper Block.

A FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be on and or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON long time and reasonable, on pianos, furniture, etc.; no commission. Address D 750, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity at reasonable rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS, $100 TO $1,500, loaned on machinery, furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity. 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn, Room 23.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WANTS $150 on $600 worth chattels at reasonable interest. No brokers. Address C 74, Tribune office.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON furniture or any personal security at low rates; confidential. Room 50 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe.

ARRASENE, FRENCH TUFTED, AND Kensington embroideries. Lessons, 50 cents. 240 Ontario-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture without removal. 153 S. Clark-st., and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON long time and reasonable, on pianos, furniture, etc.; no commission. Address D 750, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture with removal. 153 South Clark-st., and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNER, Rooms 5 and 6, 119 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, etc. Room 18, 70 East Madison-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Wash ngton

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE — 250 shares in a Leadville silver mine that has paid $30,000 dividends in two years. Chicago Mining Exchange, 151 Monroe-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—50 SHARES MOUNT Greenwood Cemetery Association stock, cheap for cash. Address C 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—7 PER CENT PURCHASE money notes, half paid up; one of $1,250, $1,000, $500, $350, and $150.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

I WANT $400 FOR ONE YEAR. WILL give 10 per cent interest and secure by chattel mortgage on machinery and care of insurance policy. C 11, Tribune office.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MADE AT the lowest current rates; interest notes bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La Salle-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN—

BY WILLIAM V. JACOBS,

109 DEARBORN-ST.

Am making loans for an Eastern insurance company upon improved business and residence property in large or small amounts at lowest rates. Applications acted upon without delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at Union Trust Co., 153 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY at 6 per cent. D. S. PLACE,

146 La Salle-st., basement.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON city real estate from $1,000 upwards. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at Illinois Trust Company, 153 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. E. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL Life-Insurance Company is prepared to loan money in Illinois at lowest current rates of interest, without commission, on improved farms, improved and productive city properties in eligible localities, or productive property in Chicago, in sums of $1,000 and upward. The rate of interest will be graduated by the amount of loan, character, location, and value of security. Full information will be furnished on application to E. FRIENDVILLE, Loan and Real Estate Agent for Cook County, Illinois, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or ED. B. WARNER, Morrison, Ill., special agent for Illinois outs de Cook County.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE-INSURance Company of Newark, N. J., will lend money on improved property at 6 per cent. A. T. GALT, Financial Agent, 158 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO CAPITALISTS—WANTED—$15,000 for two years, for which I will give chattel mortgage on $25,000 worth of proper y, and will pay $25.00 at the end of two years. Address C 45, Tribune office.

TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT, WITHout commission, sums of $4,000 and upwards upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—$500 ON ONE OR THREE years' time; real estate security; interest current rate. Z 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—$15,000 ON A FIRST-CLASS farm in Missouri, one year; 10 per cent. Address C 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement.
Four-story and basement near new Board of Trade; rents $75 per month; $27,500.
A flat on Jackson-st., near Lincoln, two-story and basement, 10 rooms, house 20x44, lot 25x125; furnace, sewer gas, and range.
Ashland-av.—One of the finest new houses on the street; 2-story and sub-cellar; house 24x56, stone front; steam-heating system; every modern improvement; east front; a first-class house in every respect; lot 25x180; cheap, for $16,500.
Adam-st., 2-story and sub cellar, cheap; $4,100.
Why, ain't this a bar sign? Van Buren-st., 3-story brick flats, with sub-cellar; renting now for $110 per month; no location on West Side improving faster than this; cheap at $8,500.
Lots on Lafl n-st., near Adams 50x125; $105.
Lots on Harrison-st., east of Ashland-av., cheap.
Lots on Ashland-av., 0 ar Harrison, 100x150.

FOR SALE—CITY LOTS—
44 feet on Canal-st., south of Van Buren.
Wabash-av., northeast corner Forty-first-st., 141x161.
Wabash-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st., 37x173.
Archer-av., south of Keeler-st., 50x100.
Dearborn-av., between Goethe and Schiller-sts., 26x115.
Langley-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 88x120.
Thirty-ninth-st., west of Vincennes-av., 30x180.
Wendell and Hillside, west of Franklin-st.
Harrison-st., east of Wood, 40 lots, 25x140 each.
Hoge-st., north of Chicago-av., 42x105, with front, water, and sewerage; modern, and just completed.
Quinn-sts., $250 to 350 each.
Wallace-st., south of Thirty-first., $700 each.
Wabash-av., east front, south of Fulton, $550 each.
Armitage-av., near Paulina-st., $40 each.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. M. BOICE, AT LUMber office west end Eighteenth-st. bridge:
Five acres at Avondale, Ill., on Wisconsin division of the C. & N. W. R. R., with improvemen s; 12 houses on this property, all in good order and rented. 10 feet with improvements, east side Wabash-av., south of Thirty-ninth-st.
50-foot lot, with cottage, west side of Evans-av., north of Forty-third-st.
House and lot, No. 4109 Langley-av.
House and lot, No. 4214 Langley-av.
200 feet on Woodlawn-av., north of Forty-sixth-st.
Valuable building property corner Canal and Eighteenth-st., 13 x140 feet.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
State-st. store, near Monroe; 10 per cent rental; $100.00.
State-st. store, near Van Buren; 10 per cent rental; $4,000.
State-st. store, near Thirty-sixth; 10 per cent; rental, $1,000.
Wabash-av., north of Van Buren-st., 40-foot store.
Wabash-av., south of Van Buren-st., 40-foot lot.
Twen y-second-st., 50-foot store, $2,000.
West Lake-st., corner Western-av., 75 feet, 3-story brick; rental 10 per cent; $3,000.
E. S. HAWLEY, 100 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— $50,000.
SPECIAL BARGAIN TO CAPITALISTS. 50,000.
Choice piece of vacant property in central part of residence portion of city, worth $75,000, can be bought for $50,000 if taken within three days, as title of re-sponsible about expired.
Call for big bar.ain.
J. M WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON BRICK houses on Flourney-st., 10 rooms; all improvements; one block from Garfield Park; $4,000.
Lawndale—1156 Mills d-av., cottage, good repair; two lots, fine garden; rented at all per month; only $1,450.
Leavitt-st., near Congress—40 feet; $2,000.
W. F. PUSHING,
115 Monroe-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 10 La Salle-st.: Parties looking for residences or investments in any part of the city are respectfully invited to address us by letter or otherwise.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 10 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER HOUSE AND lot on business street, bringing $50 clear income; price $6,500; on the street. B 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — A CHOICE PIECE OF central business property; worthy the attention of investors. For particulars apply to H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE
FOR SALE—90x124 ON SOUTHWEST corner of Marshall and Jackson-s. Also 99x78 on south-st corner. Apply to M. MCNEILL, Room 30, 115 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—2969 SOUTH PARK-AV., brick building in 5 s-room flats; lot 20x115 feet; a bargain at $6,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$8,500, RENTAL $1,200, double 3-story building arranged in flats, corner Twenty-ninth-av. and Cottage Grove; 50x124; a bargain.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 10 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3805 VINCENNES-AV., 2-story stone-front, elegant order, all modern improvements. J. C. MCCOLL, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3245 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story frame; brick basement; brick barn; lot 50 feet front; low terms. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 104 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF taken at once—4039 Langley-av.; owner going south. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-fourth-st., 66-foot lot, east front. Want buyer. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 79 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON Thirty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av., $3,500.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. A BARgain—3-story and basement stone-front house, 24 feet 6 inches by 70 feet; two-story carved altos. This is near Eighteenth-st., and is a great bargain. $25,000.
GIBBS & CALKINS, 150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3929 ELLIS-AV.—MODERN brick, 11 rooms, good concre e cellar, all improvements; lot 50x150; near steam and street cars, boulevard, etc.; partly furnished if desired.
W. G. BAKER, 100 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-third and Thirty-second-sts., 50x125, east front. a bargain.
THOMAS & PUTNAM,
27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—752 THIRTY-SEVENTH-st., brick cottage and 50 foot lot.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN house, between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first; large and wine mill, with handsome stairs, all on two floors; very choice neighborhood; $24,000.
THOMAS & PUTNAM,
27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—No. 3017 MICHIGAN-BOUlevard, good cottage and 24-foot lot, 47.2.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — MODERN HOUSE ON Forest-av., near Thirty-third-st., 2-story and cellar brick, $6,500.
H. & J. REINGEN,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MODERN BRICK HOUSE, barn, and lot on Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
State-st., near Twenty-ninth, lot 50x120, with frame improvements, $6,000.
State-st., near Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story brick store and dwelling, $5,500.
Cottage, Grove-av., near Twenty-seventh-st., 2-story brick store and dwelling, $5,500.
H. & J. REINGEN, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—NO. 3528 WENTWORTH-av., two-story frame house, water and gas; lot 24x100 feet; cheap.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — CALUMET-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st.—Two-story s one-front, 8 rooms each; two-story brick barn; very low for a few days.
H. & J. REISSINGEN, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE — 3725 LANGLEY-AV., 6-room cottage, barn, and large lot, 50x200 feet; terms easy terms and long time if desired. Address, for 10 days, C 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — BY UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. Morey & Co., 85 Washington-st., or to Michigan-av., Boulevard, near Twenty-eighth-st.; block of flats and stores with corner lot rented for 10 per cent; in good locality.

FOR SALE—2939 SOUTH PARK-AV., brick building in 5 s-room flats; lot 20x115 feet; a bargain at $6,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$8,500, RENTAL $1,200, double 3-story building arranged in flats, corner Twenty-ninth-av. and Cottage Grove; 50x124; a bargain.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 10 La Salle-st.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.
FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st., Room 4.
Special bargain in desirable residence east of boulevard, at Oakland; convenient to depot, school, churches, and markets; in complete order; immediate possession; will sell at $500 below value if taken within a few days.
A very desirable brick house, new and modern, with large lot, a Kenwood, $15,000.
Very elegant house, hard-wood finish throughout, large lot, Calumet-av., north of Twenty-second-st., $30,000.
50 feet east front, South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st., $85 per foot; bargain.
5-room cottage and lot, Ray-av., near Calumet, only $2,000.
50 feet, State-st., north of limits, only $30 per foot; splendid chance for builder.
Several houses and lots convenient to Stock-Yards. Special bargain corner Thirty-third-st. and Forest-av.
Lots, tracts, and corners; also large list of residences on all av nues, South Side; also at Oakland, Kenwood, and South Park Station.

FOR SALE—$55,000, ONE-HALF CASH; fine four-story and basement business block, 24 x110, lot 24x110, on La Salle-st., between Washington and Madison; rents $6,000; taxes and insurance, $812.
$100 per foot; lot 25x110 on Van Buren-st., between Loomis and Laflin; best bare in offered in Chicago.
$14 5-0; two three-story brick flats, six flats in all, of six large rooms each, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, and everything modern and just completed; lot 50x150; rents $1,680, on Van Buren-st., just east of Ashland-av.; they are first-class in every way and a bargain.
T. B. BOYD,
Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—60 FEET, CORNER WAbash-av. and Twen y-fifth-st.; stone sidewalk and both streets paved.
100 feet, corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-second-st., stone sidewalk and both streets paved.
80 feet, northwest corner Grand-boulevard and Forty-second-st.; choice lot. Apply to
JOHN P. OLINGER, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LONG TIME, INSIDE rates.
Forest-av., north of and near Thirty-fifth-st.
Michigan-av., corner of Thirty-sixth-st.
Madison-av., corner of Fifty-first-st.
Jefferson-av., corner of Fifty-first-st.
Hyde Park-av., corner of Chestnut-st.
Ten acres on Boulevard, near Forty-third-st.
Drexel-boulevard, near Thirty-ninth-st.
R. W. BRIDGE, 15 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK, two-story and basement; hot and cold water, etc.; 26-foot lot; near Grand-boulevard and Forty-third-st.; $4,0 0, $1,0 0 down; possession.
Also a stylish two-story brick, two blocks from Forty-third-st. station; $4,000, $1,0 0 down, balance 6 per cent.
E. P. HOTCHKISS,
87 Washington-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—3751 SOUTH LA SALLEst., best brick cotta e and lot in the city for the price; six rooms, closets, pantry, sheds, sewers, etc.
M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2920 BUTTERFIELD-ST.—Two-story frame house in two 4-room flats; rental $30; $2,750.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
GRAND-BOULEVARD—72x208 feet, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-sts. Will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—$1,550 WILL BUY A LOT on Forest-av., near Thirty-third-st.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Wa shington-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV. Lot—Corner, 131x187 feet; choice corner south of Thirty-fifth-st.; cheap.

FOR SALE — NO. 16 BRYANT-AV., modern brick house and 50 foot lot, $10,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—70 FEET ON MICHIGAN-av., south of Fourteenth-st. at a bargain if taken this week.
116 Washington-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Wash-ington-st.:
THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. BOULEVARD, east of Indiana-av., north front; lot 82 5-12x125 feet; price $15o per foot.

FOR SALE—AVENUE BARGAINS—
Prair e-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50 feet, $90.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 50 feet, $60.
Forest-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 50 feet, $70.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50 feet, $60.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100 feet, $75.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHOICE TWO-STORY AND basement brick house with lot 24x74, east front, on Michigan-av; only $7,000, easy terms.
C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., NEAR FRANKlin, 3-story brick building; elevator, etc.; lot 20x130 feet; price $31,000. Apply to
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON MICHIgan st., east front, near Twenty-sixth-st. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 104 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X150 MICHIGAN-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts.; $40 per foot if taken at once. Title perfect.
H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., two-story and cellar brick, with every improvement, good brick barn; will be sold at a bargain if taken this week.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST. — Between Grand-boulevard and Stanton-av., 50x150 feet. Will sell at a bargain.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON CALUMET-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., $60 per foot.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.
FOR SALE—$12,000—MADISON-ST., AN elegant 3-story stone front, plate glass, etc., at much below value; pays 10 per cent.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 BY 175 FEET; EAST front; on Hamlin-av. and Garfield Park, near Lake-st.; cheap.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—JACKSON-ST., NEAR Lincoln—A well-built and very desirable residence; 40-foot lot.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment dwelling, 36 Washington-boul vard with farm; all the modern improvements. Terms to suit buyer. Inquire on the premises or address WM. BISHOP, Maywood, Ill.

FOR SALE—$90,000—WEST VAN BUren-st., fine brick block stores and flats; rents 12 per cent net; bargain for investment.
E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK (south front), an elegant 2-story mansard and basement stone front, carpeted throughout, furnace, gas-fixtures, stationary ice chest, complete brick barn, e c; at a bargain.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000—A DESIRABLE OCtagon-front brick; furnace, gas-fixtures, laundry tubs, etc.; near Van Buren-s., cars; all in fine order.
Improvements more than worth the price.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
We have only 75 feet left on Jackson-st., east of Halsted, of the 150 feet advertised yesterday. Speak quick or you will lo e it; this is valuable property for an investment; only $225 per foot; runs through to Quincy-st.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE — NO. 16 BRYANT-AV., modern brick house and 50 foot lot, $10,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

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Prair e-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50 feet, $90.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 50 feet, $60.
Forest-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 50 feet, $70.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50 feet, $60.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100 feet, $75.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

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FOR SALE—LOT 25X150 MICHIGAN-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts.; $40 per foot if taken at once. Title perfect.
H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—$12,000—MADISON-ST., AN elegant 3-story stone front, plate glass, etc., at much below value; pays 10 per cent.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 BY 175 FEET; EAST front; on Hamlin-av. and Garfield Park, near Lake-st.; cheap.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—JACKSON-ST., NEAR Lincoln—A well-built and very desirable residence; 40-foot lot.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment dwelling, 36 Washington-boul vard with farm; all the modern improvements. Terms to suit buyer. Inquire on the premises or address WM. BISHOP, Maywood, Ill.

FOR SALE—$90,000—WEST VAN BUren-st., fine brick block stores and flats; rents 12 per cent net; bargain for investment.
E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK (south front), an elegant 2-story mansard and basement stone front, carpeted throughout, furnace, gas-fixtures, stationary ice chest, complete brick barn, e c; at a bargain.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000—A DESIRABLE OCtagon-front brick; furnace, gas-fixtures, laundry tubs, etc.; near Van Buren-s., cars; all in fine order.
Improvements more than worth the price.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
We have only 75 feet left on Jackson-st., east of Halsted, of the 150 feet advertised yesterday. Speak quick or you will lo e it; this is valuable property for an investment; only $225 per foot; runs through to Quincy-st.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Wash-ington-st.:
HALSTED-ST.—Just north of Depuyster, 40 or 73 feet cheap.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., NORTH-east corner York-st., 100x148. We are open to offers for this rapidly improving corner; will sell 25-foot lots.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
10 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—JACKson-st., west of Desplaines, a cottage and lot. The jobbing interest will soon open this locality.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—YORK-ST., near Ashland-av., 23x180, only $300 if sold this week.
H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS 18, 19, AND 20, in Rockwell's Addition, corner of West Monroe-st. and Western-av. For particulars address FRED. E. FRENCH, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—ON HALSTED-ST., 30 FT. north of Depuyster, 4x197, 5-foot alley all around; title perfect; $10,0 0.
BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS—
Van Buren-st., east of Halsted..... $14,000
Desplaines-st., near Van Buren (corner)..... 9,000
West Indiana-st., corners, at $72.00 and 5,000
HARTGRAVE & SNEBEUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$4,000 — MONROE-ST. — 16 rooms, all conveniences; 26-foot lot; terms to suit.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Wash ington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Wash-ington-st.:
MORGAN-ST., between Twelfth and Maxwell—Cottage house with brick basement; 8 rooms on each floor; water, etc. Lot 24x100 feet. Cheap.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS ON Robin-st., near Fulton, fronting 24; $1,000 each.
C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Wash-ington-st.:
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Near Twenty-seventh-st., 5-story brick building; store front; 25x130.

FOR SALE—417 WEST JACKSON-ST., between Centre-av. and Throop-st., 2-story frame house, with all modern improvements; good barn; lot 50x125 feet; price, $3,3 0. Apply to
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000—MADISON-ST.—44 feet, with improvements, close to Paulina-st.; must be sold. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington.

FOR SALE—NO. 1217 WEST JACKSON-st., six-room cottage, with lot 25x125 feet; str et paved, has gas, water, and sewer. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE-FRONT dwellings, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor. All modern improvements. Parlor floor beautifully frescoed and ceilings hand-painted. Call and see them before purchasing or renting. Nos. 412 to 422 South Leavitt. Price $4,000 to $4,800. Terms to suit. Apply at Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON WASHINGton-boulevard, between May and Ann-sts.
F. A. BR AGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—412 TO 422 LEAVITT-ST. Everybody come and see them today.
The parlor floor is beautiful.
The walls are frescoed.
The ceilings are hand-painted
Price $4,0 0. Terms to suit.
CAMPBELL BROS., 157 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE — $5,500 — MADISON-ST., store and flat, well rented, and is a bargain.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—79 BLUE ISLAND-AV.— Two-story frame store, with rooms above, $6,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON MADISON-st., 99x396 feet; fronting Madison-st. and Warren-av., northeast corner Leavitt-st. We are authorized in writing to sell at $25 0.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON THE northwest corner of Lake-st. and Ashland-av, 132 feet, running through to Walnut-st.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
FOR SALE OR RENT—NOS. 903 AND 905 Adams-st., 2-story, cellar, and attic brick houses, 9 rooms each, just being completed. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—23 PARK-AV.—SPLENDID stone-front house, 12 rooms; brick barn. HENRY WHIPPLE, 157 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000—WITHIN WALKing distance of business centre, close to cars and boulevards, an elegant 10-room octagon stone front.
J. C. MAGILL & CO.,
94 Washing on-st.

FOR SALE— $12,500 — ASHLAND-AV., an elegant stone front (built for a home), 14 rooms, every convenience, thorough order, must be sold, easy terms.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSES ON West Congress-st., between Marshfield-av. and Paulina-s., fronting south, just finished; 8 rooms, besides laundry and basement; thoroughly built, with best plumbing, sewage, and furnaces, and prettily papered throughout. They are compact, convenient, and the prices are low. Apply to
BRYAN LATHROP, 115 Monroe-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—$6,000—VAN BUREN-ST., fronting three streets, store and flat; owner now resident; offers a bargain.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR BRICK STORES and flats on a corner, West Indiana-st, renting at $2,100 per year, or $18,000.
Four-story and basement brick building, 40x80, on corner, renting at $2,7 0 per year, for $25,000.
Three-s ory stone front on West Madison-st., for $12,5 0.
R. F. HEAD, 46 Major Block.

FOR SALE — NEAR ASHLAND-AV. and Jackson-st., an elegant 2-story and cellar octagon stone front; furnace, gas-fixtures, and every improvement; fine brick barn; price $7,250.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN.
A large brick house, with 50x200 foot lot, on Monroe-st., near Aberdeen., for $12,0 0; the lot is worth $10,000.
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID OPPORTUnity for large manufacturing concern—On account of removal we will sell our factory, 154 to 160 West Lake-st., 4-story and basement brick building, 90x140, at a low figure. Weber Wagon Co.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LOTS ON WEST Polk-st., west of Orden-av. A. SCHAFFHAUSER, 153 South Clark-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—50X118 FEET ON EWINGst., near Canal; alley on side; can be bought very cheap.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$135—ADAMS, CORNER Honore-st., two elegant lots cheap at $15). J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ELEGANT cottages, now finishing, 8 story and a half; Berlin stone; Anderson brick; the best in city, at cost; rare chance; Adams-st., near California-av.; see them. VAN BUREN, 1228 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.
FOR SALE—JUST FINISHED.
31 MORE NEW BRICK COTTAGES.
21 ALREADY SOLD.
ONLY 10 LEFT.
6 ROOMS AND LAKE WATER.
On Western-av., Thomas-st., and Gross Parkway, near corner Division-st., on city side; near to and east of Humboldt Park. Take Chicago-av. cars to Leavitt-st. and then go three blocks northwest, where you will see the
HANDSOMEST COTTAGES IN CHICAGO
for the money and on the easiest possible payments.
$15. $15. $15. $15. $15. $15. $15.
$15. $15. $15. $15. $15. $15. $15.
NEW MONTHLY-INSTALLMENT PLAN.
NEW MONTHLY-INSTALLMENT PLAN.
LESS THAN RENT. TRY IT FOR A HOME.
$15 MONTHLY; SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
Prices.....$1,630 to $1,800 each.
The $1 built on Illinois-av. were sold in 60 days, and the 21 built on Chicago and Fairfield-avs. were sold in 40 days.
We give a beautiful colored plan of the cottages to every one calling.
Our agent is at the house week-days and Sundays.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
136 CLARK-ST., CORNER MADISON.
PRACTICAL CHICAGO COTTAGE-BUILDERS.
1,500 HOUSES AND LOTS SOLD IN 4 YEARS.

FOR SALE—$2,600 WILL BUY A splendidly-built 1½-story cottage containing 5 rooms, attic, large closets, pantry, water, and sewer, and having stone foundations two feet above surface (instead of being on wooden posts), in block corner Chicago-av. and Rober-st.; these cottages have stained-glass windows, nice verandas, and stone, front and rear; all the rooms are large and flooded with light; the windows of bedrooms face street and yard, as well as the parlor, dining-room, and kitchen, doing away with the two feet at the sides usually allotted cottages for light, and are built in some pretension to architectural beauty, as well as excellence in material and workmanship; go and see them; take Chicago-av. cars to Robey-st.; terms $50 cash, balance one, two, three, four, and five years at 6 per cent. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
40 feet on West Madison-st., near Halsted, for $3,0 0.
30 feet on West Madison-st., near Union, for $25,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Cor. Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—
Southwest corner of Throop and Van Buren-sts., 54x118, with a large brick and frame house. Will sell for $11,000 and give possession of same at once.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
Warren-av., south front, near Hoyne-av., 30x125, only $350 per foot.
Warren-av., near Leavitt-st., 42x125, $85 per foot; a bargain.
Monroe-st., near Loomis, 25x188, $250.
Adams-st., corner Hamilton-av., 34x100, $2,400.
Congress-st., corner Ashland-av., 24x100, $1,400.
Adams-st., corner Honore, 48x125, cheap.
Ashland-av., corner Polk-st., 100 feet, only $70,000.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST COTTAGE in the city, built of brick, with stone foundation; nine large rooms, bathroom, cellar, gas, water, sewer, etc.
Ninth-st., between Oakley-av. and Leavitt-st., one block from Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st. cars; go and see these cottages, and you will surely buy; price $3,4 0; $5 0 down; balance on easy payments. Inquire at 836 Thirteenth-place, or Room 36, 115 Monroe-st.
EUGENE R. COX.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, SIX LOTS, east front, on Irving-place, between Polk and Taylor-sts., at $7 0 each; 14,200.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—HONORE-ST., TWO-story and basement octagon-front, brick; every convenience; worth $6,500.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—735 WEST CONGRESS-ST., 8-room house and lot, near Robey-st., for $8,000.
Northeast corner Robey and Congress-sts., 14-room house for $8,500; will rent for $80.
36 Evergreen-place, south side of Campbell-park, east of Oakley-av., 2-story brick house, 6 rooms each, at $5,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
WEST SIDE—Between Centre-av. and Throop-st., 45x100 feet, with two-story frame building. This property will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON SEELEY-AV., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Wash-ington-st.:
FULTON-ST., near Artesian-av.—An excellent 7-room, lay-story cottage in good order; water and sewer. Will rent for $37.50 per month. Price, $2,600. Lot 25x120 feet.

NORTH SIDE.
FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:
NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.
Two corner residences, La Salle-av., $12,500 to $15,500.
Corner residence and lot 53x130, near Lincoln Park, $8,5 0.
Corner residence and 50-foot lot, La Salle-av., $25,000.
Three stone-front brick houses, in flats, near Lincoln Park, renting for $45 per month; will be sold; 42%.50.
Nice residence, Dearborn-av., near Burton-place, $10,0 0.
Large brown-stone front, Dearborn-av., $31,000.
Stone-front residence on Superior-st., $8,5 0.
Ten 2-story stone fronts on Lincoln Park, $8,500 to $9,3 0.
Four lots, Lane-place, east-fronts, $95 per foot.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS OFFERED BY owner:
74 feet on any part thereof, east front, on La Salle-av., near Division st., by 162 feet depth to alley.
75 feet, 142 La Salle-st., on Indiana-av. by 162 feet depth, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., 849 per foot.
Choice residence and business property near corner of North Clark and Divers y-s., Lake View.
All this property will be sold if taken at once cheap for cash or half cash by June next.
J. WM. ESCHENBURG,
194 Fifth-av., cor